CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

II.1. Syntactic Structure

According to Nelson Francis (1958) there are four basic types of syntactic structure. All larger structures are simply combinations of these; no matter how complicated a structure may be, it can always be analyzed in terms of these four. They are :

a. Structures of modification

b. Structures of predication

c. Structures of complementation

d. Structures of coordination

(Nelson Francis, 1958: 292).

Structures of modification consist of two immediate constituents, a head and a modifier, whose meaning serves to broaden, qualify, select, change, describe, or in some other way affect the meaning of the head. The head may be any of the parts of speech, certain function words, or any of the four structures. The modifier may be any of the four parts of speech, a prepositional phrase, or various other structures (Nelson Francis, 1958: 297-298).

A structure of predication consists of two immediate constituents. It consists of a subject and a predicate, usually, but not always. Each of these may be

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a single word, a word with accompanying function word(s),
a phrase, or one of the three other kinds of syntactic
structure - modification, complementation, or coordina-
tion. The subject may itself be a structure of predica-
tion of the type as included clause. The predicate
consists of a verb alone, or some structure in which a
verb is prominent, such as verb-headed of modification, a
structure of complementation, or a structure of coordina-
tion whose constituents are verbs or verb-headed
structures. Whatever else a 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 e verb.
If the head is a structure of modification, its head is a
verb. If the predicate is a structure of complementation,
one of its immediate constituents is by definition of a
verbal element, which always has a verb as its core. If
the predicate is a structure of coordination, its
coordinate members are either verbs themselves or
structures in which verbs are esential elements (Nelson
Francis, 1958: 325-330).

Structures of complementation consist of two
immediate constituents, a verbal element and complement.
The verbal element may be a simple verb or one of various
kinds of verb-headed structures. Verbal elements are
classified as linking, intransitive, and transitive.

Intransitive verbal elements may be predicates, but they do not appear in structures of complementation. Complementations appearing with linking verbs are subjunctive complements; they may be any of the four parts of speech, prepositional phrases, or more complex structures, up to included clauses. Complements with transitive verbs are objects, which are the three kinds: direct object, indirect object, and objective complements, which are distinguished by various structural signals (Nelson Francis, 1958: 342-346).

Structures of coordination have two or more immediate constituents, which are syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which functions a single unit. The constituents may be any of the parts of speech, function words, or more complex structures. The joining may be accomplished by word order and prosody alone, or with the aid of a set of function words and phrase which we can call coordinators. These coordinators are and, but, not, or, rather than, as well as, together with, along with, not (only)...but (also), either...or, neither...nor, both....and. A structure of coordination with more than two immediate constituents is a series. (Nelson Francis, 1958: 355-356)

The above four different structures are identified by placing simple symbols between the two immediate

constituents. Modification is indicated by an arrow
pointing from the modifier toward the head :

| modifier | → | head | | head | ← | modifier |

Predication is indicated by a capital P with its back to
the subject and its front facing the predicate. In
relatively few structures of predication where the
subject follows the predicate, the P is reversed :

| subject | P | predicate | | predicate | ꟼ | subject |

Complementation is similarly indicated by a capital C
with its back to the verbal element :

| verbal element | C | complement |

| complement | Ɔ | verbal element |
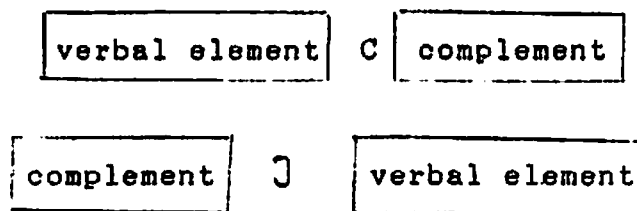
Coordination is indicated by parallel lines connecting
the constituents. If a function word (coordinator) is
present, it is written between these lines :

| A | B | | C | and | D |

(Nelson Francis, 1958: 294-295)

The lexical words belong to four classes or parts of speech according to the way in which they are combined They are nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (Nelson Francis, 1958:).

Nouns are a class of lexical words marked by their appearence following certain noun-determining function words, such as the, my, some, two, etc. They have two inflections, the plural {-es} and the possessive {-'s}. Many of them have derivational suffixes like {-ance}, {-ness}, and {-ship}. Subclasses of nouns are pronouns and function nouns. Nouns can be classified in eleven substitute-groups, on the basis of the substitutes that may replace them or refer to them. These groups are largely meaning-based, though a few morphemic markers like the suffix {-ess} help to distinguish some of them (Nelson Francis, 1958: 251-152).

Verbs are a class of lexical words marked by their use of four inflections, the third singular {-s}, the past tense {-ed }, the past participle {-ed }, and the present participle {-ing}; by their appearance in verb-phrases with certain auxiliaries, such as can, must, is, has, etc; by a small group of derivational affixes, such as {en-}, {-ate} and {-ize}. Most auxiliaries may build complex combinations with other auxiliaries, making possible a very large repertory of verb-phrases. Auxil-

iaries may appear as function verbs. Separable verbs
consist of two parts, a verb and an element which
elsewhere is a preposition or adverb. They may appear
with their two parts together or separated by intervening
words. English verbs exhibit formal distinctions which
can be classed under seven heads : person, tense, phase,
aspect, mode, voice, and status (Nelson Francis, 1958:
267-268)

Adjectives are marked by their ability to fill
the position between noun-determiner and noun and the
position after a linking verb and a qalifier such very,
rather, and quite. Virtually all adjectives fall into one
of two groups : base adjectives and derived adjectives.
Base adjective are mostly of one syllable , though some
have twoor even three. They have no derivational
suffixes, and usually form their comparative
andsperlative degrees by means of the inflectional
suffixes {-er} and {-est}. They form nouns by adding the
derivational suffixe {-ness}, and adverbs by
adding {-ly}. Derived adjectives are formed from bound
stems, nouns, and verbs by means of quite large group of
derivational suffixes, such as {-ous}, {-al}, {-able},
and {-ing}. they usually from phrasal comparatives and
superlatives by means of the qualifiers more and most
(Nelson Francis, 1958: 280-281).
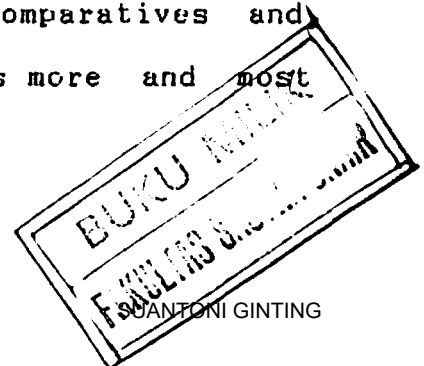
Adverbs are a class of lexical words identified by their ability to appear in utterance-final position following a noun or nouns functioning as complement. Adverbs may be classified in eight groups, the two largest containing those formed from derived and base adjectives by the addition of {-ly}. A few adverbs, mostly those identical with adjectives, use the inflectional suffixes {-er} and {-est} to form comparative and superlative degrees. Like adjectives, adverbs appear with function words called qualifiers. The qualifiers that may appear with adverbs are the same ones that appear with adjectives, with some exceptions and with variation in distribution (Nelson Francis, 1958: 288).

II.2. Journalistic Language

As stated previously, the language of mass communication used in its media is called journalistic language. As a variety of language it has special features which differ from the others.

> "Bahasa jurnalistik memiliki sifat-sifat khas yaitu : singkat, padat, sederhana, lancar, jelas, lugas dan menarik" (Anwar, 1984: 1)

> "Journalistic language has special features, namely : concise, dense, simple, fluent, clear, direct to the point, and attractive" (Anwar, 1984: 1)

In journalistic language it is also known a term

"word economy", emphasizing the efficiency of language, or avoiding the use of redundant words. The application of this "word economy" can be done in the two substances : word and sentence.

In writing a headline, specific cases should be paid attention due to limitations of space existing in writing it. The limitations demand that the language used there must be dense and dynamic. They are also caused that a headline has to fulfill two main functions :

1. intensiveness of the content of a news, but it must express the content by using two or three lines.

2. power of attraction in order that it is read by people.

(Cited in Assegaf, 1985: 99)

According to Anwar (1984), the most principle in writing a headline is that the headline must be written in active voice. If it is in active voice, it means that there must be verbal element. He also added that headline must be written in vivid language. Without verbal element, a headline becomes 'dead' or not vivid anymore. Such headline is called "label headline".

CHAPTER III

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF STUDY