

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The discussion in this chapter include background of the research, research problems, objectives of the research, significances of the research, scope and limitation of the research, and definitions of the key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Research**

Human activities and interactions can't be separated from language. We use language in communication to give and get information. Language has an important role in the society, Soeparno (2002:5) stated that there is no society without any language and there is no any language without society. That's why we need to master language to keep communication with others. Many experts have discussed and explained their finding about human language. A study which scientifically discusses about human language then what we call linguistics.

Linguistics as a scientific study has a large range of discussion. Based on the object of discussion, linguistics can be broadly broken into two categories or subfields of study: micro linguistics and macro linguistics. According to Soeparno (2002:21) micro linguistics is the study about language itself without any relation with other study. It focuses on internal language structure. Micro linguistics itself has some subdivision, they are Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Lexicology. While macro linguistics is the study about

the language and its relationship with external factors such as society, culture, and context. Some subdivision of macro linguistics are Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, Pragmatics, etc.

In learning language, we have to start from the basic and the most important thing first. This means that we have to know which one is the main part of the study. Although linguistics has a large range of discussion, it is assumed that the main study of linguistics is a study about internal structure of language. In other word, micro linguistics is an important basic in learning language. Syntax is a central component of human language which study about sentence structure in detail. According to Van Valin (2001: 1) Syntax as the one of micro linguistics subdivision deals with how sentences are constructed, and users of human languages employ a striking variety of possible agreements of the elements in sentences.

Language has often been characterized as a systematic correlation between certain type of gestures and meaning. Yet, it is impossible for the native speakers of language to memorize all the phrases and sentences of a language. If they simply memorized all the sentences of English, they couldn't understand a sentence they had never had a chance to commit to memory because they never heard it before. So that by analyzing the sentence structures, it will ease in understanding sentences or phrases that we never heard before.

Discussing about language, nowadays, English become the most popular language in the world. English become a familiar language used in education, business, technology, and information field. The importance of English in

information field can be seen from many information media that publish information or some issues by using English. Besides that, the use of English in information field is due to the coverage sources is large. They do not only come from national sources but also international. The existence of information itself is very useful for us. There are many advantages by getting information such as; it can enrich our knowledge and make us more aware about some issues appear in our environment even the issues in abroad.

The way of publishing the information is various. This is one of the effect of technology development which is running fast. Regarding to technology development, the information about some event or issues, then we call it as news, can spread widely and fast. We can get an actual news from many sources such as television, radio, newspaper, etc. Based on the way publishing, we know that news is not only reported in spoken language but also in written form. The conventional written news often we find in offices, bookstore, at home, etc. such as newspaper and magazine. Those written news can be called as the conventional one because nowadays many news publishers publish written news by using newer technology which is more popular and easy accessed namely internet service. By using internet service, anything can be done include to get information or read the issues appear around the world. Beside it is cheap and easy, using internet service also save time.

The news which is published by using internet service can be called as online news. In Indonesia, *The Jakarta Post* is one of news publisher that publishes its news online under the website address [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com)

beside printed edition. This is suitable with the statement which is clarified in this website ([http://www.thejakartapost.com/company\\_profile](http://www.thejakartapost.com/company_profile)):

Going online has become a necessity for businesses, the media in particular, expecting to progress to the new millennium. Recent development in Indonesia shows that the Web is the future of news and information as evidenced by the increasing number of media publications available over the Internet. As the largest English newspaper in Indonesia, *The Jakarta Post* has anticipated this trend and has dedicated a considerable amount of time and resources to preparing its website. We are proud to announce that the online version of our newspaper is now available on the Web.

Taking full advantage of the unlimited space available on the Web, *The Jakarta Post.com* provides featured articles and special coverage that may not appear in the printed edition. As the name suggests, it also offers breaking news and a wealth of information in Indonesia. Breaking news in *The Jakarta Post* provide the most actual information gotten by its reporters that not only come from Indonesia but also from other country. This is the special coverage that may not appear in the printed edition.

The information in the news will be more meaningful if we understand and be able to interpret the message in it. One of important thing in understanding a text is by analyzing the sentence structures as conducted by Nanik Lutfiatin, Imam Masngud and Anita Munfaati Azizah. All of them have analyzed English text on media. Lutfiatin (2006) has conducted research to analyze sentence structures used on cigarette package. Her research focuses on how complete grammar and structure of English text on cigarette package generating the meaning. Masngud (2011) has conducted research under the title A Comparison Study on Structure of Modification Used in Reading Text

of English Book of Senior High School and Structure of Modification Used in Scientific Text. While Azizah (2013) has conducted research under the title A Study on Structure of Modification Used in Jakarta Post Headline.

Considering the phenomenon above, the writer was interested to analyze the sentence structures which is used in The Jakarta Post Breaking News syntactically. This study, however, is different with such previous studies. The writer analyzed the four syntactic structures (structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation and structure of coordination) and their variation of components forming such structures.

## **B. Research Problems**

Related to the background of this study, the research problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of syntactic structures occur in The Jakarta Post breaking news sentences?
2. What componential variety forming the syntactic structures in The Jakarta Post breaking news sentences?
3. How is the frequency of components forming each syntactic structure in The Jakarta Post breaking news sentences?

### C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of research problems, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of syntactic structures used in The Jakarta Post breaking news sentences.
2. To find out the componential variety forming syntactic structures in The Jakarta Post breaking news sentences.
3. To find out the frequency of component forming each syntactic structure in The Jakarta Post breaking news sentences.

### D. Significances of the Research

By conducting this study, the writer expects it will give contribution both theoretically and practically.

- Theoretically, this study will be able to strengthen the existed theory stated by some experts about syntax especially which is related to syntactic structures.
- Practically, this study will give benefit for the teacher, student, and the next researcher.

- Teacher

Considering Ramsden (1992: 26) statement in (<http://infed.org/mobi/learning-theory-models-product-and-process/>) which stated the function of learning, this study is expected will give contribution for the teacher. According to him, learning as interpreting

and understanding reality in a different way. Learning involves comprehending the world by reinterpreting knowledge. That's why the writer hope this study can be used as reference or as model for teacher in teaching and learning process especially in syntax subject on how to analyze syntactic structures.

- Student

In clarifying the importance of language rules, this website ([http://www.harmony.org.uk/book/linguistics\\_syntax.htm](http://www.harmony.org.uk/book/linguistics_syntax.htm)) stated that by learning the rules for connecting words, it is possible to create an infinite number of sentences, all of which are meaningful to a person who knows the syntax. That's why the writer hopes this study will help the student in understanding a text in English especially for those who wants to study English text in media

- Next Researcher

For the next researcher, this study can be used as previous study. By referring this study hopefully it can inspires him/her who wants to develop syntax research.

## **E. Scope and Limitation of the Research**

In order to make this study more detail and focus, the writer determined the scope and limitation of this study as follow:

- The Jakarta Post Breaking News that were analyzed in this study are those which are published in February 2014.

- Syntactic structures analysis in this study focused on sentence. Therefore, the structures which occur in clause do not count on this study rather than as component of syntactic structures which count on finding in this study.

## **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

In order to make clearer, avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding in this discussion, the writer explained some key terms used in this study as the following:

### 1. Syntactic structure

This term refers to the structures of syntax which include structure of Modification, Structure of Predication, Structure of Complementation, and Structure of Coordination.

### 2. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of publishing media in Indonesia which is first issued April 25, 1983. This media publishing stands under the company PT. Bina Media Tenggara that was found in late 1982 as an independent newspaper institution. In The Jakarta Post website ([http://The\\_Jakarta\\_Post's\\_History-The\\_Jakarta\\_Post.htm](http://The_Jakarta_Post's_History-The_Jakarta_Post.htm)) it is stated that this company privately owned by four competing media groups publishing: *Suara Karya, Kompas, Sinar Harapan* and *Tempo*.

### 3. Breaking news

According to Tony Rogers in (<http://journalism.about.com/od/journalismglossary/g/breakingnews.htm>), Breaking News refers to events that are currently developing, or

"breaking." Breaking news usually refers to events that are unexpected, such as a plane crash or building fire. Breaking news can also refer to news that occurs late in the day, close to a news outlet's usual deadline.

In this research, breaking news refers to special feature that is provided by The Jakarta post in online edition. This feature provides actual information around the world which is updated every times there is new information. By this feature, the reader can access many actual information which can't be found in paper edition.

#### 4. Sentence

Sentence is a group of word consist of at least subject and predicate and have full thought which is stooped by full stop sign.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains critical review of some existing literature related with the topic of this study and previous study which conducted by some researchers.

#### A. Syntax

Syntax is one of the division of micro linguistics which study about the sentence. Chaer (2007:206) explained that *syntax* originally came from Greek “*sun*” means “*together*” and “*tattein*” means “*place (v)*”. So, those words mean: place some words together to become a group of word (sentence). The other experts also have the other definition about syntax. Anderson and Lightfoot (2002: 41) stated that syntax was largely a promissory note to the effect that such sign-based analysis would eventually encompass the larger unit of phrases, sentences, etc.

#### B. Syntactic Structure

The structure of Syntax can be explained by various ways. Francis (1958) proposed four types of Syntactic structure, they are:

1. Structure of Modification

In structure of modification there two main components, they are a head and a modifier. There are four classes of word that can be as head, they are:

*noun, verb, adjective, and adverb*. Such heads can be followed by some modifiers and have different kinds of modifier each other's.

a. Noun as head

The common modifiers that modify noun are:

- **Adjective.** E.g. *an expensive book, a handsome man*, etc.

In this case, adjective is almost always come directly before the noun. Francis explained (1958: 298) that adjective may come after the head if (1) it is in a certain fixed phrases such as technical vocabulary or familiar quotation. E.g. *darkness visible, fee simple*, etc. (2) it is a part of larger structure or it is followed by the next utterance. E.g. *the book is thicker than my magazine*.

- **Noun.** Noun as modifier include appositive, possessive and noun adjunct. Let differentiate those types of noun by attending to the following examples:

*Doctor Smith* (appositive)

*My family's doctor* (possessive)

*Student ability* (noun adjunct)

In order to avoid ambiguities between possessive and noun adjunct, Francis (1958:300-301) gave brief note as the following:

- 1) The noun-adjunct is almost always singular, hence an ending in /-s, -z, -iz/ usually indicates the possessive.
- 2) Certain noun-determiners (*this/these* and *that/those*) exhibit the phenomenon of concord; that is, they have one form that

goes with singular nouns and another that goes with plural nouns. This often helps to indicate whether the determiner goes with the head (in which case the modifier is a noun-adjunct) or with the modifier (in which case the modifier is a possessive)

- 3) Most nonpersonal nouns of more than two syllables do not have the {-s} inflection, so that any form ending in /-s, -z, -iz/ must be a plural noun-adjunct.
- 4) A few nouns have four distinct forms, so that the possessive and the plural are always phonemically distinct.

- **Verb.** Verbs that may occur as noun modifier are present participle, past participle and infinitive.

E.g. *Running water* (present participle {-ing})

*Baked potatoes* (past participle {-ed})

*Money to burn* (to- infinitive)

From the examples above we can see that both present participle and past participle as noun modifier come before noun. Yet, sometimes the position of present participle may after noun if it is followed by the next utterance. E.g. *water running in the street*. In this case “running” come after the head “water”. While infinitive can modify noun if it comes after noun

- **Adverb.** Adverbs as noun modifier always come after noun. E.g. *the man here, the book over there, heavens above, my driving slowly, etc.*
- **Prepositional Phrase.** Prepositional phrase can be divided into three groups based on their morphemic structure, they are: (1) **simple prepositions** are the prepositions that have only one base. It includes *after, from, in, on, out, as, at, but, by, down, for, off, near, with, under, etc.* (2) **compound prepositions** are the prepositions that consist of two or more free bases. Some of the compound prepositions are *across from, down from, together with, along with, due to, onto, up to, out of, instead of, inside of, without, etc.* (3) **phrasal prepositions.** They consist of three words: a simple preposition, a noun, and another simple preposition. Some examples of phrasal prepositions are *in regard to, on account of, in spite of, in addition to, in front of, in behalf of, on behalf of, by means of, etc.*

*A fish out of water*

*A fish from under water*

The prepositional phrases “out of water” and “from under water” are modifying the head “fish”

b. Verb as head

Miller (2002: 1) stated that a head can be modified by more than one modifier and may have no modifier. A head can also be modified by various way. According to Francis (1958: 314-318) verb as head can be modified by adverb, noun, adjective and verb. There are two possibilities in structure of modification which the head is verb. We must distinguish whether the head is only verb or the head is some other structure containing a verb.

(a) *I read the text carefully*

(b) *I carefully read the text*

(c) *I has carefully read the text*

In (a) we can notice that the adverb “carefully” not just modify the verb but the whole structure of complementation “I read the text”.

While in (b) the adverb just modifies the verb. Some modifiers that can modify the verb are:

- **Adverb** as verb modifier may come before verb, after verb, and between auxiliary and verb. The example (a) and (b) above are the verb as head and adverb as modifier which come before and after the verb. While in (c) the adverb comes between the auxiliary and verb
- **Noun** as verb modifier happen when it follow the verb.
- **Adjective**. A quite limited number may have an even more limited number of adjective as modifier. E.g. *the children run*

*wild, the dog went crazy, the show felt flat.* It is noted that the verbs in structure of this sort are of the type we shall define as intransitive, and that nothing can come between verb and adjective except a qualifier or an adverbial modifier of the adjective (Francis: 1958: 318)

- **Verb.** The verbs that can modify verb may be the present participle form or the infinitive.

E.g. *The children come running* (present participle as modifier)

*He wants to succeed* (infinitive as modifier)

- **Prepositional Phrase.** E.g. *he spoke about his work*

c. Adjective as head

- **Qualifiers.** The most commonly adjective modifier are qualifiers, like *very, rather* and *quite*. E.g. *very good, quite difficult*
- **Adverb.** When adverbs modify the adjective, they come immediately before the adjective-head, as in the following examples:

*The widely famous singer*

*The totally beautiful dress*

Furthermore, Francis (1958: 320) explained when the adjective is in the predicate after a linking verb, a following adverb may seem to modify it. But actually the adverb in this position

modifies the whole structure of complementation of which the adjective is a part:

*It is dark ahead*

*The house seems clean everywhere*

- **Noun.** Many of adjective as head and noun as modifier combination take on the superfix {'+'} in some dialects or in some contexts; when they do, they can be considered compound words, rather than structures of modification. This is often recognized in writing by hyphenating them or even writing them as single words. E.g. *ice-cold lemonade*, *world-wide fame*, etc.
- **Verb.** In this case the verb is either in the present-participle inflection preceding the adjective head or in the infinitive form following the adjective-head. E.g. *freezing cold*, *hopping mad*, *hard to get*, *easy to know*.
- **Adjective.** On rare occasions adjective may be modified by other adjective. The expressions are likely to be stereotyped, such as the following: *dark blue*, *icy cold*, *crazy drunk*
- **Prepositional Phrases** are very common adjective-modifier, they come immediately after the adjective head.  
E.g. *hopeful of success*, *good for nothing*

d. Adverb as head

- **Qualifiers.** e.g. *very easily*, *happily enough*
- **Adverb.** E.g. *unusually eagerly*, *far away*, *sometimes below*

- **Nouns.** E.g. *a foot away, that easily*
- **Prepositional Phrases.** e.g. *away for a week, outside in the cold, behind in his work*

Moreover, in the range of sentence or clause analysis, structure of modification is found has verb as head and modified by various ways. Dikken (2013: 425) explained that the head of the sentence is verb. It is not only lexical verb which function as head of sentence but also non-lexical verb like an auxiliary, copula or modal

## 2. Structure of Predication

The two immediate constituents of structure of predication are *subject* and *predicate*. Subject and predicate are essential part in sentence or clause. Meyer (2009: 136) stated that subject and predicate are the most component that clause contain. These component will be the first consideration to define the four types of sentence in English: declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative sentence. From this explanation we know that the occurrence of subject and predicate can't be separated in sentence. Both of them come together in sentence and complete their function each other.

Each of **subject** and **predicate** may be a single word, a word with accompanying function word(s), a phrase, or one of the three other kinds of syntactic structures, modification, complementation, and coordination.

**Predicates.** Since the best distinguishing mark of a structure of predication is the predicate, we will begin with it. Once a predicate has been

identified, its subject usually becomes apparent without difficulty. Whatever else predicate may consist of, it always has a verb or verb-phrase in key position. Thus if a predicate has only one word, that one word is a verb, as in *money talks*, *the sun set*. If the predicate is a structure of modification, its head is a *verb*. E.g. *the sun sets in the west*. Here, the prepositional phrase *in the west* modifies the verb *sets*. If the predicate is a structure of complementation, one of its immediate constituents is by definition a verbal element, which always has a verb at its core. E.g. *my neighbor painted his house green*. If the predicate is structure of coordination, its coordinate members are either verbs themselves or structures in which verbs are essentially elements: *we walked and talked*, *people either like this place or hate it*.

The verbs exhibit formal distinction which can be classed under seven head: **person**, **tense**, **phase**, **aspect**, **mode**, **voice**, and **status**. These distinctions are made by means of inflections, auxiliaries and other function words, word order, and prosody.

- a. *Person*. All English verbs except the modal auxiliaries have two persons, they are **common** and **third singular**. Verb forms consisting of base form + {-s} inflection are in the **third singular** person. Francis (1958: 331-332) gives more explanation that third singular person is used whenever a simple verb is the head-verb in a predicate whose subject is one of the following:

- (1) A noun for which *he, she* or *it* may be substituted. E.g. *the man walks; the sun sets; snow falls*
- (2) One of the pronouns *he, she* or *it*. E.g. *he feels; she speaks*
- (3) The function nouns *this* or *that*. E.g. *this looks good; that goes here*
- (4) A structure of modification of which one of the above is head. E.g. *the tall man in the car drives*
- (5) Any other part of speech beside a noun, or a structure of modification or complementation with such part of speech as head or verbal element. E.g. *eating candy causes tooth decay*.
- (6) One of certain special structure of predication: the included clause and the infinitive clause. E.g. *how it got there remains a mystery*
- (7) A structure of coordination in which the coordinator is *or, nor, (n)either ... (n)or*, or *not only ... but also* and in which the last coordinate element belongs to (1)-(6) above. E.g. *either his mistakes or his bad luck keeps him poor*.

While the **common** person is all other kind of subjects which do not include in third singular person such as the pronouns *I, you, we, they, me, him, her, us, them*; the function nouns *these* and *those*; structures of coordination with coordinators *and, both ... and*.

- b. *Tense*. All English verbs except a few auxiliaries have two tenses, the **common tense** (present) and the **past tense** (preterit). The past tense

- form consists of the base + the inflectional suffix {-ed; the common-tense forms are the base alone and the third singular (base + {-s}).
- c. *Phase*. All English verbs except a few auxiliaries have two phases, the **simple** and the **perfect**. The **perfect** phase is marked by the use of various forms of the auxiliary *have* with the past-participle form of the verb, e.g. *he has spoken, we may have been, I should have worked*. In addition, certain verbs, all of the kind we shall later define as **intransitive**, have a **resultative** phase, formed with the auxiliary *be* and the past-participle form of the verb, e.g. *he is gone, they are finished with the work*. Verbs not formally marked as in the perfect or resultative phase are in the **simple phase**.
- d. *Aspect*. English verbs have two aspects, the **simple**, the **durative**, and the **inchoative**. The **simple** aspect is unmarked. The **durative** is formed by the auxiliary *be* and the present participle (*be* + base + {-ing}) form of the verb, e.g. *he is talking, she was swimming*. The **inchoative** aspect is formed by the auxiliary *get* and the present participle (*get* + base + {-ing}) form of verb, e.g. *we got talking, let's get going*.
- e. *Mode*. The modes can be classified on the basis of form into two groups: (1) those formed by the **modal auxiliaries** (*can, may, shall, will, must, dare, need, do*) with the base form of the verb, e.g. *he can go; he does study; you will* and (2) those formed by certain **other auxiliaries** (*have, be, be going, be about, used, ought, get, have got*)

with the infinitive (other auxiliaries + *to* + base) form of verb, e.g. *they have to go; she used to sing; he has got to study*. A verb-phrase may belong to two modes at the same time. In such case, only one may be from the modal-auxiliary group, and its auxiliary always comes first in the phrase. E.g. *he will be able to do it*, not *he will can do it*, or *he is going to can do it*.

- f. *Voice*. English verbs have two voices, the **normal** or **active voice** and the **passive voice**. Passive voice forms consist of some form of the auxiliary *be* with the past-participle form of the verb. Another passive, formed with *get* as auxiliary and the past-participle, seems to be increasing in frequency, though grammarians are at present not agreed as to its status. Three types of voice forms are illustrated in the following examples:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE	
	<i>Be-</i>	<i>Get-</i>
He kills	He is killed	He gets killed
They built a house	The house was built	The house got built
We have done the homework	The homework has been done	The homework has got done

- g. *Status*. English verbs have four statuses, the **affirmative**, the **interrogative**, the **negative**, and the **negative-interrogative**. The **interrogative** status is marked by a change in word order, involving the inversion of the subject and the auxiliary, (e.g. *is he working?; has he worked?;*) or the first auxiliary if more than one are present. Verbs which have no auxiliary in the affirmative status use the auxiliary

*do/does/did* to form the interrogative, except *be*, which always simply inverts subject and verb, and *have*, which may invert or may use the forms of *do*. Furthermore, Francis (1958: 337) stated that the auxiliaries *get*, *used (to)* also use the forms of *do*. E.g. *does he work?*; *did he get killed?*; *does he have to work?*. The **negative** status is marked by the insertion of the special function word *not* immediately after the first auxiliary. The **negative-interrogative** status combine the two former, as its name indicates.

All of the seven heads of verb have been discussed, let's try to analyze the following sentence: *They should not have been working*.

The analyzing of that sentence are: *person-common*; *tense-past*; *phase-perfect*; *aspect-durative*; *mode-shall*; *voice-active*; *status-negative*.

### 3. Structure of Complementation

Structures of complementation consist of *Verbal Element* and *Complement*. The verbal element may be:

- A simple verb : *he gives lessons*
- A verb-phrase : *we are learning grammar*
- An infinitive : *a boy to run errands*
- A structure of modification with verb as head: *I never in my life said that this was in the long run a mistake*
- A structure of coordination: *We caught and at the fish*

Verbal Element is divided into three main groups:

a. Linking verbs

Linking verbs are thought of as a structural link between subject and complement. Some linking verbs are: be (as a full verb, not an auxiliary), was, became, seemed, remained, looked, and sounded. E.g. *the man was hungry.*

Linking verb has complement but has passive form

b. Intransitive verbs

Verbs which may appear in the active voice as complete predicates without any complement. They may be modified in various way, but since they have no complement, they can't appear as verbal elements of structures of complementation. E.g. *the machine is running, the sun sinks in the west, the rain stopped*

Intransitive verb has neither complement nor passive form

c. Transitive verbs

Verb which always have a complement when in the active voice and which have passive forms. E.g. *the man sold his car*

Transitive verb has both complement and passive form. The sentence above can be change into passive form by changing the verb "sold" become "was sold" and the complement "his car" be shifted to subject.

So the sentence become: *his car was sold by him*

Complement as the component of structure of complementation has some types, they are:

a. **Subjective complement** is the complement appearing with linking verb. Subjective complements may be single words, with or without related function words, or they may be structures of varying degrees of complexity. Some examples of objective complement using single word are:

- Noun : *the woman is a nurse*
- Function Noun : *ripeness is all*
- Adjective : *the corn is ripe*
- Adverb : *the time is now*
- Verb(Infinitive) : *his wish is to die*
- (Present Participle) : *his hobby is writing*
- (Past Participle) : *this meat is canned*
- Prepositional Phrase : *the train is on time*

Some examples below are objective complement using complex structure:

- Structure of Modification: *his plan is to retire peacefully to Florida*
- Structure of Coordination: *the day was dark, gloomy and cold*
- Structure of Complementation: *his job is to supervise the operation of this machine*
- Structure of Predication (included clauses): *the trouble is that he doesn't want to do it*

b. **Object** is the complements appearing with transitive verbs. Francis (1958: 349-350) said that objects that appearing after transitive verb can be divided into two types, they are: (1) *Direct object* is complement of a transitive verb which consists of a single object, whether it be single word or a complex structure, and (2) *Indirect object*. Complement of structure of complementation whose verbal element is transitive consist of two objects. One of them is always a *direct object*. The other is either an *indirect object* or an *objective complement*.

The following examples are direct object consisting of single word:

- Noun : *he found a friend*
- Pronoun : *I saw him*
- Function verb : *we sent several*
- Infinitive : *they want to go*
- Present participle : *she likes walking*

Direct object consisting of complex structure are:

- Structure of Modification: *she likes walking alone in the rain*
- Structure of Coordination: *the party needs a new platform and a new leader*
- Structure of Complementation: *they dislike studying grammar*
- Structure of Predication: *I know he is here*

Some examples of indirect object:

- Noun as Indirect object: *he told the policeman his name*

- Function noun as Indirect object: *we gave each a present*
- Pronoun as Indirect object: *the agent sold them a house*
- Structure of Modification as Indirect object: *she made a hungry tramp a sandwich*
- Structure of coordination as indirect object: *he gave his father and mother a present*

### **Criteria of indirect object**

According to Francis (1958: 351) the criteria of indirect object are:

- With active verbs it occurs only in company with a direct object, as part of a complex complement
- In such complement, it always comes before the direct object
- Its referent is different from that of the direct object
- When verbal elements appearing with such complements are changed to the passive voice, either object may be made subject
- An indirect object may be changed to a prepositional phrase without major change in the total meaning of the structure

c. **Objective complement** is also the complement which occurs with the transitive verb. Its appearance follows direct object. Here are the examples of objective complement:

- Noun as Objective complement: *we made him a member*
- Adjective as Objective complement: *he painted his house green*
- Adverb as Objective complement: *we found him alone*

- Past Participle as objective complement: *they considered the job finished*
- Prepositional phrase as objective complement: *he left her in tears*
- Structure Of modification as objective complement: *we made him a member of our club*
- Structure Of coordination as objective complement: *he painted his house white, red and green*

### **Criteria of objective complement**

Francis (1958: 353) also gives explanation about the criteria of objective complement as follow:

- With active verbs, an objective complement occurs only in company with a direct object as part of a complex complement
- In such complements, it always follows the direct object
- Its structural referent is the same as that of the direct object
- When verbal elements appearing with such complements are changed to the passive voice, only the first (direct) object may be made subject

*d. Object with passive verb.* A verbal element in the passive voice can have a complement, but it always consists of a single word. This may be direct object, indirect object or objective complement.

E.g. *He was given a book* (direct object)

*A book was given him* (indirect object)

*He was elected president* (objective complement)

Gelderen (2002:89) classified the types of verb and the complements that follows them as on the table below:

<b>Types of verbs</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Complements</b>
Intransitive	Swim, arrive	-
Transitive	See, eat, read	Direct object
Ditransitive	Give, tell	Direct & indirect object
Copula (linking verb)	Be, become	Subjective predication
Complex transitive	Consider, know	Direct object & objective predication
Prepositional	Refer, glance	Prepositional object
Phrasal	Switch on, give in	Direct object
Phrasal preposition	Get down to	Prepositional object

#### 4. Structure of Coordination

A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which function as a single unit. The units joined may be any of the parts of speech, function words, or more complex structures. Francis (1958: 355) classified the coordinators that appear in structure of coordination based on their positions into three groups:

<b>Middle</b>	<b>Split</b>	<b>Correlative</b>
And	Rather than	Not only ... but also
But	As well as	Either ... or
Nor	Together with	Neither ... nor
Not	Along with	Both ... and
Or		

The coordinator in the first column always appear between the elements which they join. Those in the second column may appear in that position: they may also mark in certain split constructions, and those in the third column, which are called correlative, are in two parts, the first part appearing at the beginning of the structure and the second between its last two components.

A structure of coordination which more than two components is called a series. E.g. *red white and blue*. The fact that coordinators are not always used between members of structure of coordination means that such structures may frequently be structurally ambiguous. Consider the following sentence:

*My father invites his friend a teacher and a singer*

If we ignore the punctuation, the sentence above has three possible meaning:

- a. *A teacher and a singer* is a modifier of *his friend*. Therefore *friend, teacher* and *singer* all have the same referent, only one person was invited by *my father*.
- b. *His friend* is an indirect object and *a teacher and a singer* is direct object of structure of complementation. In this case, *my father* invited *a teacher and a singer* for *his friend*.
- c. *His friend a teacher and a singer* is a series of structure of coordination.

Another ambiguity may appear in the sentence below:

*He paints pictures and plays guitar well*

Such sentence may has two possible meanings:

- a. The adverb *well* modifies the whole structure of coordination, so it applies to both verbs
- b. The adverb *well* only modifies the structure of complementation *plays guitar*, so it does not apply to *paints* at all

The structure in which a single component is assumed to be functioning in two different position in a structure of coordination (or in which it is “understood” to be repeated) can properly be called an **elliptical structure**.

Notice the examples below:

- 1) *I like fresh fish not salted*
- 2) *He told John to come at ten and Bill at noon*
- 3) *The house was painted white and the barn red*

In 1), it is clear that *fresh fish* and *salted* are joined by the coordinator *not* to make a structure of coordination which function as the direct object of *like*. But these two components are not syntactically equivalent; to make them so we have to repeat *fish* or use a function noun like *ones* after *salted*. In such a case, analysis is made simpler by assuming an imaginary or omitted repetition of *fish* in this position:

*I like fresh fish not salted (fish)*

Let's we compare with the following sentence: *fresh not salted fish*

In such case, *fresh not salted* is modifier of the head *fish*. So there is nothing elliptical about this structure. While in examples 2) and 3), we can do the

same with the example 1). *To come* may be understood as repeat between *bill* and *at*, and *was painted* may best be repeated in example 3).

**Split structure of coordination.** Normally, the constituents of a structure of coordination appear right next to one another, with the coordinator, if any, between them. But with coordinators of the second group on the previous page, such as *rather than*, split and inverted structures like the following are common:

*Rather than starve he chose to eat insect*

This is most simply analyzed as an inversion of

*He chose to eat insect rather than starve*

**Correlative structure.** In the usual structure of coordination in which one of these appears, the first constituent comes between the two parts of the correlative and the second constituent comes immediately after the second part:

1) *I bring not peace but a sword*

2) *He is either extremely clever or totally mad*

3) *A man both popular and in good repute*

In 1), *not peace but a sword* is a correlative structure of coordination, direct object of *bring*. In 2), *either extremely clever or totally mad* is a correlative structure of coordination whose constituents are themselves structure of modification. In 3), *both popular and in good repute* is a correlative structure of coordination. In this case, the two components of the structure of coordination are formally equivalent; *popular* is an adjective and *in good*

*repute* is a prepositional phrase. But they are syntactically equivalent, since both are modifiers of the same head *man*.

### C. Sentence and Clause

#### 1. Sentence

Some experts stated that sentence is a construction of a particular kind, normally, we think of a sentence as a well-formed construction containing one or more "predications" that is a construction that has at least one "subject" and one "predicate." Although it might be possible to articulate rules governing the combination of sentences into narratives, or orations, or whatever, the study of grammar, strictly speaking, normally stops at the level of the sentence.

Francis (1958:372) had another definition about sentence. According to him, sentence is as much of the uninterrupted utterance of a single speaker as is include either between the beginning of the utterance and the pause which ends the sentence-final contour or between two such pauses.

According this website (<http://esl.fis.edu/learners/advice/syntax.htm>) there are four types of sentences based on the clauses they contain, they are:

- a. Simple: Contains a single, independent clause.

E.g. - *I don't like dogs.*

- *Our school basketball team lost their last game of the season 75-68.*

- *The old hotel opposite the bus station in the center of the town is probably going to be knocked down at the end of next year.*

- b. Compound:** Contains two independent clauses that are joined by a coordinating conjunction. (The most common coordinating conjunctions are: *but, or, and, so*. Remember: **boas**)

E.g. - *I don't like dogs, and my sister doesn't like cats.*

- *You can write on paper, or you can use a computer.*

- *A tree fell onto the school roof in a storm, but none of the students was injured.*

- c. Complex:** Contains an independent clause plus one or more dependent clauses. (A dependent clause starts with a subordinating conjunction. Examples: *that, because, while, although, where, if*.)

E.g. - *I don't like dogs that bark at me when I go past.*

- *She did my homework, while her father cooked dinner.*

- *You can write on paper, although a computer is better if you want to correct mistakes easily.*

- d. Compound-complex:** Contains 3 or more clauses (of which at least two are independent and one is dependent).

E.g. - *I don't like dogs, and my sister doesn't like cats because they make her sneeze.*

- *You can write on paper, but using a computer is better as you can easily correct your mistakes.*

- *A tree fell onto the school roof in a storm, but none of the students was injured, although many of them were in classrooms at the top of the building.*

## 2. Clause

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, clause can be defined as a group of words, consisting of a subject and a finite form of a verb ( the form that shows the tense and subject of the verb) which might or might not be a sentence. From such definition we know that a clause may form part of a sentence or it may be a complete sentence in itself.

For example:

He was eating a bacon sandwich.
[clause]

She had a long career	but she is remembered mainly for one early work.
[clause]	[clause]

Clause as a part of sentence has some types. In dividing the types of clause, this website (<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/words/clauses>) explain two types of clauses that may occur in a sentence. (1) *Main Clause*. Every sentence contains at least one main clause. A main clause may form part of a compound sentence or a complex sentence, but it also makes sense on its own, as in this example:

He was eating a bacon sandwich.
[main clause]

Compound sentences are made up of two or more main clauses linked by a conjunction such as *and*, *but*, or *so*, as in the following examples:

I love sport	and	I'm captain of the local football team.
[main clause]	[conjunction]	[main clause]

She was born in Spain	But	her mother is Polish.
[main clause]	[conjunction]	[main clause]

(2) *Subordinate clause*. A subordinate clause depends on a main clause for its meaning. Together with a main clause, a subordinate clause forms part of a complex sentence. Here are two examples of sentences containing subordinate clauses:

After we had had lunch,	we went back to work.
[subordinate clause]	[main clause]

I first saw her in Paris,	where I lived in the early nineties.
[main clause]	[subordinate clause]

Subordinate clause itself has two types: **conditional clauses and relative clauses**. A **conditional clause** is one that usually begins with *if* or *unless* and describes something that is possible or probable:

<i>If it looks like rain</i>	<i>a simple shelter can be made out of a plastic sheet</i>
[conditional clause]	[main clause]

<i>I'll be home tomorrow</i>	<i>unless the plane's delayed for hours.</i>
[main clause]	[conditional clause]

While a **relative clause** is one connected to a main clause by a word such as *which*, *that*, *whom*, *whose*, *when*, *where*, or *who*:

I first saw her in Paris,	where I lived in the early nineties.
[main clause]	[relative clause]

She wants to be with Thomas,	who is best suited to take care of her.
[main clause]	[relative clause]

I was wearing the dress	that I bought to wear to Jo's party.
[main clause]	[relative clause]

#### D. Previous Study

In conducting this research, the researcher is inspired by some researchers in the field of analysis on text media.

1. Imam Masngud (2011), from The State Islamic College of Tulungagung entitled "A Comparison Study on Structure of Modification Used in Reading Text of English Book for Senior High School and Structure of Modification Used in Scientific Text".

This study purpose to describe the types of structure of modification as well as its frequency of occurrence in both reading text of English book of senior high school and scientific text. The result is as follow: The occurrence of structure of modification is divided into simple and complex analysis. The occurrence of structure of modification used in scientific text on simple pattern shows 68.99% and reading text of English book shows 99.05%. Then in complex pattern, the occurrence of structure of modification used in scientific text shows 99.4% and in reading text of English book shows 105.52%.

2. Anita Munfaati Azizah (2013), from The State Islamic College of Tulungagung entitled "A Study on Structure of Modification Used in Jakarta Post Headline".

The purpose of this study is to know the types of structure of modification found in Jakarta Post headlines. The result of this research as follow: the types of structure of modification is divided into simple and complex pattern. In simple pattern, the structure of modification appears noun as modifier of noun, adjective as modifier of noun, function word as modifier of noun, noun as modifier of verb, adverb as modifier of verb. While in complex pattern appears noun modifying, adjective modifying and prepositional phrase modifying.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter present the methodology used by the researcher in the research. It includes research design, population and sample, data collection including the data collection method and research instrument, and finally data analysis.

#### A. Research Design

Before going further to any explanation about the methodology, it is important to know that research design has some purposes. One of those is to provide answers to research questions. As Wiersma (1995:92) stated that good research design assists in understanding and interpreting the results of the study and ensures that a researcher obtains usable results. This research is conducted to uncover the research problem proposed in which the data studied are in the form of written news in the online media.

The design of this research is classified into quantitative research since here, the researcher tries to find out the types of syntactic structures and count on the componential variety forming those structures related to sentences in The Jakarta Post Breaking News. The researcher analyzed the sentences by Chinese boxes to find the types of syntactic structure and its componential variety occurred. The analysis will be dealing with percentage of frequent component appears in the sentences of The Jakarta Post Breaking News. Thus, the approach again was specified into quantitative survey. This appropriate type of this research is survey since the purpose of this research is to find the trend of

component forming syntactic structures. Thus, the data percentage will be used to uncover what kind of component forming syntactic structures are found in sentences of The Jakarta Post Breaking News.

## **B. Population and Sample of the Research**

This research was conducted to find out types of syntactic structure and its componential variety in sentences of The Jakarta Post Breaking News. Thus, the population of this research are any sentences of The Jakarta post Breaking News published in February 2014 that the researcher got directly from the official website of the online news media *The Jakarta Post*. The sentences of The Jakarta post Breaking News analyzed were those which published in February 2014. The sentences were in form of written document in which the researcher analyzed by reading the script. The researcher, then, used the simple random sampling as the sampling technique in which the researcher tried to find out types of syntactic structure and its componential variety occurred. The researcher decided 170 sample in this study.

## **C. Data Collection**

### **1. Data Collecting Method**

The research was conducted through several systematic steps of collecting the data. The first step, the researcher browsed The Jakarta Post website and opened its Breaking News. The next step to accomplish was downloading the news available in Breaking News from The Jakarta Post

website. Later on, the researcher systematically classifies and arranges the data to be easily analyzed. The second is document analysis in which the researcher analyzes the subject in the form of document to find the types of syntactic structure and its component occurred. The findings are then analyzed and presented in percentage.

## **2. Research Instrument**

Research instrument used to measure the variable in the research. It should be relevant with the variable measured. In this research the researcher used document as the instrument. Since the purpose is to find out the percentage of the components forming syntactic structures occurs in the sentences of The Jakarta Post Breaking News. The researcher believes that document is the appropriate instrument for gathering and analyzing the data.

## **D. Data Analysis**

The final activities in a research are analyzing and interpreting the data collected and presenting the results. Data analysis is a process whereby the researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data presented and to enable them to present what they learned to others. In this activity, the researchers follow some steps in analyzing the data. Those are:

1. Reading the sentences in The Jakarta Post Breaking News. In this first step, the researcher read the sentences in The Jakarta Post Breaking News while identifying the types of syntactic structures formed.

2. Classifying the sentence structures, in this case types of syntactic structures, into structure of predication, structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.
3. Analyzing the sentences based on syntactic structures. In this stage, the researcher organizes the data by coding the component of each structure. Firstly, the researcher code the subject and predicate of structure of predication. The next, code head and modifier of structure of modification and then, code verbal element and complement of structure of complementation. The last was code the equivalent unit are joined forming structure of coordination.
4. Rating the data of componential variety occur in every structures in the form of percentage to know the frequencies of occurrences using this formula:

$$\text{Percentage: } \frac{F}{N} \times 100 \%$$

**P** = Percentage

**F** =Number component of each structure

**N** = The total number of component of  
each structure

5. Interpreting the summarized data to make conclusion.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In this chapter the writer presents the result of the study after doing some steps which were explained in chapter III. This chapter presents the finding of the study which consist of types of syntactic structures, component of such structures and frequency of component forming syntactic structures. The second part of this chapter is discussion about findings.

#### **A. Findings**

This section presents the types of syntactic structure, its components forming those structure and the frequency of component forming syntactic structures:

##### **1. Types of Syntactic Structure used in *The Jakarta Post* Breaking News sentences**

After analyzing the ten topic sentences syntactically, the writer found four types of syntactic structures, they are:

- a. Structures of Predication is found in 170 sentences.
- b. Structures of Modification is found in 68 sentences.
- c. Structures of Complementation is found in 100 sentences.
- d. Structure of Coordination is found in 5 sentences.

##### **2. The componential variety forming the syntactic structures in *The Jakarta Post* Breaking News sentences**

The components forming syntactic structures are various. They are not only occur in the form of single word but also more complex structure. This variation of complement forming syntactic structures, then, can be classified into simple component and complex component.

a. **Simple Component**

The simple components forming structure of predication are:

- Single word as Subject

Most of single word which come as subject are pronoun and noun. The following table presents the sentences which has single word as subject.

<b>Single Word as Subject</b>	
1.	<i>He</i> added that some investors were still waiting for statements from the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) later this week.
2.	<i>It</i> is hoped that the committee can give further directions on the monetary-stimulus reduction policy currently conducted by the US Federal Reserve (Fed)
3.	“ <i>It</i> is likely that the rupiah will be traded within the range of Rp 11,650 – Rp 11,870 per dollar today,” said Zulfirman.
4.	<i>He</i> added that the rupiah, which had also depreciated, added to the negative sentiment in the domestic stock market.
5.	<i>He</i> said the US dollar had tended to strengthen again against most of the world’s prime currencies ahead of US Federal Reserve (Fed) chair Janet Yellen’s statements on the prospects of the central bank’s monetary stimulus reduction follow up measures.
6.	<i>Ariston</i> said it was estimated there would be increased US unemployment levels and improved durable goods orders data that would soon be released in which this would likely increase the signs of a US economic recovery.
7.	“ <i>It</i> ’s still possible for the US dollar to strengthen further if the data grows stronger,” said Ariston.
8.	<i>He</i> added that several stock markets in Asian and European countries had moved varyingly, which held back the JCI index.

9. *He* added market sentiment in Asia remained positive as the US economic data, which was set to be announced later this evening, was predicted to show further improvements.
10. From domestic side, *Christandi* said, Indonesia's foreign exchange reserve, which rose to US\$100.7 billion would add positive sentiment to the domestic financial market.
11. (*sentence no. 38*)
12. (*sentence no. 41*)
13. (*sentence no. 42*)
14. (*sentence no. 45*)
15. (*sentence no. 47*)
16. (*sentence no. 49*)
17. (*sentence no. 53*)
18. (*sentence no. 56*)
19. (*sentence no. 65*)
20. (*sentence no. 68*)
21. (*sentence no. 70*)
22. (*sentence no. 72*)
23. (*sentence no. 75*)
24. (*sentence no. 78*)
25. (*sentence no. 82*)
26. (*sentence no. 88*)
27. (*sentence no. 89*)
28. (*sentence no. 96*)
29. (*sentence no. 98*)
30. (*sentence no. 99*)
31. (*sentence no. 101*)
32. (*sentence no. 110*)
33. (*sentence no. 112*)
34. (*sentence no. 113*)
35. (*sentence no. 114*)
36. (*sentence no. 115*)
37. (*sentence no. 116*)
38. (*sentence no. 117*)
39. (*sentence no. 118*)
40. (*sentence no. 119*)
41. (*sentence no. 120*)
42. (*sentence no. 121*)
43. (*sentence no. 124*)
44. (*sentence no. 127*)
45. (*sentence no. 128*)
46. (*sentence no. 129*)
47. (*sentence no. 131*)
48. (*sentence no. 133*)
49. (*sentence no. 134*)
50. (*sentence no. 144*)
51. (*sentence no. 147*)
52. (*sentence no. 148*)
53. (*sentence no. 155*)

54.	(sentence no. 156)
55.	(sentence no. 157)
56.	(sentence no. 159)
57.	(sentence no. 161)
58.	(sentence no. 162)
59.	(sentence no. 164)
60.	(sentence no. 166)
61.	(sentence no. 169)
62.	(sentence no. 170)

Table 4.1

The component of structure of modification which occur in simple form are:

- Verb as Head

Verb is the most common class word which take place as head of sentence. It may occur by itself or together with other auxiliary. The following table shows the verb as head without any auxiliary.

<b>Verb as Head</b>	
1.	The rupiah <i>weakened</i> by 26 points to Rp 11,710 per US dollar, from Rp 11,684, on Tuesday morning.
2.	“It <i>is</i> likely that the rupiah will be traded within the range of Rp 11,650 – Rp 11,870 per dollar today,” said Zulfirman.
3.	The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) <i>fell</i> on Tuesday following stock-selling by market players.
4.	The index <i>fell</i> by 46.28 points or 1 percent to 4,577.29 during Tuesday’s final trading session. Meanwhile, the index of 45 most liquid stocks (LQ45) weakened by 11.49 points (1.50 percent) to 768.21.
5.	Trust Securities research head Reza Priyambada <i>said</i> in Jakarta on Tuesday that the JCI’s chances to strengthen further had declined as market players were selling stocks whose values had increased during the previous several days.
6.	“Last week, the price of domestic stocks <i>strengthened</i> quite significantly.
7.	Such conditions <i>tempted</i> market players to maximize their profits, so the JCI closed down,” Reza said
8.	“However, foreign investors who still booked net buys <i>managed</i> to prevent the index from falling any further,” Reza said
9.	Ninety-three stocks <i>remained</i> stagnant.

10.	In regional markets, the Hang Seng Index <i>weakened</i> by 71.36 points (0.32 percent) to 22,317.20; the Nikkei Index rose by 213.92 points (1.44 percent) to 15,051.60, and the Straits Times Index weakened by 1.46 points (0.05 percent) to 3,104.38.
11.	(sentence no. 24)
12.	(sentence no. 25)
13.	(sentence no. 30)
14.	(sentence no. 31)
15.	(sentence no. 32)
16.	(sentence no. 46)
17.	(sentence no. 48)
18.	(sentence no. 50)
19.	(sentence no. 57)
20.	(sentence no. 67)
21.	(sentence no.88)
22.	(sentence no.10)
23.	(sentence no.112)
24.	(sentence no.127)
25.	(sentence no.128)
26.	(sentence no.129)
27.	(sentence no.135)
28.	(sentence no.136)
29.	(sentence no.149)
30.	(sentence no.153)
31.	(sentence no.163)
32.	(sentence no.165)
33.	(sentence no.168)
34.	(sentence no.169)

Table 4.2

- Adverb as Modifier

As explained before, verb is the most common head in sentence. Verb can be modified by adverb as found in the following sentences.

<b>Adverb as Modifier</b>	
1.	“It is <i>likely</i> that the rupiah will be traded within the range of Rp 11,650 – Rp 11,870 per dollar today,” said Zulfirman.
2.	“Last week, the price of domestic stocks strengthened <i>quite significantly</i> . Such conditions tempted market players to maximize their profits, so the JCI closed down,” Reza said

- |  |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. "The public cooperated <i>well</i> so the impact from Mt. Kelud ash is expected not to endanger health. I hope the condition will return to normal," he said.</li> <li>4. The President will go <i>overland</i> to Kediri on Monday morning where he is scheduled to visit evacuation centers in two villages as well as the main disaster mitigation command post in Simpang Lima Gumul.</li> <li>5. The President will stay <i>overnight</i> at the Malang Naval Base on Monday evening.</li> <li>6. "Only Rp 1.5 billion has been used so far.</li> <li>7. Previously, it had been dispersed <i>manually</i> in limited areas, <i>The Star</i> reported.</li> <li>8. The Southern Hemisphere whaling season <i>typically</i> runs through the end of March.</li> <li>9. "The two sides will <i>routinely</i> hold RI-US joint commission meetings," said Marty</li> <li>10. Soekarwo and Saifullah Yusuf were <i>officially</i> inaugurated as East Java's governor and deputy governor Wednesday.</li> <li>11. "Yvette Jordan and the babies are doing <i>well</i> and the family is overjoyed at their arrival," Portnoy said.</li> <li>12. Jordan, <i>widely</i> regarded as the greatest basketball player of all time, is now the owner of the NBA's Charlotte Bobcats, who are currently the eighth seed in the Eastern Conference and have a chance to make the playoffs for the first time since he took over as majority owner in 2010.</li> </ol> |
|--|

Table 4.3

- Noun as Modifier

Noun may also modify the verb. In the following sentences, noun which modify verb have function as adverb of time.

<b>Noun as Modifier</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono said <i>Sunday</i> that the Mt. Kelud eruption was being handled properly.</li> <li>2. East Java Governor Soekarwo said <i>Monday</i> that he would stay overnight at the Mount Kelud eruption evacuation shelter in Kediri to give spirit to the evacuees.</li> <li>3. New Zealand said <i>Monday</i> that Japan ignored requests that the Shonan Maru 2 steer clear of New Zealand's 200-</li> </ol>

<p>nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as the whaler pursued an anti-whaling vessel operated by protest group Sea Shepherd.</p> <p>4. Portnoy said <i>Tuesday</i> that Yvette Jordan, 35, gave birth to Victoria and Ysabel on Sunday in West Palm Beach, Florida.</p> <p>5. Jordan has <i>three children</i> — two sons, Jeffrey Michael and Marcus James, and a daughter, Jasmine — with former wife Juanita Vanoy.</p>
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Table 4.4

- Adjective as Modifier

<b>Adjective as Modifier</b>
<p>1. Ninety-three stocks remained <i>stagnant</i>.</p> <p>2. The game was downloaded <i>more than 50 million times</i> on App Store alone. In an interview with The Verge website, Dong said Flappy Bird was making US\$50,000 a day in advertising revenue</p>

Table 4.5

The simple component forming structure of complementation are found as follow:

- Verb as Verbal Element

Verbal element as the component of structure of complementation also may occur in the form of verb itself or other structure. Here are the sentences in The Jakarta Post breaking news which contain simple verb:

<b>Verb as Verbal Element</b>
<p>1. He <i>added</i> that some investors were still waiting for statements from the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) later this week.</p> <p>2. He <i>added</i> that the rupiah, which had also depreciated, added to the negative sentiment in the domestic stock market.</p>

3. Foreign investors *booked* a collective net purchase of Rp 58.28 billion (US\$5.01 million) worth of stocks during Tuesday's trading.
4. The JCI *recorded* 200,749 transactions with a volume of 3.36 billion shares worth Rp 4.55 trillion.
5. He *said* the US dollar had tended to strengthen again against most of the world's prime currencies ahead of US Federal Reserve (Fed) chair Janet Yellen's statements on the prospects of the central bank's monetary stimulus reduction follow up measures.
6. Ariston *said* it was estimated there would be increased US unemployment levels and improved durable goods orders data that would soon be released in which this would likely increase the signs of a US economic recovery.
7. "It's still possible for the US dollar to strengthen further if the data grows stronger," said Ariston.
8. The analyst *said* Indonesia's trade balance and current account balance were also projected to gain a surplus again and such a condition would give a picture of an improved Indonesian economy.
9. He *added* that several stock markets in Asian and European countries had moved varyingly, which held back the JCI index.
10. Meanwhile, HD Capital analyst, Yuganur Wijanarko, said market players were waiting for Bank Indonesia's (BI) policy on its benchmark interest rate (BI Rate), as it could affect the JCI.
11. (*sentence no. 29*)
12. (*sentence no. 33*)
13. (*sentence no. 35*)
14. (*sentence no. 37*)
15. (*sentence no. 38*)
16. (*sentence no. 39*)
17. (*sentence no. 41*)
18. (*sentence no. 43*)
19. (*sentence no. 49*)
20. (*sentence no. 52*)
21. (*sentence no. 53*)
22. (*sentence no. 54*)
23. (*sentence no. 55*)
24. (*sentence no. 56*)
25. (*sentence no. 60*)
26. (*sentence no. 62*)
27. (*sentence no. 63*)
28. (*sentence no. 64*)
29. (*sentence no. 68*)
30. (*sentence no. 71*)
31. (*sentence no. 72*)
32. (*sentence no. 75*)
33. (*sentence no. 77*)
34. (*sentence no. 78*)

35.	(sentence no. 82)
36.	(sentence no. 86)
37.	(sentence no. 87)
38.	(sentence no. 89)
39.	(sentence no. 90)
40.	(sentence no. 91)
41.	(sentence no. 92)
42.	(sentence no. 93)
43.	(sentence no. 97)
44.	(sentence no. 98)
45.	(sentence no. 99)
46.	(sentence no. 100)
47.	(sentence no. 101)
48.	(sentence no. 104)
49.	(sentence no. 105)
50.	(sentence no. 108)
51.	(sentence no. 110)
52.	(sentence no. 111)
53.	(sentence no. 112)
54.	(sentence no. 120)
55.	(sentence no. 122)
56.	(sentence no. 125)
57.	(sentence no. 132)
58.	(sentence no. 133)
59.	(sentence no. 134)
60.	(sentence no. 141)
61.	(sentence no. 142)
62.	(sentence no. 143)
63.	(sentence no. 148)
64.	(sentence no. 151)
65.	(sentence no. 158)
66.	(sentence no. 159)
67.	(sentence no. 161)
68.	(sentence no. 162)
69.	(sentence no. 166)
70.	(sentence no. 170)

Table 4.6

- Adverb as Complement

Adverb can be occur as complement of to be. This complement called *subjective complement*.

<b>Adverb as Complement</b>
1. Alongside the local community and international experts, Prana's project was <i>successful</i> .

Table 4.7

- Single Word ad Complement

The following table shows pronoun comes as complement, exactly, a direct object.

<b>Single Word as Complement</b>
1. The young Vietnamese creator of hit mobile game Flappy Bird has removed it from the App Store and Google Play saying it ruined his life.

Table 4.8

b. **Complex Component**

Structure of predication component which occur in the form of complex arrangement are:

- Noun Phrase as Subject

Noun phrases which occur as subject in The Jakarta post Breaking News sentences are dominantly precede by article. There are 34 sentences which have noun phrase as subject as listed in the following table:

<b>Noun Phrase as Subject</b>
1. <i>The rupiah</i> weakened by 26 points to Rp 11,710 per US dollar, from Rp 11,684, on Tuesday morning.
2. <i>The index</i> fell by 46.28 points or 1 percent to 4,577.29 during Tuesday's final trading session. Meanwhile, the index of 45 most liquid stocks (LQ45) weakened by 11.49 points (1.50 percent) to 768.21.
3. <i>The JCI</i> recorded 200,749 transactions with a volume of 3.36 billion shares worth Rp 4.55 trillion

4. *The analyst* said Indonesia's trade balance and current account balance were also projected to gain a surplus again and such a condition would give a picture of an improved Indonesian economy.
5. *The index* dropped by 15.92 points, or 0.36 percent, to 4,450.75 during Monday's final trading session while the LQ45 index, which lists the 45 most liquid stocks, weakened by 3.22 points (0.43 percent) to 747.83.
6. *The JCI* recorded 239,562 stock trade transactions, with a volume of 4.57 billion shares worth Rp 5.2 trillion (US\$426.4 million).
7. *The index* rose by 40.40 points or 0.91 percent to close at 4,424.71 while the LQ45 index, which lists the 45 companies with the greatest liquidity strengthened 8.81 points (1.19 percent) to the level of 742.82.
8. *The JCI* recorded 217,637 stock trade transactions, with a volume of 4.44 billion shares worth Rp 5 trillion (US\$410.34 million).
9. "*The public* cooperated well so the impact from Mt. Kelud ash is expected not to endanger health. I hope the condition will return to normal," he said.
10. *The train* arrived in Madiun just before 9 p.m. with the presidential entourage staying at the Iswahjudi Air Force Base.
11. (sentence no. 58)
12. (sentence no. 59)
13. (sentence no. 61)
14. (sentence no. 69)
15. (sentence no. 71)
16. (sentence no. 77)
17. (sentence no. 80)
18. (sentence no. 83)
19. (sentence no. 87)
20. (sentence no. 92)
21. (sentence no. 105)
22. (sentence no. 109)
23. (sentence no. 122)
24. (sentence no. 123)
25. (sentence no. 125)
26. (sentence no. 126)
27. (sentence no. 129)
28. (sentence no. 135)
29. (sentence no. 149)
30. (sentence no. 150)
31. (sentence no. 151)
32. (sentence no. 160)
33. (sentence no. 167)
34. (sentence no. 167)

Table 4.9

- Structure of Coordination as Subject

In a sentence, subject may occur not only one but it can be more. This is also found in sentences of The Jakarta Post breaking news. There are 10 sentences which have more than one subject joined by conjunction “and”. The arrangement of such subject indicate structure of coordination.

<b>Structure of Coordination as Subject</b>	
1.	<i>“Positive news from the domestic and Asian stock exchanges has caused the JCI strengthen further during today’s final trading session,”</i> said Bertoni
2.	<i>The President and First Lady Ani Yudhoyono</i> talked with passengers for about 10 minutes before continuing their trip to Kediri.
3.	<i>The Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation Center (PVMBG)</i> is still warning against returning to within 10 kilometers of the mountain’s crater
4.	<i>The Egyptian driver and the South Korean guide</i> had disembarked but were close to the bus when Sunday’s blast took place, according to the officials.
5.	Last week, <i>a different Japanese whaling ship and a second Sea Shepherd boat</i> collided in the icy seas off Antarctica, with both sides blaming each other for the crash.
6.	<i>Indonesia and the US</i> will also sign two memorandum of understandings (MoUs) in two fields,” Foreign Minister Marty Natalegawa on Thursday
7.	<i>Indonesia and the US</i> have built a comprehensive partnership since 2010,” said Marty.
8.	<i>Soekarwo and Saifullah Yusuf</i> were officially inaugurated as East Java’s governor and deputy governor Wednesday.
9.	<i>A member of the East Java chapter of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin), Jamhadi,</i> said Soekarwo’s initiatives were in line with what had been expected.
10.	<i>“Yvette Jordan and the babies</i> are doing well and the family is overjoyed at their arrival,” Portnoy said.

*Table 4.10*

- Structure of modification as Subject

Besides noun phrase, subject of the sentences in The Jakarta post Breaking News are also formed by more complex arrangement which can be identified as structure of modification.

<b>Structure of modification as Subject</b>	
1.	<i>“Indonesia’s trade balance</i> could be affected by the impact [of the ban]. We also still have risks associated with the upcoming general election,” he said.
2.	<i>The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI)</i> fell on Tuesday following stock-selling by market players.
3.	<i>Trust Securities research</i> head Reza Priyambada said in Jakarta on Tuesday that the JCI’s chances to strengthen further had declined as market players were selling stocks whose values had increased during the previous several days
4.	“Last week, <i>the price of domestic stocks</i> strengthened quite significantly. Such conditions tempted market players to maximize their profits, so the JCI closed down,” Reza said
5.	“However, <i>foreign investors who still booked net</i> buys managed to prevent the index from falling any further,” Reza said.
6.	<i>Foreign investors</i> booked a collective net purchase of Rp 58.28 billion (US\$5.01 million) worth of stocks during Tuesday’s trading
7.	<i>Ninety-one stocks</i> were up, while 210 others weakened.
8.	<i>Ninety-three stocks</i> remained stagnant.
9.	In regional markets, <i>the Hang Seng Index</i> weakened by 71.36 points (0.32 percent) to 22,317.20; the Nikkei Index rose by 213.92 points (1.44 percent) to 15,051.60, and the Straits Times Index weakened by 1.46 points (0.05 percent) to 3,104.38.
10.	<i>The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI)</i> on Thursday morning weakened by 12 points to Rp 11,659 per US dollar from Rp 11,647.
11.	(sentence no. 18)
12.	(sentence no. 22)
13.	(sentence no. 24)
14.	(sentence no. 26)
15.	(sentence no. 28)
16.	(sentence no. 30)
17.	(sentence no. 32)
18.	(sentence no. 35)
19.	(sentence no. 36)
20.	(sentence no. 40)
21.	(sentence no. 43)
22.	(sentence no. 44)
23.	(sentence no. 46)
24.	(sentence no. 48)

25. (sentence no. 54)
26. (sentence no. 55)
27. (sentence no. 60)
28. (sentence no. 62)
29. (sentence no. 63)
30. (sentence no. 64)
31. (sentence no. 67)
32. (sentence no. 73)
33. (sentence no. 74)
34. (sentence no. 76)
35. (sentence no. 79)
36. (sentence no. 81)
37. (sentence no. 84)
38. (sentence no. 85)
39. (sentence no. 86)
40. (sentence no. 90)
41. (sentence no. 91)
42. (sentence no. 93)
43. (sentence no. 94)
44. (sentence no. 95)
45. (sentence no. 97)
46. (sentence no. 100)
47. (sentence no. 103)
48. (sentence no. 104)
49. (sentence no. 106)
50. (sentence no. 107)
51. (sentence no. 108)
52. (sentence no. 111)
53. (sentence no. 132)
54. (sentence no. 136)
55. (sentence no. 137)
56. (sentence no. 138)
57. (sentence no. 140)
58. (sentence no. 141)
59. (sentence no. 142)
60. (sentence no. 143)
61. (sentence no. 145)
62. (sentence no. 153)
63. (sentence no. 154)
64. (sentence no. 163)

*Table 4.11*

- Verb Phrase as Predicate

Only few of predicate in structure of predication which is formed by verb phrase.

<b>Verb Phrase as Predicate</b>	
1.	Ninety-one stocks <i>were up</i> , while 210 others weakened.
2.	“The location <i>has not yet been decided</i> but I want to encourage the residents by staying overnight at their accommodation,” he told reporters.
3.	Around 200 to 300 houses <i>have been fixed</i> ,”
4.	The Egyptian driver and the South Korean guide <i>had disembarked</i> but were close to the bus when Sunday’s blast took place, according to the officials.

Table 4.12

- Structure of Modification as Predicate

Predicate of structure of predication is not merely the verb itself but the whole structure following verb. That’s why, in this research, the researcher found the pattern of structure of modification inside of predicate. The following table presents predicate of structure of predication which contain structure of modification.

<b>Structure of Modification as Predicate</b>	
1.	The rupiah <i>weakened by 26 points to Rp 11,710 per US dollar, from Rp 11,684, on Tuesday morning.</i>
2.	“Indonesia’s trade balance <i>could be affected by the impact</i> [of the ban]. We also still have risks associated with the upcoming general election,” he said.
3.	“It <i>is likely</i> that the rupiah will be traded within the range of Rp 11,650 – Rp 11,870 per dollar today,” said Zulfirman.
4.	The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) <i>fell on Tuesday following stock-selling by market players.</i>
5.	The index <i>fell by 46.28 points or 1 percent to 4,577.29 during Tuesday’s final trading session.</i> Meanwhile, the index of 45 most liquid stocks (LQ45) weakened by 11.49 points (1.50 percent) to 768.21.
6.	Trust Securities research head Reza Priyambada <i>said in Jakarta on Tuesday</i> that the JCI’s chances to strengthen further had declined as market players were selling stocks whose values had increased during the previous several days.

7. “Last week, the price of domestic stocks *strengthened quite significantly*. Such conditions tempted market players to maximize their profits, so the JCI closed down,” Reza said as quoted by *Antara*.
8. “However, foreign investors who still booked net *buys managed to prevent the index from falling any further*,” Reza said.
9. Ninety-three stocks *remained stagnant*.
10. In regional markets, the Hang Seng Index *weakened by 71.36 points (0.32 percent) to 22,317.20*; the Nikkei Index rose by 213.92 points (1.44 percent) to 15,051.60, and the Straits Times Index weakened by 1.46 points (0.05 percent) to 3,104.38.
11. *(sentence no. 16)*
12. *(sentence no. 17)*
13. *(sentence no. 18)*
14. *(sentence no. 22)*
15. *(sentence no. 24)*
16. *(sentence no. 25)*
17. *(sentence no. 30)*
18. *(sentence no. 31)*
19. *(sentence no. 32)*
20. *(sentence no. 36)*
21. *(sentence no. 40)*
22. *(sentence no. 46)*
23. *(sentence no. 47)*
24. *(sentence no. 48)*
25. *(sentence no. 50)*
26. *(sentence no. 57)*
27. *(sentence no. 58)*
28. *(sentence no. 59)*
29. *(sentence no. 65)*
30. *(sentence no. 66)*
31. *(sentence no. 67)*
32. *(sentence no. 70)*
33. *(sentence no. 76)*
34. *(sentence no. 80)*
35. *(sentence no. 83)*
36. *(sentence no. 84)*
37. *(sentence no. 88)*
38. *(sentence no. 94)*
39. *(sentence no. 96)*
40. *(sentence no. 103)*
41. *(sentence no. 107)*
42. *(sentence no. 109)*
43. *(sentence no. 113)*
44. *(sentence no. 115)*
45. *(sentence no. 117)*
46. *(sentence no. 121)*
47. *(sentence no. 123)*
48. *(sentence no. 126)*
49. *(sentence no. 129)*

- |                        |
|------------------------|
| 50. (sentence no. 130) |
| 51. (sentence no. 131) |
| 52. (sentence no. 136) |
| 53. (sentence no. 138) |
| 54. (sentence no. 140) |
| 55. (sentence no. 144) |
| 56. (sentence no. 145) |
| 57. (sentence no. 147) |
| 58. (sentence no. 150) |
| 59. (sentence no. 151) |
| 60. (sentence no. 152) |
| 61. (sentence no. 153) |
| 62. (sentence no. 154) |
| 63. (sentence no. 155) |
| 64. (sentence no. 157) |
| 65. (sentence no. 165) |
| 66. (sentence no. 167) |
| 67. (sentence no. 168) |
| 68. (sentence no. 169) |

Table 4.13

- Structure of Complementation as Predicate

The existence of predicate in sentences mostly together with complement. In this research, 98 sentences were found consist of structure of complementation forming predicate. It's formed because of the occurrence of complement following the verb.

<b>Structure of Complementation as Predicate</b>	
1.	He added that some investors were still waiting for statements from the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) later this week.
2.	It is hoped that the committee can give further directions on the monetary-stimulus reduction policy currently conducted by the US Federal Reserve (Fed).
3.	He added that the rupiah, which had also depreciated, added to the negative sentiment in the domestic stock market.
4.	Foreign investors booked a collective net purchase of Rp 58.28 billion (US\$5.01 million) worth of stocks during Tuesday's trading.
5.	The JCI recorded 200,749 transactions with a volume of 3.36 billion shares worth Rp 4.55 trillion.

6. He said the US dollar had tended to strengthen again against most of the world's prime currencies ahead of US Federal Reserve (Fed) chair Janet Yellen's statements on the prospects of the central bank's monetary stimulus reduction follow up measures.
7. Ariston said it was estimated there would be increased US unemployment levels and improved durable goods orders data that would soon be released in which this would likely increase the signs of a US economic recovery.
8. "It's still possible for the US dollar to strengthen further if the data grows stronger," said Ariston.
9. The analyst said Indonesia's trade balance and current account balance were also projected to gain a surplus again and such a condition would give a picture of an improved Indonesian economy. (ebf)
10. "Several stock market players have benefitted the momentum to take profits after the JCI index strengthened last week," said Trust Securities head of research Reza Priyambada in Jakarta, on Monday, as reported by Antara.
11. (sentence no. 28)
12. (sentence no. 29)
13. (sentence no. 33)
14. (sentence no. 34)
15. (sentence no. 35)
16. (sentence no. 37)
17. (sentence no. 38)
18. (sentence no. 39)
19. (sentence no. 41)
20. (sentence no. 42)
21. (sentence no. 43)
22. (sentence no. 44)
23. (sentence no. 45)
24. (sentence no. 49)
25. (sentence no. 52)
26. (sentence no. 53)
27. (sentence no. 54)
28. (sentence no. 55)
29. (sentence no. 56)
30. (sentence no. 60)
31. (sentence no. 61)
32. (sentence no. 62)
33. (sentence no. 63)
34. (sentence no. 64)
35. (sentence no. 68)
36. (sentence no. 71)
37. (sentence no. 72)
38. (sentence no. 73)
39. (sentence no. 74)
40. (sentence no. 75)
41. (sentence no. 77)

42. (*sentence no. 78*)
43. (*sentence no. 79*)
44. (*sentence no. 82*)
45. (*sentence no. 85*)
46. (*sentence no. 86*)
47. (*sentence no. 87*)
48. (*sentence no. 89*)
49. (*sentence no. 90*)
50. (*sentence no. 91*)
51. (*sentence no. 92*)
52. (*sentence no. 93*)
53. (*sentence no. 95*)
54. (*sentence no. 97*)
55. (*sentence no. 98*)
56. (*sentence no. 99*)
57. (*sentence no. 100*)
58. (*sentence no. 101*)
59. (*sentence no. 104*)
60. (*sentence no. 105*)
61. (*sentence no. 106*)
62. (*sentence no. 108*)
63. (*sentence no. 110*)
64. (*sentence no. 111*)
65. (*sentence no. 112*)
66. (*sentence no. 114*)
67. (*sentence no. 116*)
68. (*sentence no. 118*)
69. (*sentence no. 119*)
70. (*sentence no. 120*)
71. (*sentence no. 122*)
72. (*sentence no. 124*)
73. (*sentence no. 125*)
74. (*sentence no. 127*)
75. (*sentence no. 128*)
76. (*sentence no. 132*)
77. (*sentence no. 133*)
78. (*sentence no. 134*)
79. (*sentence no. 135*)
80. (*sentence no. 136*)
81. (*sentence no. 137*)
82. (*sentence no. 139*)
83. (*sentence no. 141*)
84. (*sentence no. 142*)
85. (*sentence no. 143*)
86. (*sentence no. 146*)
87. (*sentence no. 148*)
88. (*sentence no. 149*)
89. (*sentence no. 156*)
90. (*sentence no. 158*)
91. (*sentence no. 159*)

92.	(sentence no. 160)
93.	(sentence no. 161)
94.	(sentence no. 162)
95.	(sentence no. 163)
96.	(sentence no. 164)
97.	(sentence no. 166)
98.	(sentence no. 170)

Table 4.14

The complex components forming structure of modification are:

- Verb Phrase as Head

The verb which function as head of sentence may come together with other auxiliaries or modal as listed in the following table.

<b>Verb Phrase as Head</b>	
1.	“Indonesia’s trade balance <i>could be affected</i> by the impact [of the ban]. We also still have risks associated with the upcoming general election,” he said
2.	“The rupiah strengthening <i>started to reduce</i> after it strengthened quite significantly in the last several days,” said Monex Investindo Futures head of research Ariston Tjendra in Jakarta on Thursday
3.	“Next week, market players <i>will be presented</i> with a string of domestic economic data and February’s inflation is expected to remain stable,” said Rully
4.	“Trading on Friday <i>will be affected</i> by data on the Europe benchmark interest rate which is predicted to remain stagnant at 0.25 percent,” he said.
5.	Thousands of people <i>were evacuated</i> after Mount Kelud on densely populated Java island erupted, spewing ash and raining gravel, an official said early Friday.
6.	Sinabung <i>has been erupting</i> for four months, forcing the evacuation of more than 30,000 people.
7.	Yudhoyono <i>was speaking</i> at the Balapan Solo train station in Surakarta, Central Java, at about 4:20 p.m. on his way to Kediri, Blitar and Malang regencies in East Java, aboard the Nusantara 1 special train.
8.	The President <i>will go</i> overland to Kediri on Monday morning where he is scheduled to visit evacuation centers in two villages

<p>as well as the main disaster mitigation command post in Simpang Lima Gumul.</p> <p>9. The President <i>will stay</i> overnight at the Malang Naval Base on Monday evening.</p> <p>10. “We <i>will wait</i> until the end of this week. If there is no more strong indication of eruptions, then we will let the people return home,” he said as quoted by Antara news wire on Tuesday.</p> <p>11. (<i>sentence no. 70</i>)</p> <p>12. (<i>sentence no. 76</i>)</p> <p>13. (<i>sentence no. 80</i>)</p> <p>14. (<i>sentence no. 83</i>)</p> <p>15. (<i>sentence no. 84</i>)</p> <p>16. (<i>sentence no. 94</i>)</p> <p>17. (<i>sentence no. 96</i>)</p> <p>18. (<i>sentence no. 107</i>)</p> <p>19. (<i>sentence no. 109</i>)</p> <p>20. (<i>sentence no. 111</i>)</p> <p>21. (<i>sentence no. 114</i>)</p> <p>22. (<i>sentence no. 120</i>)</p> <p>23. (<i>sentence no. 122</i>)</p> <p>24. (<i>sentence no. 130</i>)</p> <p>25. (<i>sentence no. 137</i>)</p> <p>26. (<i>sentence no. 139</i>)</p> <p>27. (<i>sentence no. 144</i>)</p> <p>28. (<i>sentence no. 148</i>)</p> <p>29. (<i>sentence no. 150</i>)</p> <p>30. (<i>sentence no. 151</i>)</p> <p>31. (<i>sentence no. 152</i>)</p> <p>32. (<i>sentence no. 154</i>)</p> <p>33. (<i>sentence no. 164</i>)</p> <p>34. (<i>sentence no. 167</i>)</p>
--

Table 4.15

- Prepositional Phrase as Modifier

Besides adverb and adjective, verb may modified by prepositional by various object of preposition itself. In this study, there are 34 sentences which contain prepositional phrase as modifier.

<b>Prepositional Phrase as Modifier</b>	
1.	The rupiah weakened <i>by 26 points to Rp 11,710 per US dollar, from Rp 11,684, on Tuesday morning.</i>

2. “Indonesia’s trade balance could be affected by *the impact [of the ban]*. We also still have risks associated with the upcoming general election,” he said.
3. The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) fell *on Tuesday* following stock-selling by market players.
4. The index fell by *46.28 points or 1 percent to 4,577.29 during Tuesday’s final trading session*. Meanwhile, the index of 45 most liquid stocks (LQ45) weakened by 11.49 points (1.50 percent) to 768.21.
5. Trust Securities research head Reza Priyambada said *in Jakarta on Tuesday* that the JCI’s chances to strengthen further had declined as market players were selling stocks whose values had increased during the previous several days.
6. In regional markets, the Hang Seng Index weakened by *71.36 points (0.32 percent) to 22,317.20*; the Nikkei Index rose by 213.92 points (1.44 percent) to 15,051.60, and the Straits Times Index weakened by 1.46 points (0.05 percent) to 3,104.38.
7. The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) *on Thursday morning* weakened by 12 points to Rp 11,659 per US dollar from Rp 11,647.
8. “The rupiah strengthening started to reduce *after it strengthened* quite significantly in the last several days,” said Monex Investindo Futures head of research Ariston Tjendra in Jakarta on Thursday
9. The Jakarta Composite Index (JCI) *on Monday afternoon* weakened as several market players took a buying-position.
10. The index dropped by *15.92 points, or 0.36 percent, to 4,450.75 during Monday’s final trading session* while the LQ45 index, which lists the 45 most liquid stocks, weakened by 3.22 points (0.43 percent) to 747.83.
11. *(sentence no. 30)*
12. *(sentence no. 31)*
13. *(sentence no. 32)*
14. *(sentence no. 36)*
15. *(sentence no. 40)*
16. *(sentence no. 46)*
17. *(sentence no. 51)*
18. *(sentence no. 57)*
19. *(sentence no. 65)*
20. *(sentence no. 83)*
21. *(sentence no. 84)*
22. *(sentence no. 96)*
23. *(sentence no. 103)*
24. *(sentence no. 112)*
25. *(sentence no. 122)*
26. *(sentence no. 128)*
27. *(sentence no. 129)*
28. *(sentence no. 130)*
29. *(sentence no. 136)*
30. *(sentence no. 137)*

- |                               |
|-------------------------------|
| 31. <i>(sentence no. 144)</i> |
| 32. <i>(sentence no. 152)</i> |
| 33. <i>(sentence no. 153)</i> |
| 34. <i>(sentence no. 167)</i> |

Table 4.15

- Structure of Complementation as Modifier

The modifier which modify verb may in the form of structure of complementation. This structure have *to*-infinitive as verbal element.

<b>Structure of Complementation as Modifier</b>	
1.	“However, foreign investors who still booked net buys managed <i>to prevent the index from falling any further</i> ,” Reza said.
2.	Soekarwo was scheduled <i>to leave the provincial capital of Surabaya late afternoon Monday and head directly to a resident’s house</i>
3.	Based on field observations, Pandansari villagers had been forced <i>to return home by authorities from a number of evacuation shelters in Batu city</i> .
4.	According to Prana, Bali needed <i>to address the damage inflicted on the island’s ecology and preserve its rich culture</i> .
5.	Members of ASITA are required <i>to support green tourism, community-based tourism and cultural-based tourism, by promoting them to their clients</i> .
6.	Bank Indonesia (BI) decided <i>to maintain its benchmark interest rate (BI rate) at 7.5 percent during the central bank’s board of governors meeting on Thursday</i>
7.	“Within the next five years, we will work <i>to reduce unemployment in East Java by developing more vocational schools</i> .

Table 4.16

- Structure of Modification as Modifier

Structure of modification as modifier mostly modify verb. in this case, the verb is modified by other structure which is identified as structure of modification.

<b>Structure of Modification as Modifier</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Next week, market players will be presented <i>with a string of domestic economic data and February’s inflation is expected to remain stable</i>,” said Rully</li> <li>2. The Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation Center (PVMBG) is still warning against <i>returning to within 10 kilometers of the mountain’s crater</i></li> <li>3. The game which was uploaded in 2013 but only surged to the top in downloads earlier this year was removed <i>early Monday</i></li> <li>4. Dong had agreed to talk to <i>The Associated Press about the game in an interview scheduled for Friday, but canceled</i></li> <li>5. The decision is considered to be consistent <i>with BI’s tight monetary policy aimed at achieve target inflation of between 3.5 and 5.5 percent in 2014</i></li> <li>6. The couple met <i>six years ago</i></li> </ol>

Table 4.17

- Structure of Coordination as Modifier

<b>Structure of Coordination as Modifier</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sinabung has been erupting <i>for four months, forcing the evacuation of more than 30,000 people</i>.</li> <li>2. One of the agreements has to do with <i>the South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation</i>.</li> </ol>

Table 4.18

The complex components forming structure of complementation are:

- Verb Phrase as Verbal Element

Verb Phrase as verbal element in this study, mostly consist of auxiliary and verb. There are 24 sentences use verb phrase as verbal element.

<b>Verb Phrase as Verbal Element</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It <i>is hoped</i> that the committee can give further directions on the monetary-stimulus reduction policy currently conducted by the US Federal Reserve</li> </ol>

2. "Several stock market players *have benefitted* the momentum to take profits after the JCI index strengthened last week," said Trust Securities head of research Reza Priyambada in Jakarta, on Monday
3. "Positive news from the domestic and Asian stock exchanges *has caused* the JCI strengthen further during today's final trading session," said Bertoni
4. "It *is spewing* lava right now while gravel rain has fallen in some areas," Hendrasto said. "We worry that the gravel rain can endanger people who are evacuating
5. In 1990, Kelud *kicked out* searing fumes and lava that killed more than 30 people and injured hundreds. In 1919, a powerful explosion that reportedly could be heard hundreds of miles away killed at least 5,160
6. An official *has said* evacuees in Kediri had insufficient access to logistics and are in need of material support in order to rebuild damaged homes
7. The provincial administration *is also prioritizing* immediate needs such as clean water, with Soekarwo saying he would accelerate clean water distribution to Malang, Blitar and Kediri regencies at the base of Mt. Kelud
8. On Monday, thousands of Mt. Kelud evacuees from Pandansari villagers *were still facing* appalling conditions.
9. The Blitar regency administration *has allocated* Rp 8 billion (US\$ 686,137) to fund its disaster response activities and fix houses damaged by Mount Kelud's eruption
10. Prominent tourism figures in Bali *are giving* their full support to efforts to develop Bali into a quality tourist destination through the promotion of community-based tourism.
11. (sentence no. 95)
12. (sentence no. 106)
13. (sentence no. 114)
14. (sentence no. 116)
15. (sentence no. 117)
16. (sentence no. 118)
17. (sentence no. 119)
18. (sentence no. 124)
19. (sentence no. 135)
20. (sentence no. 139)
21. (sentence no. 146)
22. (sentence no. 156)
23. (sentence no. 160)
24. (sentence no. 163)

Table 4.19

- Structure of Modification as Verbal Element

Verb which function as verbal element of structure of complementation is not only come in the form of verb itself but also sometimes it's followed by adverb or prepositional phrase so the verbal element is identified as structure of modification.

<b>Structure of Modification as Verbal Element</b>
1. Trust Securities research head Reza Priyambada <i>said in Jakarta on Tuesday that the JCI's chances to strengthen further had declined as market players were selling stocks whose values had increased during the previous several days</i>
2. New Zealand <i>said Monday</i> that Japan ignored requests that the Shonan Maru 2 steer clear of New Zealand's 200-nautical-mile Exclusive
3. The incident <i>comes during heightened</i> tensions over whaling
4. "Several bilateral matters will be discussed in the meetings held during Kerry's work visit.
5. Bank Indonesia (BI) <i>decided to maintain</i> its benchmark interest rate (BI rate) at 7.5 percent during the central bank's board of governors meeting on Thursday.
6. "Yvette Jordan and the babies <i>are doing well</i> and the family is overjoyed at their arrival," Portnoy said.

*Table 4.20*

- Structure of Predication as Complement

Many complex sentence have complement in the form of other clause which always have another subject and predicate. That's why, such complement is identified as structure of predication as found in the following sentences.

<b>Structure of Predication as Complement</b>
1. He added <i>that some investors were still waiting for statements from the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) later this week.</i>

2. It is hoped *that the committee can give further directions on the monetary-stimulus reduction policy currently conducted by the US Federal Reserve*
3. Trust Securities research head Reza Priyambada said in Jakarta on Tuesday *that the JCI's chances to strengthen further had declined as market players were selling stocks whose values had increased during the previous several days.*
4. He added *that the rupiah, which had also depreciated, added to the negative sentiment in the domestic stock market.*
5. He said *the US dollar had tended to strengthen again against most of the world's prime currencies ahead of US Federal Reserve (Fed) chair Janet Yellen's statements on the prospects of the central bank's monetary stimulus reduction follow up measures.*
6. Ariston said *it was estimated there would be increased US unemployment levels and improved durable goods orders data that would soon be released in which this would likely increase the signs of a US economic recovery.*
7. The analyst said *Indonesia's trade balance and current account balance were also projected to gain a surplus again and such a condition would give a picture of an improved Indonesian economy.*
8. He added *that several stock markets in Asian and European countries had moved varyingly, which held back the JCI index.*
9. Meanwhile, HD Capital analyst, Yuganur Wijanarko, said *market players were waiting for Bank Indonesia's (BI) policy on its benchmark interest rate (BI Rate), as it could affect the JCI.*
10. He added *market sentiment in Asia remained positive as the US economic data, which was set to be announced later this evening, was predicted to show further improvements.*
11. *(sentence no. 34)*
12. *(sentence no. 35)*
13. *(sentence no. 37)*
14. *(sentence no. 38)*
15. *(sentence no. 41)*
16. *(sentence no. 44)*
17. *(sentence no. 49)*
18. *(sentence no. 53)*
19. *(sentence no. 61)*
20. *(sentence no. 62)*
21. *(sentence no. 63)*
22. *(sentence no. 68)*
23. *(sentence no. 71)*
24. *(sentence no. 75)*
25. *(sentence no. 78)*
26. *(sentence no. 82)*
27. *(sentence no. 86)*
28. *(sentence no. 89)*
29. *(sentence no. 98)*
30. *(sentence no. 99)*

- |                        |
|------------------------|
| 31. (sentence no. 100) |
| 32. (sentence no. 101) |
| 33. (sentence no. 104) |
| 34. (sentence no. 110) |
| 35. (sentence no. 111) |
| 36. (sentence no. 112) |
| 37. (sentence no. 128) |
| 38. (sentence no. 133) |
| 39. (sentence no. 137) |
| 40. (sentence no. 148) |
| 41. (sentence no. 156) |
| 42. (sentence no. 158) |
| 43. (sentence no. 159) |
| 44. (sentence no. 160) |
| 45. (sentence no. 161) |
| 46. (sentence no. 164) |

Table 4.21

- Structure of Modification as Complement

Complement may also come in the form of structure of modification. In this study, there are 47 sentences structure of modification as complement.

<b>Structure of Modification as Complement</b>	
1.	Foreign investors booked <i>a collective net purchase of Rp 58.28 billion (US\$5.01 million) worth of stocks during Tuesday's trading.</i>
2.	The JCI recorded <i>200,749 transactions with a volume of 3.36 billion shares worth Rp 4.55 trillion.</i>
3.	"It's <i>still possible for the US dollar to strengthen further if the data grows stronger,</i> " said Ariston.
4.	"Several stock market players have benefitted <i>the momentum to take profits after the JCI index strengthened last week,</i> " said Trust Securities head of research Reza Priyambada in Jakarta, on Monday.
5.	The JCI recorded <i>239,562 stock trade transactions, with a volume of 4.57 billion shares worth Rp 5.2 trillion (US\$426.4 million).</i>
6.	The JCI recorded <i>217,637 stock trade transactions, with a volume of 4.44 billion shares worth Rp 5 trillion (US\$410.34 million).</i>
7.	"It is spewing <i>lava right now</i> while gravel rain has fallen in some areas," Hendrasto said. "We worry that the gravel rain can endanger people who are evacuating."

8. The President and First Lady Ani Yudhoyono talked *with passengers for about 10 minutes before continuing their trip to Kediri.*
9. "The situation in Solo is much better than *in Yogyakarta because there has been no rain in Yogyakarta,*" he said.
10. The presidential train left *Jakarta at about 7 a.m.* and made stops at Cirebon, Purwokerto and Yogyakarta Tugu train stations before reaching Solo Balapan.
11. *(sentence no. 56)*
12. *(sentence no. 60)*
13. *(sentence no. 64)*
14. *(sentence no. 72)*
15. *(sentence no. 73)*
16. *(sentence no. 74)*
17. *(sentence no. 77)*
18. *(sentence no. 79)*
19. *(sentence no. 85)*
20. *(sentence no. 90)*
21. *(sentence no. 92)*
22. *(sentence no. 93)*
23. *(sentence no. 105)*
24. *(sentence no. 108)*
25. *(sentence no. 114)*
26. *(sentence no. 116)*
27. *(sentence no. 117)*
28. *(sentence no. 118)*
29. *(sentence no. 119)*
30. *(sentence no. 120)*
31. *(sentence no. 122)*
32. *(sentence no. 124)*
33. *(sentence no. 124)*
34. *(sentence no. 125)*
35. *(sentence no. 127)*
36. *(sentence no. 132)*
37. *(sentence no. 134)*
38. *(sentence no. 135)*
39. *(sentence no. 139)*
40. *(sentence no. 141)*
41. *(sentence no. 143)*
42. *(sentence no. 146)*
43. *(sentence no. 149)*
44. *(sentence no. 162)*
45. *(sentence no. 163)*
46. *(sentence no. 166)*
47. *(sentence no.170)*

Table 4.22

- Structure of Coordination as Complement

<b>Structure of Coordination as Complement</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A series of huge blasts unleashed <i>stones and gravel</i>, causing panic among villagers who immediately fled to safer areas.</li> <li>2. In 1990, Kelud kicked out <i>searing fumes and lava</i> that killed more than 30 people and injured hundreds. In 1919, a powerful explosion that reportedly could be heard hundreds of miles away killed at least 5,160.</li> <li>3. "The island has <i>fantastic cultural and natural assets</i> that already attract millions of people," Prana said</li> <li>4. Many investors with huge capital are now developing <i>accommodation and facilities</i> similar to those in Western countries.</li> <li>5. "There were <i>around 750,000 Chinese tourists visiting Indonesia and some 150,000 Chinese citizens visiting for business matters</i>," he said.</li> </ol>

*Table 4.23*

Complex component which are joined to be structure of coordination is only structure of predication. There are 5 sentences in The Jakarta Post breaking news which consist of structure of coordination.

<b>Structure of Predications joined in structure of coordination</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In regional markets, the Hang Seng Index weakened by 71.36 points (0.32 percent) to 22,317.20; the Nikkei Index rose by 213.92 points (1.44 percent) to 15,051.60, and the Straits Times Index weakened by 1.46 points (0.05 percent) to 3,104.38.</li> <li>2. "Next week, market players will be presented with a string of domestic economic data and February's inflation is expected to remain stable," said Rully.</li> <li>3. "The location has not yet been decided but I want to encourage the residents by staying overnight at their accommodation," he told reporters.</li> <li>4. "There were <i>around 750,000 Chinese tourists visiting Indonesia and some 150,000 Chinese citizens visiting for business matters</i>," he said.</li> </ol>

5. On Twitter he didn't address the inflated downloads allegation but denied suggestions he was withdrawing the game because it breached another game maker's copyright.

*Table 4.24*

### 3. Frequency of components forming each syntactic structure

Based on the finding of componential variety forming the four syntactic structures above, we can analyze the percentage of each structure component as follow:

#### 1. Structure of Predication

From 170 sample decided, all of them contain structure of predication with various component forming it. There are 170 subject and 170 predicate in such sentences which can be classified into simple component and complex component.

	<b>Component</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Simple Component</b>	Single word as Subject	62	18.2%
	Structure of complementation as Predicate	98	29%
<b>Complex Component</b>	Structure of modification as Predicate	68	20%
	Structure of modification as Subject	64	18%
	Noun phrase as Subject	34	10%
	Structure of coordination as Subject	10	3%
	Verb phrase as Predicate	4	1.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>340</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 4.25*

From the table above, the researcher finds that simple component forming structure of predication is only single word which function as subject. It is found 62 times among 340 total components of structure of predication with percentage 18.2%. While complex components are found 278 times include Structure of complementation as Predicate, Structure of modification as Predicate, Structure of modification as Subject, Noun phrase as Subject, Structure of coordination as Subject, and Verb phrase as Predicate with the total percentage 81.8%.

## 2. Structure of Modification

There are 68 sentences containing structure of modification in this research. While the components are 68 heads and 68 modifier.

	<b>Component</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Simple Component</b>	Verb as Head	34	25%
	Adverb as Modifier	12	9%
	Noun as Modifier	5	3%
	Adjective as modifier	2	1.5%
<b>Complex Component</b>	Verb phrase as Head	34	25%
	Prepositional phrase as Modifier	34	25%
	Structure of complementation as Modifier	7	5%
	Structure of modification as Modifier	6	5%
	Structure of coordination as modifier	2	1.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 4.26*

From the table above, it is found that simple component including verb as head, adverb as modifier, noun as modifier, and adjective as modifier occur 53 times with total percentage 38.5%. While 61.5%

remained found as complex component including VP as head, PP as modifier, structure of complementation as modifier, structure of modification as modifier, and structure of coordination as modifier. Those complex components occur 83 times

### 3. Structure of Complementation

There are 100 sentences from the sample selected which contain structure of complementation. In those sentences, there are 100 verbal element and 100 complement.

	<b>Component</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Simple Component</b>	Verb as verbal element	70	35%
	Adverb as complement	1	0.5%
	Single word as complement	1	0.5%
<b>Complex Component</b>	Structure of modification as complement	47	23.5%
	Structure of predication as complement	46	23%
	Verb phrase as verbal element	24	12%
	Structure of modification as verbal element	6	3%
	Structure of coordination as complement	5	2.5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 4.27*

From 200 components forming structure of complementation, 36% are in the form of simple component including verb as verbal element, adverb as complement, and single word as complement with frequency 72 times. 44% remained are in the form of complex component including structure of modification as complement, structure of predication as complement, VP as verbal

element, structure of modification as verbal element and structure of coordination as complement.

#### 4. Structure of Coordination

There are only found 5 sentences of The Jakarta Post breaking news which consist of structure of coordination. The component which is joined is structure of predication.

	<b>Component</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Simple Component</b>	-	-	-
<b>Complex Component</b>	Structure of predication	5	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Table 4.28*

## B. Discussions

In communication, in order to the message can be understood the language structure used is various. The variation of structure made is not only to make the addressee can understand the message but also to beautify the language. As in social media, in this case is online newspaper, many variations of language structures used to make every sentence in newspaper or article interesting for the readers to be read. We cannot deny that the beauty of language used in communication can attract the addressee interest in this case is the readers.

The purpose of this research is to find the types of syntactic structures and its componential variety occurred in The Jakarta Post breaking news in February 2014. Based on the result that had emerged from the data analysis carried out in the research, the researcher finds that there are four syntactic structures and several components forming them.

Structure of predication as the most structure occur in The Jakarta Post breaking news is formed by various components. This structure occur in all sampled sentences of this study. This means that the component forming this structure are 170 subject and 170 predicate. Among 340 total components of structure of predication, simple component forming this structure is only single word which function as subject. It is found 62 times with percentage 18.2%. While complex components are found 278 times include Structure of complementation as Predicate, Structure of modification as Predicate, Structure of modification as Subject, Noun phrase as Subject, Structure of coordination as Subject, and Verb phrase as Predicate with total percentage 81.8%.

Structure of modification is found in 68 sentences with 68 head and 68 modifier. It is found that simple component forming structure of modification, including verb as head, adverb as modifier, noun as modifier, and adjective as modifier occur 53 times with total percentage 38.5%. While 61.5% remained found as complex component including VP as head, PP as modifier, structure of complementation as modifier, structure of modification as modifier, and structure of coordination as modifier. Those complex components occur 83 times.

Structure of complementation is found in 100 sentences. It means that there are 100 verbal element and 100 complements forming such structures. From 200 components forming structure of complementation, 36% are in the form of simple component including verb as verbal element, adverb as complement, and single word as complement with frequency 72 times. 44% remained are in the form of complex component including structure of modification as complement, structure of predication as complement, VP as

verbal element, structure of modification as verbal element and structure of coordination as complement with frequency 128 times.

Structure of coordination is only found in 5 sentences of The Jakarta post breaking news. In those sentences, it is only found structure of predication as equivalent unit joined forming structure of coordination with percentage 100%.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provide the conclusion of the finding gotten by the writer and it followed by suggestion as the last part of this chapter.

#### A. Conclusions

After discussing the finding of this study and analyze them, we can conclude the result of this research. They are:

1. There are four syntactic structures are used in *The Jakarta Post* Breaking News: Structure of predication, structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination.
2. The componential variety forming syntactic structure in The Jakarta Post sentences are:
  - a. Simple Component: *Structure of Predication* (Single word as subject); *Structure of Modification* (verb as head, adverb as modifier, noun as modifier, and adjective as modifier); *Structure of Complementation* (verb as verbal element, adverb as complement, and single word as complement)
  - b. Complex Component: *Structure of Predication* (noun phrase as subject, structure of coordination as subject, structure of modification as subject, verb phrase as predicate, structure of modification as predicate, and structure of complementation as predicate); *Structure of Modification*

(verb phrase as head, prepositional phrase as modifier, structure of complementation as modifier, structure of modification as modifier, and structure of coordination as modifier); *Structure of Complementation* (verb phrase as verbal element, structure of modification as verbal element, structure of predication as complement, structure of modification as complement, and structure of coordination as complement); *Structure of Coordination* (Structure of predication).

3. The frequency of component forming each syntactic structure are: *Structure of Predication* (simple component occur 62 times with percentage 18.2%; complex component occur 278 times with percentage 81.8%); *Structure of Modification* (simple component occur 53 times with percentage 38.5%; complex component occur 83 times with percentage 61.5%); *Structure of Complementation* (simple component occur 72 times with percentage 36%; complex component occur 128 times with percentage 44%); *Structure of Coordination* (complex component occur 5 times with percentage 100%).

## **B. Suggestions**

After conducting this research, the researcher wants to give suggestion for the readers as follow:

1. For teacher

English teacher should pay attention to the use of syntactic structure because it always appears when we use language especially English. It is

advisable for English teacher to give example to the student in analysis syntactic structure because it's complicated enough.

2. For student

It should be necessary for the student at least to be able to identify the component which is used in syntactic structure so they can comprehend the text they read.

3. For the next researcher

It is suggested for the next researcher to conduct research under the interesting topic takes from other various English writing. Through this study, the writer suggest for the next researcher to conduct research on the topic which is still seldom done to enrich our knowledge by new findings and theories.

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