

**ANALYZING ALL POSSIBLE WORDS HIDDEN IN THE DEEP STRUCTURES OF
THE HEADLINES IN *THE JAKARTA POST***

A THESIS

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Sarjana Humaniora Degree*

By

PRIMANIA PUTRI HASIBUAN
06185051



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY
PADANG**

2011

ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas semua kata yang mungkin tersembunyi di struktur dalam sebuah *headline* yang terdapat dalam koran *Jakarta Post* periode 12 Januari – 6 Februari 2011. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa semua kata-kata yang tidak dimunculkan oleh penulisnya di dalam *headline* dengan menggunakan pendekatan TGG (*Transformational Generative Grammar*).

Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data tersebut adalah teori Huddleston (1976) dan Broderick (1975) dengan cara mengelompokkan satuan kata ke dalam konstituen terakhir nya masing-masing (*PS rules*) kemudian mengembalikannya kembali ke *headline* menggunakan kaidah transformasi. Ada tiga tahapan dalam penelitian ini. Tahap pertama, data dikumpulkan dengan metode observasi. Data dianalisis dengan metode agih. Hasil penelitian disampaikan dengan menggunakan metode informal dan formal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 20 data yang di ambil dari koran *Jakarta Post* terdapat 57 kata yang tersembunyi pada struktur dalam *headline* yang berbeda dan terbagi dalam tujuh kelas kata, yaitu kata sandang (*determiner*), kata depan (*preposition*), kata hubung dalam klausa (*complementizer*), kata hubung (*conjunction*), kata bantu (*auxiliary verb*), kata benda (*noun*) dan kata kerja (*verb*). Kelas kata yang paling banyak muncul adalah kata bantu (*auxiliary verb*) yakni, semua data yang ada (kecuali data ke 5) memiliki kata bantu yang tersembunyi di struktur dalam headline. Dengan demikian, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa dari semua kata-kata yang tersembunyi di dalam struktur dalam *headline* yang terdapat pada koran *Jakarta Post*, kata bantu (*auxiliary verb*) adalah yang dominan muncul yaitu sebanyak 25 kali. Hal tersebut muncul karena terjadinya perubahan bentuk kalimat di dalam pembuatan *headline*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A newspaper headline is often the thing that readers read in a newspaper, or at least, it is the first thing that everyone notices in a newspaper. It serves as a guide for the reader that helps decide whether to continue reading the whole report or to skip onto another one. Each headline should be a summary of the news which follows. A headline should also have a regular sentence structure containing a subject and a verb with the exception that headlines normally does not contain auxiliaries, pronouns, articles, or conjunctions. It means that only lexical, not grammatical words are used.

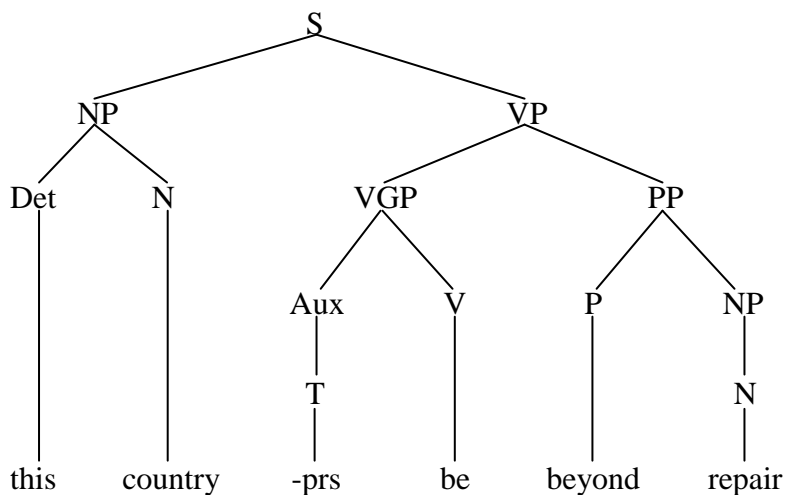
The major reason for that is the space. There is only limited space provided for each headline and the problem of fitting the best words may occur. Then the rule of a sentence may be broken, only minor sentences are used, and such a headline can be rather difficult to understand. Sometimes this happens for a good reason, as space, but more often this happens on purpose to make the headline somehow special with the aim to attract the reader's attention to the report or even to buy the newspaper at all. In that case, readers are mystified, confused and in the end, after reading the report they can feel disappointed as it did not fulfil their expectations.

In this research, the writer would like to discuss the headlines in analysis by using Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) approach suggested by Huddleston (1976) and Broderick (1975) because TGG can analyze headlines by appearing the full sentence in the deep structure and it can appear the hidden words which are not realizing in the headline. According to Carnie (2006) Generative Grammar (also known as *Transformational Generative Grammar*) is a theory of linguistics in which grammar is viewed as a cognitive faculty. Language is generated by a set of rules or procedures.

Generative grammar strives towards explanatorily adequate grammars. Explanatorily Adequate Grammar is a grammar that accounts for observed real-world data and native speaker judgments and offers an explanation for the facts of language acquisition. (Carnie, 2006: pp26-28). It used to make the readers easier to catch the meaning of the sentence, because it can help us understand the internal structural aspects of the language people use.

For example:

Is this country beyond repair?



DS: this + country + -prs + be + beyond + repair

T1: Inversion \rightarrow NP + **Aux** + X \rightarrow **Aux** + NP + X

SC: this+country+**prs**+**be**+beyond+repair \rightarrow **Prs**+**be**+this+country+beyond+repair

T2: Affix Hopping \rightarrow X — **Af** + **V** — Y \rightarrow X — **V** + **Af** — Y

SC: **prs**+**be**+this+country+beyond+repair \rightarrow **be**+**prs**+this+country+beyond+repair

SS: Is this country beyond repair?

From the diagram, it is the deep structure of the headline above because the process of transformation represents the fact that *Is this country beyond repair?* is a question by the inversion transformation. *-prs* is a hidden words, but it is normally deleted because there is ordinarily no trace *-prs* in surface structure. *-prs* determines the

form of the verbs that is refers to habitual or repeated events. So that morphemes do not appear in the surface structure.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a study about the analysis of headlines using Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) approach suggested by Huddleston (1976) and Broderick (1975).

1.2 Identification of the Problem

The writer proposes two research questions here, they are:

1. What are the deep structures of headlines as found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?
2. What are the hidden words in the deep structures of headlines as found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Basically, this research is aimed to answer the research questions above. The question leads us to generate sentences to get the deep structure then find out the hidden words in the deep structures of headlines sentences in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper.

1.4 Limitation of the study

This research is focused on syntax and the specific is in transformational generative grammar analysis. It is limited only in analyzing all words which are hidden in the deep structures of the headline in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper in the period of January 12th – February 6th, 2011.

1.5 Method of the Research

In conducting the research, the writer uses the linguistic research method which is divided into three steps. They are collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

In the process of collecting the data, the writer uses an observational method, which observes the using of language to get the lingual data (Sudaryanto, 1988: 2). She takes the data from the headlines in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper, especially in the period of January 12th – February 6th, 2011. The writer uses *purposive sampling* technique by selecting every *n*th case (Sutopo, 2006: 45); the researcher takes the data based on researcher's judgment where the sampling is supporting in the research. The writer chooses 20 headlines as the data from 26 newspaper and takes 1 or 2 headline per each newspapers. Then, she tries to complete the headlines to see the possibility of some words which are hidden in the headline. The reason in choosing the data because of the limited space provided for each headlines, the rules of a sentence formation may be broken so there are some words which are not realized in the headline. All the headlines which have hidden words in the deep structure are collected by note taking data.

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses distributional method. Sudaryanto (1993: pp31-30) proposed that in analyzing the data, the key factor of the data is defined by the language itself. Firstly, she uses Phrase Structure Rules to generate headlines into their terminal strings to get the deep structures of the headline by considering the theory suggested by Huddleston(1976) and

Broderick(1975). The pattern used is tree diagram. The writer finds out the hidden words. Then she classifies them based on their class of words by using the theory by Carnie(2006). After that, she uses transformation rules for generating the surface structure as the realization of the headlines. From the process, the hidden word can be seen from the deep structure of the headline after she completes the sentence.

1.5.3 Presenting the Analysis

In presenting the result, the writer uses informal and formal methods to present the results of the analysis. The informal method is a method which present the results of analysis by using natural language (Sudaryanto 1993: 145). The formal method is applied by using tables and abbreviations. Therefore, the writer applies both formal and informal methods.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the headlines in the Jakarta Post newspaper, the writer found that there are 57 words hidden in the deep structures of the headline where those words are divided into seven types of word classes namely, *determiners, prepositions, complementizers, conjunctions, auxiliaries, nouns* and *verbs*. The dominant word hidden in the headline is *auxiliaries*. The auxiliaries dominantly occur in about 25 times which occur in all data except datum 5. The auxiliaries which are found are: *has, have, be, being* and *been*. Determiners occur and counted about 19 times. *A, an, the* and *some* are included in the determiner which are hidden in the deep structure. Followed by, preposition, complementizers, nouns and verbs whether each of them occur and counted about three times (3). The prepositions, *of, in* and *with*, occur in the datum 11, 16, and 18. *That* is used as the complementizer in datum 9, 14 and 20. *Economy, connection* and *officials* are nouns which are found in the datum 10, 18 and 20. The, the verbs *said, issued* and *say* are found in the datum 9, 11 and 20. Lastly, conjunction *and* occurs once only in datum 10. All these words are not used by the writer of the headline because of the limitation space and to attract the readers to read the news.

To conclude, the hidden words include in the auxiliary is the dominant occurrence. It is considered that most of the headline using the present form instead of perfect or progressive form. Most headlines do not use auxiliary verbs and the articles. The headline can be understood although it may be ungrammatical because it is created in a compact form.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Awad, Marwa. (2011, January, 27th). Mubarak faces unprecedented protest. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1
- Broderick, John P. (1975). *Modern English Linguistics: A Structural and Transformational Grammar*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.
- Carnie, Andrew. (2006). *Syntax A Generative Introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Caroline. (2006). “*Transformational Generativer Grammar Analysis of the Ambiguous Sentences in Advertisements*”. Surabaya: Petra Christian University.
- Chomsky, Noam. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*. Berlin: Mouton De Gruyter.
- Christianto, Dicky. (2011, January, 13th). Official promoted despite Gayus Passport snafu. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1
- Constantine Yuka, Lenzemo. (2008). “*The Syntax of Sentential Constituents: a Transformational Grammar Analysis*”. Nigeria: University of Benin.
- Fowler, Roger. (1971). *An Introduction to Transformational Syntax*. London: Routledge.
- Gunawan, Apriadi. (2011, February, 2nd). Chinese-Indonesians ready for Imlek. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1
- Henry-Priyono, B. (2011, January, 25th). Economy is about livelihood, not just the market. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1
- Hornby, A. S. (1995). “*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English*”. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Huddleston, Rodney. (1976). *An Introduction to English Transformational Syntax*. London: Longman.
- Indrasafitri, Dina. (2011, January, 18th). SBY lists 12 Herculean tasks in Gayus saga. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1

- Joseph. (2009). *Grammar in Newspaper Headlines: Tough*. ESL.
<http://joeatgvo.wordpress.com/2009/05/30/grammar-in-newspaper-headlines-tough/>
- Mason, Margie. (2011, January, 12th). Vietnam's party congress blighted by economy woes.
The Jakarta Post, p.1
- Nisa, Khairun. (2009) "[An Analysis of Noun and Verb Phrase in D.H. Lawrence's Novel 'Son and Lovers'](#)". Medan: University of North Sumatera.
- Prášková, Eva. (2009). *Grammar in Newspaper Headlines*. University of Pardubice.
- Radford, A. (2004) *English Syntax: An Introduction*, Cambridge University Press,
Cambridge, ISBN 0 521 54275 8.
- Samboh, Esther. (2011, January, 27th). Dems back away from tax graft initiative. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1
- Saragih, Bagus BT. (2011, January, 15th). Boediono brushes off threat of impeachment. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1
- Saragih, Bagus BT. (2011, January, 29th). KPK detains 19 politicians in BI vote buying case.
The Jakarta Post, p.1
- Saragih, Bagus BT. (2011, January, 14th). Court ruling could render SBY more vulnerable.
The Jakarta Post, p.1
- Sudaryanto. (1988). *Metode Linguistik: Bagian Kedua Metode dan Aneka Teknik Pengumpulan Data*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press
- Suhandang, Kustadi. (2010). *Pengantar Jurnalistik*. Bandung: Penerbit Nuansa.
- Sutopo, H.B. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret
- Somba, Nethy Dharma. (2011, January, 25th). Papua ruling blasted as 'miscarriage of justice'.
The Jakarta Post, p.1

Wahyuni, Sri. (2011, February, 6th). Habibie: Too little attention given to hi-tech industries.

The Jakarta Post, p.1

_____. (2011, January, 12th). South Korea joins global action to boost food supply. *The*

Jakarta Post, p.1

_____. (2011, January, 16th). President Ben Ali fled to Saudi Arabia. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1

_____. (2011, January, 19th). Judge says Gayus' verdict will be just. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1

_____. (2011, January, 22nd). Sasha practices her Chinese with President Hu. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1

_____. (2011, January, 23rd). Mysterious crop circle found by farmer in Yogyakarta. *The*

Jakarta Post, p.1

_____. (2011, January, 23rd). Malaysia nabs Somalis in fresh raid. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1

_____. (2011, February, 1st). RI citizens evacuated from Egypt. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1

_____. (2011, February, 5th). Talks underway on Mubarak exit: US. *The Jakarta Post*, p.1