

## CHAPTER IV

## DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

## IV.1. DATA PRESENTATION

During the research the writer takes 10 % data of the total population of The Jakarta Post's headlines (1429 headlines) as the sample. 10 % of the total population are 143 headlines.

As stated in the previous chapter (theoretical framework), according to Nelson Francis (1958) there are four basic types of syntactic structure. All larger structures are simply combinations of these. Based on the obtained sample, there are some types of syntactic structures which underlie the syntactic structures of the data or The Jakarta Post's headlines. The types of their syntactic structures are shown in the table below :

Table 1. : Types of Syntactic Structure of The Jakarta Post's Headlines

Types of Syntactic Structure	Headlines
Structures of Modification	22
Structures of Predication	121
Structures of Complementation	-
Structures of Coordination	-
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>143</b>

From the above table, it is shown that 22 headlines are in the structures of modification, and 121 headlines are in the structures of predication. None of them is in the structures of complementation and the structures of coordination. Or, it means that the obtained data (143 headlines) are about 15 % in structures of modification and about 85 % in structures of predication.

The Jakarta Post's headlines with structures of modification as their syntactic structures are :

1. Ninety percent of sterilization ← done on woman
2. Public works program ← approved
3. Sheikh ← rattled by Taiwan debacle
4. One ← killed in Maluku earthquake
5. 12 ← killed in Lamongan train crash
6. Share price ← mixed in Asia, Europe
7. Soekarno's daughter ← hurt by white paper
8. Fate of political prisoners ← examined
9. Kuwaiti military zone ← extended
10. Foreign companies ← invited to develop tourist resorts
11. Blood transfusion center ← inaugurated
12. Minister ← disturbed by sports center news
13. Peace negotiations ← abandoned in PNG's bougenville island
14. Party leader ← forced to amend list

15. Jaywalkers, street vendor ← targeted in Operation Zebra
16. More dialogs ← required
17. Tangible progress ← made in Vietnam MIA
18. Asiad ← opened in grand style
19. Nine ← killed in Pakistan strike
20. Kadin ← asked to fight fake tender papers
21. War games ← canceled after nuclear deal
22. Three leading Shanghai dissidence ← sentenced

The Jakarta Post's headlines with structures of predication as their syntactic structures are :

1. Red card mania P invades Leicester
2. Development P comes first
3. De vega, Usha P reach end of track
4. Lawyer P wants one trial for three drug dealers
5. Rafsanjani in town P to boost bilateral ties
6. Brokers P to get last turn
7. Gutless leaders P make mockery of autonomy
8. Lao president P to visit Indonesia
9. Wayne Ferreire P wins Swiss indoor title
10. Police P seek Thai for heroin distribution
11. RI P to send more officers to Bosnia
12. Environmental auditing P is voluntary
13. Police P to arrest Yorrays for another case
14. East Timor leaders P agree to expand forum
15. Auriol P has title in his sight



16. NEC P expands capacity of telephone exchange
17. Eviction plan P upsets dwellers of apartment
18. Elephant problem P is human problem
19. Bali P to host ICCA assembly next week
20. Argentina P to cut costs
21. Workers Union P to revert to a federation
22. Jakartans P prefer industrial transmigration
23. RCTI P to start bilingual programs
24. Rafsanjani P to visit Indonesia
25. Hartono P denies police officer's testimony
26. RI-Britain P forge closer defense ties
27. Traders P demand damages
28. Indonesians P are ignorant about South Korea
29. Christoper P begins mideast peace mission
30. Jokes P have their limits
31. Indonesia labor P to beat S. Korea
32. Lippo P introduces new card
33. ADB P to improve openness
34. Asean P gains artificial
35. Saudi Arabia P wants stable oil market
36. Myanmar, RI P to raise trade
37. DLLAJ P to survey night transportation
38. Clinton, Soeharto P to see signing of LNG contract
39. Govt P to open development forum
40. Olympic winner P captures Asiad marathon title

41. Rover, proton P sign deal
42. ADB P assists RI, Pakistan
43. Indosat P to sign telecom project in Cambodia
44. Malaysian Airlines P increases services
45. APEC leaders P to gain concensus on free trade
46. Japan P pledges deregulation
47. PLN P faces constraints in power distribution
48. Athletes P pass test of doping
49. Producers P make new price offer
50. Rendra P reads his poem for ABRI
51. Russia P sends its top diplomats to Iraq, Kuwait
52. Semen Andalas P cuts debts
53. Kawasaki, Hitachi P announce mixed results
54. All textile factories P obey wage regulation
55. OECD P has interim head
56. Alatas P to meet separatist leader of East Timor
57. Marocco P to host conference
58. Parliament P to probe tapping of phones
59. Base metals soar, precious metals P decline slightly
60. House agrees P to ratify WTO bill tomorrow
61. Medan P gets new air service
62. PPD P may make profit with express fleet
63. Pacific troops P train in Australia
64. City P to sweep vendors for APEC
65. U.S. and Vietnam P may open mission this year

66. Myanmar P to accept aid from foreign NGOs
67. Rebels P want independence
68. Doctors P to work 3 years for govt
69. Price wars P hit Japan
70. Merpati P to serve S'pore
71. Vietnam P starts talks on ASEAN membership
72. Abortion debate P exposes age gap
73. Pan, Oate P take Asiad tennis single golds
74. Govt P to check passanger from India
75. Cambodia P to get new notes
76. ABRI P must lift nation's walfare
77. India P frees top Kashmiri rebel leader
78. IBM P to challange Windows
79. Target for oil revenues P is reachable
80. China P targets record coal exports
81. Indonesia, Iran P form joint team to bolster trade
82. Rabin, Peres and Arafat P share Noble
83. Freeport P to increase copper ore output
84. Euro bank P to raise capital
85. Sexual harassment P is for real
86. Paulo P concedes 3 penalties
87. Japan opposition P lifts council boycott
88. Downtown Kota P to become tourist site
89. DPR P okays cuts in tax rates
90. U.S. - N. Korea P strike deal to end nuke standoff

91. Indosat P books another success on local marts
92. Suspected Hamas bomb P kill 22
93. British Queen Elizabeth P arrives in Moskow
94. Indonesia P sets badminton standard
95. Israel, Jourdan P lay foundations of peace treaty
96. Soeharto P to open human rights workshop
97. Japan P unveils plutonium technology
98. Bosnian government, Serbs P complete prisoner swap
99. Iraq P agrees to accept Kuwait border
100. Teaching illiterates P brings delight
102. China, U.S. P sign defense conversion
103. Diana P goes public in New York
104. Raoul Cedras P arrives in Panama
105. RI P to celebrate food day
106. American, Canadian P win 1994 Nobel Physic Prize
107. S. Korean men's team P sets world record
108. Edberg P clears first hurdle in Seiko
109. Indian commuters P revolt
110. Sampoerna P to produce cigarettes in Vietnam
111. Parliement P sends Yeltsin a warning shot
112. Britain, U.S. P warn iraq on air strike
113. PGI P seeks new rule on church building
114. DPP P needs to shed its poor image
115. S. Korea P to host RI in Davis qualifier
116. Charles' disclosure P troubles monarchy

117. Wayne Ferreire P wins Swiss indoor title
118. NU leaders P wants return to politics
119. Germany parties P face new political scene
120. Thai coalition party P resolves reshuffle wrangle
121. Residents P protest over school plan
122. Bouraq P to link Bali, Manado, Manila

## IV.2. ANALYSIS

### IV.2.1. Structures of Modification

A structure of modification consists of two elements, 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 four of speech, certain function words, or any of four structures. As shown in table 1., 22 headlines or 15% of the obtained data are built in this syntactic structure. From the obtained structures of modification we may have some elements which build heads and modifiers in the structures of modification.

Example 1. :

- a. Asiad ← opened in grand style
- b. Jaywalkers, street vendor ← targeted in Operation Zebra
- c. Kuwaiti military zone ← extended

In the above examples which are quoted from the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines we see that



heads and modifiers in the structures of modification may consist of some elements. In example 1.a. the head is a single word or a noun *Asiad* and its modifier is a structure of modification *opened in grand style*. In example 1.b. the head is a structure of coordination with comma (,) as the coordinator *Jaywalkers, street vendor* and its modifier is a structure of modification *targeted in Operation Zebra*. In example 1.c. the head is a structure modification *Kuwaiti military zone* and its modifier is a single word *extended*.

Elements which may build heads in structures of modification of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines are shown in the table below :

Table 2. : Heads in Structures of Modification

Heads	Headlines
single word	7
structure of modification	14
structure of coordination	1
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>22</b>

Table 2. shows us that from 22 structures of modification obtained there are 7 structures of modification with single word as head; are 14 structures of modification with structure of modification as head; and, is only 1 structure of modification with structure of coordination as head.

Elements which may build modifiers in structures of modification of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines are shown in the table below :

Table 3 : Modifiers in Structures of Modification

Modifiers	Headlines
single word	6
structure of modification	16
T o t a l	22

Table 3. shows us that from 22 structures of modification of the obtained data there are 6 structures of modification with single word as modifier, and 16 structures of modification with structure of modification as modifier.

The positions of heads and modifiers in structures

of modification of the obtained data are shown in the table below :

Table 4. : Positions of Heads and Modifiers in Structures of Modification

Structures of Modification	Headlines
Head ← Modifier	22
Modifier → Head	-
T o t a l	22

Table 4. shows us that from the total of structure of modification obtained (22 headlines), all of heads which build the structures of modification take place in front of its modifier, or it is Head ← Modifier. None of them is in the form of Modifier → Head.

Based on the above datas we may see that head and modifier in structures of modification which build the syntactic structure of The Jakarta Post's headlines may have some elements. They are mostly in structures of modification. Moreover, head is always placed before its modifier.

As stated in the preceding chapter, the most principle in writing a headline is that a headline should be written in active voice. If it is in active voice, it means that a headline must contains verbal element. While, in a structure of modification it consists of two elements, a head and a modifier. There is no verbal element in this syntactic structure. Based on this, we may say that structure of modification, actually, is not appropriate to be the syntactic structure of a headline.

Example 2. :

- a. Asiad ← opened in grand style
- b. Sheikh ← rattled by Taiwan debacle
- c. Asiad P is opened in grand style
- d. Sheikh P is rattled by Taiwan debacle

Example 2.a. and 2.b. are the headlines which are quoted from the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines. The syntactic structure of these headlines is in structure of modification. In example 2.a. a single word or a noun *Asiad* is as head and a structure of modification *opened in grand style* is as its modifier. In example 2.b. a single word *Sheikh* is also as head and a structure of modification *rattled by Taiwan debacle* is as its modifier. Let us try to compare these examples 2.a. and 2.b. with examples 2.c. and 2.d. The examples 2.c. and 2.d. are actually from the examples 2.a. and 2.b. but

they have been changed by adding auxiliary "be" after the head. We see that examples 2.c. and 2.d. become structures of predication. In example 2.c. *Asiad* is as subject, and *is opened in grand style* is its predicate. In example 2.d. *Sheikh* is as subject, and *is rattled by Taiwan debacle* is as predicate. Although these examples 2.c. and 2.d. have verbal elements but they are in passive voice. Therefore, it is also still not appropriate to the journalistic principle which said that a headline should be written in active voice.

From the above examples and explanations, we may say that the headlines which are in structures of modification are actually in structures of predication. Because their structures of predication are in passive voice, to avoid this passive it is used structures of modification by deleting its auxiliary be. In this case, the inflected verb which build the passive still remains in order that as if it has verbal element. Moreover, the deletion of auxiliary "be" does not mean to apply "word economy" there. But, it may be aimed to make the language used there become more interesting and more vivid as power of attraction that it is read by people or the readers of newspaper.

#### IV.2.2. Structures of Predication

As shown in table 1., 121 headlines or 85% of the obtained data are in structures of predication. Based on this data, we may say that the syntactic structure of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines are mostly built in this syntactic structure.

A structure of predication consists of two elements, a subject and a predicate. From the obtained structures of predication we may have some elements which build subjects and predicates in the structures of predication.

Example 3. :

- a. Lippo P introduces new card
- b. Lao president P to visit Indonesia
- c. Indian commuters P revolt
- c. Kawasaki, Hitachi P announce mixed results

The above examples are quoted from the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines and are in structures of predication. In example 3.a. the subject is a single word or a noun *Lippo* and its predicate is a structure of complementation *introduces new card*. In example 3.b. the subject is a structure of modification *Lao president* and its predicate is a structure of complementation *to visit Indonesia*. In example 3.c. the subject is a structure of modification *Indian commuters*

and its predicate is a single word or single verb *revolt*. And, in example 3.d. the subject is a structure of coordination *Kawasaki, Hitachi* in which comma (,) as coordinator and its predicate is a structure of complementation *announce mixed results*.

For clearer understanding of elements which may build subjects and predicates in structures of predication of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines, it is shown in the tables below (table 5. and table 6.).

Table 5. : Subjects in Structures of Predication

Subjects	Headlines
single word	71
structure of modification	33
structure of coordination	17
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>121</b>

Table 5. shows us that from the obtained structures of predication (121 headlines), there are 71 structures of predication with single word as subject; are 33 structures of predication with structure of

modification as subject; and are 17 structures of predication with structure of coordination as subject.

Table 6. : Predicates in Structures of Predication

Predicates	Headlines
single word	1
structure of modification	7
structure of complementation	113
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>121</b>

Table 6. shows us that from the obtained structures of predication (121 headlines), there is only 1 structure of predication with single word as predicate; are 7 structures of predication with structure of modification as predicate; and are 113 structures of predication with structure of complementation as predicate.

Based on the above data, we may summarize that in structures of predication of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines a subject can be a single word, a structure of modification, or a structure of coordination. The mostly one is a single word. While, its



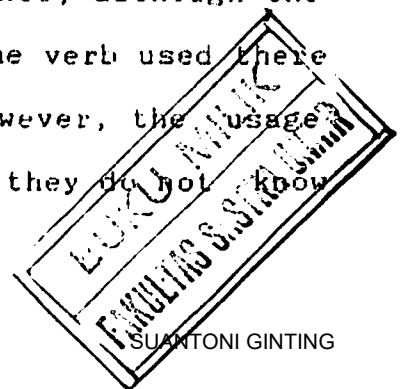
predicate is mostly in structures of complementation. For further explanation about these structures of complementation, it is discussed in the next sub chapter (Chapter IV.2.3.).

As stated in the preceding chapter (theoretical framework), whatever else a predicate may consist of, it always has a verb or verb phrase in key position. In the obtained structures of predication (121 headlines) there are found some varieties of verbs which underlie predicates in the structures of predication. The usage of infinitive as verb in predicate of a structure of predication may be an interesting feature of the syntactic structure of the language used in The Jakarta Post's headlines.

Example 4.

- a. ADB P to improve openness
- b. Alatas P to meet separatist leader of East Timor
- c. Cambodia P to get new notes

In the above examples the structures of predication have predicates with infinitive as their verbs. The usage of infinitive as verb there seems that they disobey about person. In example 4.c., for instance, although the subject *Alatas* is the third singular, the verb used there has no inflection and is infinitive. However, the usage of infinitive there does not mean that they do not know



about English grammar. It is merely aimed that the language used there becoming more vivid and interesting to be read. Also, it may be aimed to fulfill the main function of a headline that it has power of attraction for the readers of newspaper.

From all structures of predication obtained there are 36 headlines which use such infinitive as verbs of their predicates. Eventhough the number is not so many as the others, we may say that the usual usage of infinitive as verb in structures of predication is a special feature which can be found in the language used in The Jakarta Post's headlines.

As Anwar (1984) said that the most principle in writing a headline is that a headline should be written in active voice. English verbs have two voice, active voice and passive voice. In the obtained structures of predication none of them is in passive voice. Based on this, we may say that The Jakarta post's headlines are mostly written in active voice. Moreover, it is also a special feature which may be found in the language used in The Jakarta Post's headlines.

#### **IV.2.3. Structures of Complementation**

A structure of complementation consists of two elements, a verbal element and a complement. Based

on the obtained data and as shown in table 1. none of them or The Jakarta Post's headlines is built in this syntactic structure. However, structures of complementation only appear there as part of syntactic structure of the headlines. Moreover, table 6. shows us that they appear greatly in structures of predication.

example 5.

- a. 

Argentina
-----------

 P 

to cut
--------

 C 

costs
-------
- b. 

Rendra
--------

 P 

reads
-------

 C 

his poem for ABRI
-------------------
- c. 

Target for oil revenues
-------------------------

 P 

is
----

 C 

reachable
-----------

In the above examples we may see that all of the predicates of the structures of predication are built in structures of complementation. In example 5.a. the verbal element of its structure of complementation is a transitive verb *to cut* and its complement is a single word *costs*. In example 5.b. the verbal element of its structure of complementation is also a transitive verb *reads* and its complement is a structure of modification *his poem for ABRI*. And, in example 5.c. the verbal element of the structure of complementation is a linking verb *is* and its complement is a single word *reachable*.

As said previously in the theoretical framework that verbal elements are classified as linking, intransitive, and transitive. Elements which may underlie the verbal elements of structures of complementation in the

obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines are shown as in the table below.

Table 7. : Verbal Elements in Structures of Complementation

Verbs	Structures of Complementation
Transitive	109
Linking	4
T o t a l	113

The above table shows us that from 113 structures of complementation obtained there are 109 structures of complementation with transitive verbs as their verbal elements and 4 structures of complementation with linking verbs as their verbal elements. From this data we may have a conclusion that verbal elements in structures of complementation of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines are mostly transitive verbs.

Transitive verbal elements have both complement and passive. While, a linking verb has complement but no passive. Complementations appearing with transitive verbs are objects, and complementations appearing with linking

verbs are subjunctive complements. It has been shown in the above data that verbal elements of the structures of complementation are mostly transitive verbs. Based on this, we may conclude that complements in the structures of complementation must be mostly objects.

#### IV.2.4. Structures of Coordination

A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joined in a structure which function a single unit. As shown in table 1. none of the obtained data or The Jakarta Post's headlines is in this syntactic structure. However, structures of coordination may appear there as part of the syntactic structure of the headlines.

Example 6. :

- a. Rover, Proton P sign deal
- b. ADB P assists RI, Pakistan
- c. U.S. and Vietnam P may open mission this year
- d. U.S. - N. Korea P strike deal to end standoff

In the above examples we see that structures of coordination appear as part of the syntactic structure of the headlines. In examples 6.a., 6.c. and 6.d. the structures of coordination *Rover, Proton*, *U.S. and Vietnam*, and *U.S. - N. Korea* are as subjects of the structures of predication. In example 6.b. the structure

of coordination *RI and Pakistan* is as complement of structure of complementation *assits RI, Pakistan*. Moreover, we also may see some differencies in the usage of coordinators in joining elements of the structures of coordination. In example 6.c. the two elements of structure of coordination are joined by using a coordinator word *and*. In example 6.d. the two elements of the structure of coordination are joined by *dash (-)*. While, in examples 6.a. and 6.b. the two elements of the structures of coordination are joined by using *comma (,)*.

Example 7. :

- a. Rabin, Peres and Arafat P open mission this year
- b. Bouraq P to link Bali, Manado, Manila

In the above examples we see that the structures of coordination have more than two elements. As stated in the preceeding chapter that a structure of coordination which has more than two elements is called a series. In example 7.a. the series *Rabin, Peres and Arafat* is as subject of the structure of predication and in example 7.b. the structure of coordination *Bali, Manado, Manila* is as complement of structure of complementation. Moreover, we also may see differencies in the usage of coordinator to join elements of the series. In example 7.a. comma (,) is used to join between the first element *Rabin* and the second element *Peres*, and between the

second element *Peres* and the third element *Arafat* is joined by a coordinator word *and*. In example 7.b. there is no coordinator word used to join the elements. Elements of the series *Bali, Manado, Manila* are only joined by comma (,) as coordinator.

We have seen that elements in structures of coordination may be joined in different ways. It can be joined by a coordinator word, a comma (,) , or even a dash (-). For clearer explanation about coordinators in structures of coordination of the obtained data, it is shown in the table below.

Table 8. : Coordinators in Structures of Coordination

Coordinators	Structures of Coordination
Comma (,)	17
Dash (-)	2
Coordinator word	1
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>20</b>

The above table shows us that from 20 structures of coordination obtained there are 17 structures of coordination which use comma (,) as coordinator; are 2

structures of coordination which use dash (-) as coordinator; and is only 1 structure of coordination which uses coordinator word as coordinator in joining elements of the structures of coordination.

From the above data we can say that the obtained structures of coordination oftenly used comma (,) as coordinator in joining their elements. The usual usage of comma (,) here seems that it characterize its journalistic language. The headlines seem becoming simpler and more attractive by using comma (,) than by using coordinator word in joining elements of the structures of coordination. Moreover, the usage of comma (,) there perhaps is caused by the limitations existing in writing a headline and also to make the language becoming more interesting and more vivid as power of attraction for the readers of newspaper.



## **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION**