

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of a background of problem, statement of problem, purposes and significances of research, and previous study.

#### **A. Background of Problem**

Language is used as identity of a country. Every country has a unity language. It is called as national language which used in daily activity. However, globalization has changed style of communication in the world. People should not only master the national language but also international language. In communication, language is a key of success and in this globalization era English is a shortcut to involve in international community.

The social fact shows that it is hard not to involve English in daily activity. English, through any level of Indonesian community, plays basic and strategic roles in modern information technology era. English is considered as basic roles because some information is distributed through technology media especially in English mass media; English is strategic because English function is not only as a transaction media through information technology but also as a media to introduce Indonesian power and capacity to the global community.

Newspaper becomes one of mass media that has influence in Indonesia press. There are newspapers with local language and Indonesian language, which are

published locally in limited places *Tribun Jabar* (Bandung-Jabar), *Pos Kota* (Jakarta), and *Kedaulatan Rakyat* (Yogyakarta). Some of them use Indonesian and they usually are published nationally around the nation: *Republika*, *Media Indonesia*, *Kompas* and many others. There are also newspapers with English language since it is an international language: *Indonesian Observer*, *Indonesia Times*, *Jakarta Post*, *Jakarta Globe*, *Surabaya Post* and *Bali Times*. Most of newspapers serve the readers with many kinds of information such economics, politics, social, entertainment, education, and culture. A newspaper usually consists of some sections: reportage news (consist of Headline news, World section, National section), Editorial, Readers Column, Movie schedules, Sport-Corner, and Mini-Advertisement section.

The study of the effects of the linguistic context on language use is tied very closely to the notion of text. While most theorists would agree that a text is a structure larger than a sentence. Within this framework, a newspaper article, for instance, is a collection of sentences structured and used in a way consistent with the standards of English journalistic. A newspaper article contains a series of sentences tied together by various linguistic devices that are part of a larger structure that containing headline, lead and so forth. In interpreting newspaper article requires readers to draw upon their knowledge of what constitutes a newspaper article and how sentences are structured in such article.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistic*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 80

A newspaper article is part of the more general register of journalistic English, which contain many sub-registers, such as news reportage (Headline news, World section and National section), Editorial, Movie schedules, Sport-Corner, and Mini-Advertisement section. Each of these sub-registers contains text with a similar overall structure and a set of linguistic features, for example a certain of vocabulary or particular grammatical construction that may be unique to the register than in other registers.<sup>2</sup> As noted before, news reportage contains headline, lead and so forth and additionally numerous linguistic constructions such as prepositional phrases, participial phrases and infinitive phrases.

Verbal construction such as prepositional phrase, participial phrase and infinitive phrase is a newspaper writing style that encompasses sentence structure. The basic peculiarities of item news lie in their syntactic structure. Based on Richards<sup>3</sup>, syntactic is *an adjective*, syntax is *a noun* which means the *study of how words combine to form sentences and the rules which govern the formation of sentences*. While structure (in linguistics) is *the term often refers to a sequence of linguistic units that are in certain relationship to one another*. For example, one of the structures of a noun phrase can be “article + adjective + noun” as in the “friendly boy”. Thus, syntactic structure is *the arrangement of words and morphemes into larger units (phrases, clauses, and sentences)*.

In writing newspaper, definitely, condensing sentence is a challenge to make it simpler without leaving the clarity. Any news story must be well-written. The

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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, p. 80

<sup>3</sup> Jack Richards, Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics, (England: Longman Group Ltd, 1985), p. 284-285

story should be as free of grammar and punctuation errors as possible. Then, text condensation by verbal construction aims at shortening the length of an utterance without losing essential textual information. Besides, text compression tools have been used as building blocks in text simplification, automatic summarization, headline generation, subtitle generation, and information extraction applications.<sup>4</sup> According to Close, to make a sentence simpler can be reduced by converting the first finite clause into a nonfinite clause.<sup>5</sup> Then, Quirk supports that verb –ing in which does not show verb tense is called by nonfinite verb.<sup>6</sup> However, consequently, there are any cuttings of the features of grammatical function in a sentence such as the subject, the verb tense, and the conjunction. For example, the sentence below is the result of condensing sentence in newspaper writing.

“The conflict between Surabaya city councilors and Mayor Tri Rismarini has resulted in the Democratic Party **issuing** sanctions on its councilors”

The sentence above is included into one of newspaper writing style by using participial phrase in *The Jakarta Post*. The nonfinite verb ‘issuing’ does not show time. It is difficult to find what tense that is used in nonfinite clause. The clause can be identified if it is lengthened into a clause.

The grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance and regarded as grammatical parameters of newspaper writing such as

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<sup>4</sup>Prokopis Prokopidis, Vassia Karra, Aggeliki Papagianopoulou, Stelios Piperidis, A journal: *Condensing sentences for subtitle generation*, available online (<http://www.sciweavers.org/publications/condensing-sentences-subtitle-generation>), p.1

<sup>5</sup>R. A. Close, *A Reference Grammar For Students Of English*, (England: Longman, 1975), p. 89

<sup>6</sup>Quirk, R, *et.al.*, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, (London: Longman, 1985), p. 1263

the use of verbal constructions: participial phrase. Frank defines that participial phrase represents the predicate part of a sentence beginning with the verb in reduced –ing or –ed form.<sup>7</sup> On the other hand, there is also another position of nonfinite verb that appears any misunderstanding in referring the subject of the verbal activity.

“**Appropriating the language of environmentalist**, CSR has become a confession chamber absolving all manner of sins as shareholders on consecrated through socially responsible investment.”

The bolded phrase above is a shortened sentence still called by participial phrase. It is difficult to investigate the subject, verb tense and conjunction in participial phrase because a phrase, according to Azar, does not have subject or verb.<sup>8</sup> The participial phrase does not show where the subject refers to, what tense and conjunction that is used. Therefore, to know the subject, the verb tense and the conjunction in participial phrase requires a lengthening phrase into a clause. The research is conducted to examine some of the linguistic features of the writing of news reportage that are particularly relevant to the study of linguistic. Based on that reason, the writer chooses a title **Condensing Sentence by Using Participial Phrase On The Articles In “The Jakarta Post”**.

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<sup>7</sup> Marcella Frank, *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*, (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1972), p. 308

<sup>8</sup> B. S. Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, (New York: Pearson Education, 1999), p. 290

## **B. Statement of Problem**

The problem is about participial phrase that are available in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper on Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>– 8<sup>th</sup>, 2011, especially in Headlines and World section. The Headline is one of the sections in *The Jakarta Post*. The news reportage sections are considered enough to represent all the style of writing in all the sections of a newspaper. The research takes linguistic study especially in syntactical analysis. Based on the problem that she found in *The Jakarta Post* concerns with reducing of verb phrase and omitting the agent or the do-er in condensing sentence, thus, the writer wants to know the phrase form before. She focuses on the forming of participial phrase and its function. The statements of problem are formulated into questions as follows:

- 1) What is the sentence condensed by using participial phrase?
- 2) Participial phrase may have adverbial or adjectival function, what is the function of the participial phrase in the data obtained?

## **C. Purposes and Significances of Research**

This research is intended to make some description about what the sentence condensed by using participial phrase is. The writer also wants to know what its function so that it produces an effective sentence which is useful in language skill.

On the other hand, this significance of research can be an additional reference for those having a research in the same subject of syntactical analysis especially participial phrase. This research can be continued in syntactic as well that is still concerning with English newspaper writing style not only by

participial phrase but also another way to condense sentence or it can be researched in different study such semantic.

#### **D. Previous Study**

Previous research into newspaper headlines has raised the question of how a newspaper writer style condenses the sentence of headlines and forms a compound-complex sentence in news reportage. According to Bambang Supriyanto<sup>9</sup>, quoted in Biber *et al.*<sup>10</sup> states that ‘*reduction means the simplification of grammatical structure,...*’ and Quirk *et al.*<sup>11</sup> defines a reduction as ‘*a grammatical principle whereby the structure of a sentence is abbreviated, avoiding redundancy of expression*’. His analysis involved English and Indonesian text about the synonym pattern of reducing sentence between English and Indonesian. Other studies having analyzed the headline style on *Jakarta Post* by Khaerudin. He quoted Swan’s definition of headlines, “*headlines are short title above newspaper report*”. He analyzed the form of writing consist of the deck in newspaper, typography, grammatical style, style of writing headline (up style capital, down style capital, and set all capitals), characteristic of headline, choosing headline verb, the requirements of a good headline, the way to make good headline.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Bambang Supriyanto, *Reduksi Klausa Relatif Restriktif Lengkap Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Padanannya Dalam Bahasa Indonesia*, Jurnal Socioteknologi Edisi 12, 6 Desember 2007

<sup>10</sup> Bambang Supriyanto, *Op.cit.*

<sup>11</sup> Bambang Supriyanto, *Loc.cit.*

<sup>12</sup> Khaerudin, *Analysis of Headline Style in Jakarta Post*, (Bandung: Library of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati)

The difference between this research and the previous researches above is that in this research only focused on condensing sentence in English newspaper writing style in *The Jakarta Post* by using participial phrase related to the forming of participial phrase and its function.