

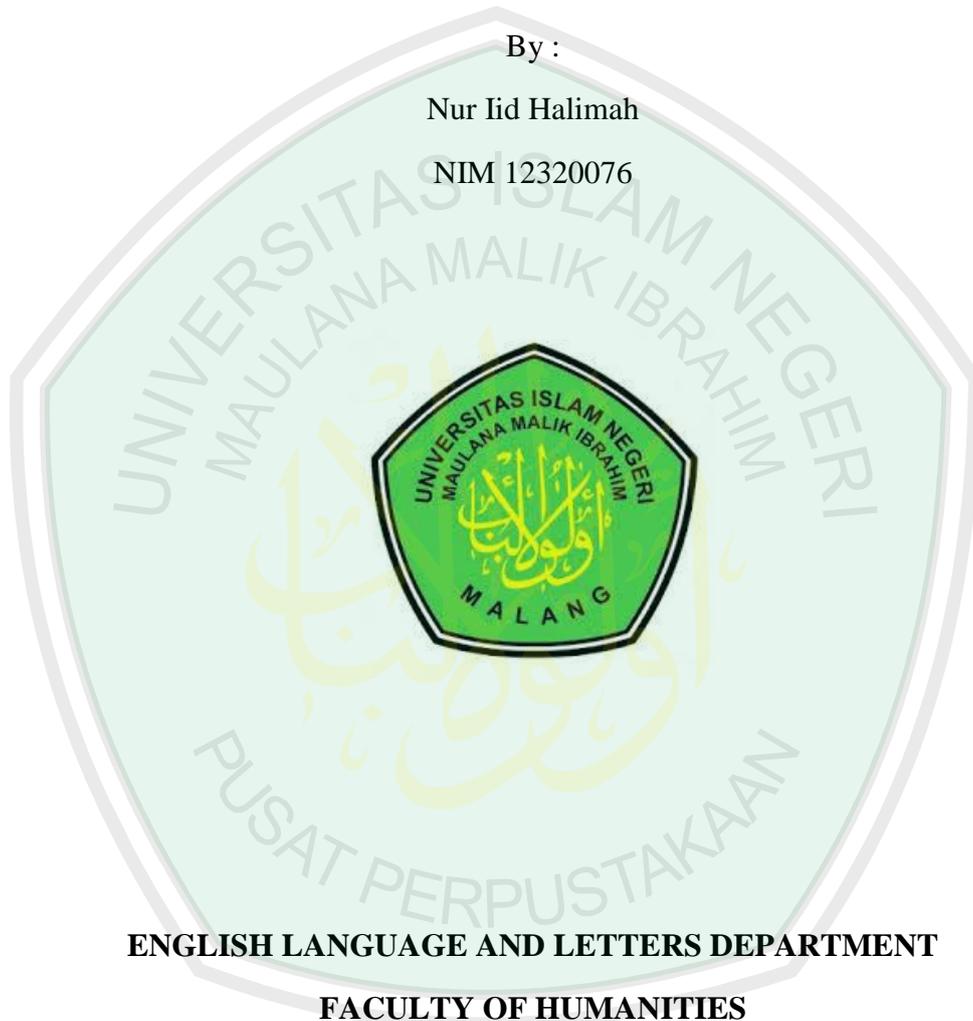
# **THE SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURES IN HELLO MAGAZINE**

## **THESIS**

By :

Nur Iid Halimah

NIM 12320076



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF**

**MALANG**

**2016**

# **THE SYNTACTICAL STRUCTURES IN HELLO MAGAZINE**

## **THESIS**

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

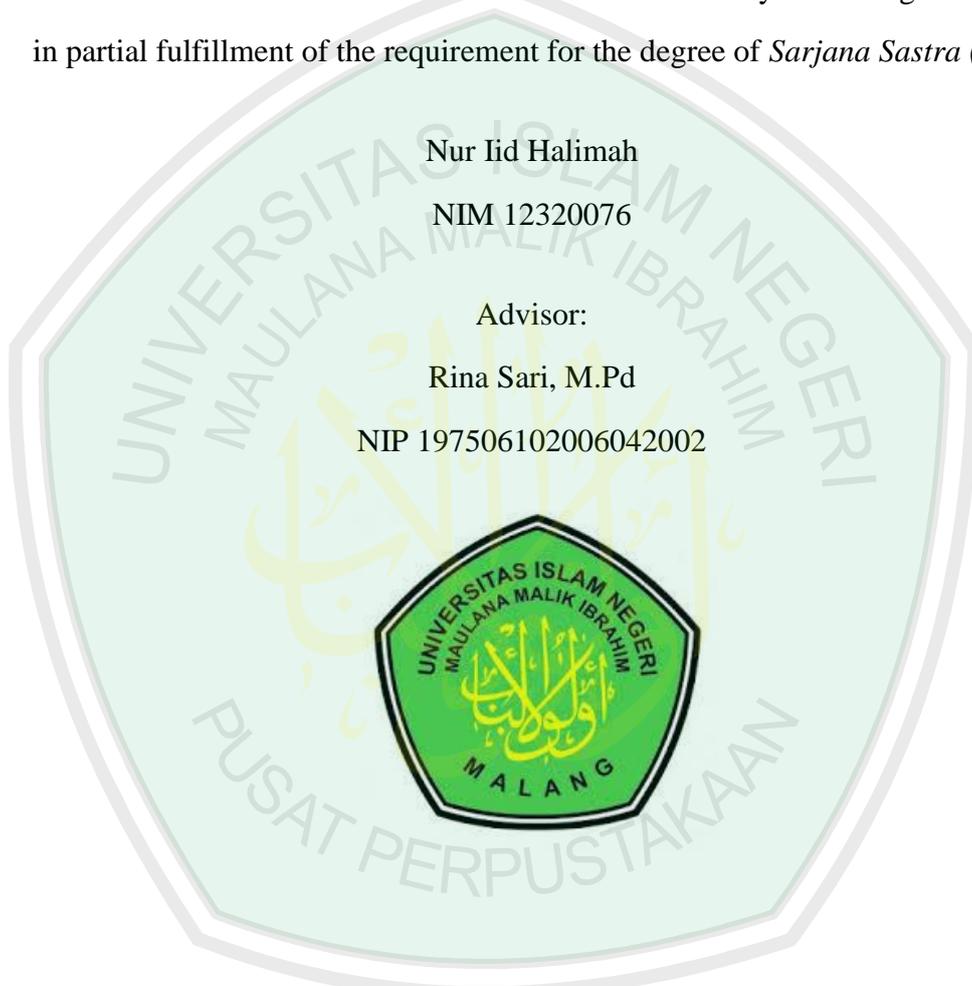
Nur Iid Halimah

NIM 12320076

Advisor:

Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP 197506102006042002



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF**

**MALANG**

**2016**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nur lid Halimah's thesis entitled *The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Advisor,



Rina Sari, M.Pd  
NIP 197506102006042002

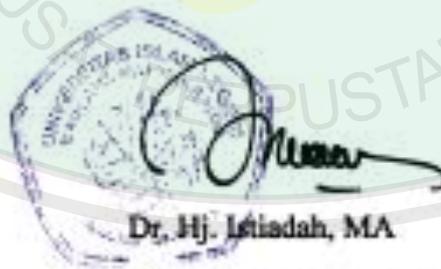
Head of English Language  
and Letters Department,



Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum.  
NIP 196911222006041001

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang



Dr. Hj. Liliadah, MA  
NIP 1967031319922032002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Nur lid Halimah's thesis entitled *The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

### The Board of Examiners

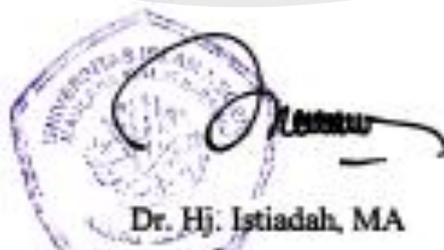
1. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd (Main Examiner)  
NIP 19820811 201101 1 008
2. Drs. Basri, M.A., Ph.D. (Chairman)  
NIP 19681231 199403 1 022
3. Rina Sari, M.Pd (Advisor)  
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

### Signature



Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang



Dr. Hj. Istiadah, MA

NIP 1967031319922032002

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

This is to state that this thesis is truly my original work. I do not incorporate my materials previously written or published by another person, except those one who is indicated in the quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 21 June 2016

The researcher



Nur lid Halimah

## MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

“Actually, after having the difficulty there is an easy. (QS.Asy-Syarh:6)”



## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my important persons, they are: my beloved parents, Abu Hasyim and Sumiati, my husband, Mustofa Ardiyanto, and also my big family who always give me support and prayer.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank to Allah who gives blessing and mercies, so I can finish this thesis entitled “*The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine*” as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*. Shalawat and Salam may always be granted to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, who always guided us from the darkness to the lightness.

This research will never be completed without some contributions and supports from others. First of all, I would like to give my best gratitude to my beloved parents, Abu Hasyim and Sumiati, my husband Mustofa Ardiyanto, my sisters Nur Faizah, and my brother Abdul Rohman, Abdul Rochim, and Choirudin, who always pray and support me.

Then, I give my best gratitude to my thesis advisor, Rina Sari, M.Pd, who has guided me from the first till the end in finishing my thesis. From her, I got suggestion to realize my weaknesses and asked other people who are more competent than me to develop my thesis. I also thanks for my verifier Dwita Laksmi R., S.S., M. Li from Merdeka University of Pasuruan who gave their time to check my research analysis.

The last, I thank to my friends: Hawa, Linda, and Safira. Finally, I am truly aware that this thesis needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers. I hope this research useful for the readers and next researcher in the same area.

Malang, June 2016

Nur Iid Halimah

## ABSTRACT

**Halimah, Nur Iid.** 2016. *The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, The Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Key Words : Syntactical Structures, Hello Magazine.

---

This research is about syntactical structures in Hello magazine. The syntactical structures are found in Hello magazine. The descriptive qualitative is employed in this research. The researcher analyses the kind of syntactical structures in surface and deep structures that are found in Hello Magazine's gossip article sentences by using theory of Tree Diagrams and Chinese Boxes. To get the convenient and systematic data, the researcher becomes a main instrument by classifying and analyzing the data. Then, the data are available and analyzed by using Dianne Bornstein and W. Nelson Francis' theory.

This research was analyzed by the syntactic pattern of deep and surface structure by using the theory of Tree Diagram and Chinese Boxes. The findings of the syntactic patterns of surface structure and deep structure in the gossip article in Hello Magazine consist of noun phrase and verb phrase which cover in many kinds of sentences. Then, syntactic structure patterns by using the theory of Chinese Boxes were started by detecting structure of predication, structure of modification, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. As the result, the findings show that structure of predication has dominated all of the sentences in Hello Magazine's gossip article. First, structure of predication consists of subject *noun* or *proper noun* and has predicate *structure of complementation*. Second, the structure of modification tends to the head *noun* with the modifier *noun* or *proper noun*. Third, structure of complementation is dominated by verbal element *transitive verb* and complement *direct object*. Fourth, structure of coordination tends to structure of predication and structure of complementation connected with the coordinator "and", "with" and "not".

It is suggested for the next researcher to be more specific than the previous researches, so it can enlarge the knowledge dealing with the Syntax area. Moreover, the next researchers can also use the other objects of study besides the gossip article in Hello Magazine. It can be in the form of speech, mass media, book and other sources that can be analyzed through syntactic analysis.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE SHEET.....	i
APPROVAL SHEET.....	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iii
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP.....	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	ix
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.4 Significances of the Study.....	5
1.5 Scope and Limitation.....	6
1.6 Research Method .....	7
1.6.1 Research Design.....	7
1.6.2 Data Source.....	7
1.6.3 Research Instrument.....	8
1.6.4 Data Collection.....	8
1.6.5 Data Analysis.....	8
1.7 Definitions of the Key Terms.....	9

## Chapter II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Perspective.....	11
2.1.1 Syntax.....	11
2.1.2 Syntactic Structure.....	13
2.1.2.1 Structure of Modification.....	13
2.1.2.2 Structure of Predication.....	17
2.1.2.3 Structure of Complementation.....	18
2.1.2.4 Structure of Coordination.....	21
2.1.3 Sentence.....	21
2.1.4 Transformational Grammar.....	24
2.1.5 Tree Diagram.....	26
2.1.6 Phrase Structure Rules.....	28
2.1.7 Chinese Boxes.....	35
2.1.8 Hello Magazine.....	37
2.2 Previous Study.....	37
<b>Chapter III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS</b>	
3.1 Data Presentation.....	40
3.2 Findings.....	46
3.2.1 Tree Diagram Analysis.....	47
3.2.1 Chinese Boxes Analysis.....	77
3.3 Discussions.....	97
<b>CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
4.1 Conclusion.....	101
4.2 Suggestion.....	106
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>APPENDIXES</b>	

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, research method and definitions of the key terms.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Nowadays magazine is a common medium in getting the information. In the world it has been a tool for public in informing the hot issues. People read the magazine is to get the information. The purposes of magazines are providing entertainment and information; selling products; providing personal information, such as a site expressing a person's views on a variety of subjects; persuasion, such as sites published by special interest groups; and other purposes, such as selling subscriptions or advertising (Marquez II, 2005). The information of magazine should be informative in order to make the readers understand. If the information that is provided is wrong, automatically it will be the problem in society. The wrong interpretation of sentences will change the true content of what the writer means and it will make the wrong also in application and action.

The structure of the sentence in magazine becomes an important thing. An error structure in the sentence will make many interpretations of every reader. Moreover, language can be understood as a system of patterns. Each pattern can be presented by an unlimited number of utterances. In the study, the patterns of

language are in syntax area. Syntax is branches of linguistics which studies about the grammatical rules of sentences.

According to Miller (2002), syntax relates to how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences. In short, syntax is concerned with the ways which words can be combined together to form phrases and sentences (Radford: 1988). Therefore, studying syntax is important for analyzing the sentences with detail form and its pattern.

In analyzing this case, that is a field of syntax. Syntax is the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences based on Oxford dictionary. In addition, syntactic structure is combinations of no more than two lexical words, with or without function words. Syntactic analysis is a method of categorizing the constituents of English language sentences syntactically and a scheme showing all possible categorize to which the constituents of any sentence could belong. In categorizing the constituents of language sentences, this research uses surface and deep structure of syntactic structure by using tree diagrams and transferring into Chinese Boxes.

Based on Bornstein (1977), he assumed that there are two levels of each sentence, a deep structure that represents the meaning, and the surface structure that represents the sounds. When a surface structure relates to more than one deep structure, it will be a case of ambiguity. It will give an exact rule for this case of sentences meanings based on surface and deep structures.

Tree diagrams is a two-dimensional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of displaying the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules. Bornstein (1977) said that a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basis of the syntactic system. Instead of beginning with actual sentences, however the actual sentence begins with the directions for generating or producing structural descriptions of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rules.

Chinese box is a binary system which is conducted by W. Nelson Francis (1958) as a medium in doing syntactical analysis. He recognized a system diagramming structures into its elements and parts by dividing into its immediate constituents (often abbreviated IC's by linguists) and subdividing it until the ultimate constituents (in grammar, the 'words'). It is used to analyze the syntactic structure, representing graphically the various structures that are included in English syntax. Usually, it uses a simple of diagramming sentence into elements and parts, called 'Chinese Boxes'.

There are some researchers who conduct the research in the same area (Syntax): Faricha (2008) investigates the syntactical structure on the surah 'Abasa in Holy Quran. She finds eight sentences' formed. Those verses of surah Abasa are in the form of four kinds of syntactic structure (structure of modification, structure of complementation, structure of predication and structure of coordination). It is often in the form of complex structures and the most syntactic structures used are structure of modification. Next, Mutiatun (2012) analyzed syntactic structure on the English translation of Surah As-Sajadah by using theory

of three diagrams. This research uses the English sentences that are taken from English translation of Surah As-Sajadah. She analyzed the whole sentences of Surah As-Sajadah which consist of thirty verses. Then, she analyzed it based on surface structure and deep structure by theory of three diagrams. She found most syntactic patterns of surface structure on the English translation of Surah As-Sajadah, those consist of noun phrase and verb phrase although there are some sentences phrase. Meanwhile, for the syntactic patterns of deep structure, most of them consist of “Q” symbol in the beginning, since, those are kind of interrogative sentences. Besides, there are also some sentences in the form of imperative sentences as it is symbolized with “imp” symbol in the beginning of patterns.

The next previous research is investigating the film with the same area in syntax: Amelia (2010) investigates the Syntactical structures on the sentences found in “Dora the Explorer”. She finds four kinds of syntactical structures applied in the utterances of the main character in the “Dora the explorer” they are: structure of modification, structure of complementation, structure of predication and structure of coordination.

The difference between this research and the previous research is the object (the magazine). The magazine is a kind of information sources especially for celebrity news. This magazine provides many gossip articles of celebrity. Therefore, the syntactic structure of the gossip article sentences should be in a good pattern in order to make the readers understand what the magazine’s information means. On the other side, this phenomenon of the wrong pattern of the sentences will change the true information of celebrity news. It gives negative

impact for celebrity reputation in society point of view if the interpretation results of news are in wrong side.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of study mentioned above, problems of this research are:

1. What syntactical structures are found in Hello Magazine's gossip article sentences?
2. How are those syntactical structures applied in Chinese boxes?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research problems stated above, the objectives of this research are to:

1. describe the syntactic structures of surface and deep structures that are found in Hello Magazine's gossip article sentences by using theory of tree diagrams.
2. describe syntactic structures of Hello magazine gossip article sentences in Chinese Boxes theory.

## **1.4 Significances of the Study**

Concerning with the results of this research, the findings of this research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically. Regarding to the theoretical significance, the findings of this research are expected to give

contribution or additional source in Syntax, especially on how to analyze the syntactic structure of sentences in the gossip article of Hello Magazine by using tree diagrams theory and applying in Chinese boxes.

For the practical significance, the readers can understand the structure of gossip article sentences in Hello Magazine, with the assistance of syntactic structure, can be of the alternatives to know the content of gossip article sentences in Hello Magazine, especially in language style in news. Besides, they can also get better understanding about the constituent of sentence in detail, even, in the gossip article sentences. Using two methods of syntactical structure by tree diagram and Chinese boxes, it will give an additional knowledge of analyzing the sentences based on two methods above for the researcher itself. Finally, this study is also expected to give contribution and information to further researchers who are interested in doing the same field of research in Syntax.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on analyzing the syntactic structure in gossip article sentences of “Hello Magazine”. In this research the researcher chose “Hello Magazine” as the object of research because there are many gossip articles about celebrities who are on the popularity. It gives an interest in analyzing the syntactic structure on the sentences that is used. Moreover, in analyzing the sentences in gossip article of magazine, the researcher concerns in both surface and deep structure of syntactic structure by using tree diagrams theory and transferring into Chinese Boxes theory.

## **1.6 Research Method**

In doing research, it is necessary for the researcher to employ the research method. The research method in this research consists of research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

### **1.6.1 Research Design**

For conducting this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research and she is as the key instrument in order to reach the detail explanation. The purpose of this research is to obtain deep understanding of the syntactic patterns on surface and deep structures in Hello magazine gossip article sentences. It made her easy analyzing the data because of her background knowledge about syntactical structures. The data are in the form of gossip article discourse in Hello magazine. This research used inductive method in which the patterns of syntactical structures comes after having been collecting and analyzing the sentences.

### **1.6.2 Data Source**

The data source of this research is a weekly magazine of “Hello magazine” published in the United Kingdom since 1988. The form of the data is a written text of gossip article sentences about celebrity news in Hello Magazine. This research focuses on the gossip article sentences of Hello magazine in second edition of February, published on 08 – 15 February 2016. The researcher chose 20 sentences that consist of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. The twenty sentences represent the whole of

four kinds of sentence in gossip article of Hello Magazine. The researcher chose the newest magazine published in order to check the syntactical structure in sentences of current issue.

### **1.6.3 Research Instrument**

The research instrument of this research is human, that is the researcher herself. In this case, the researcher organizes with what she does about the data, find the data that relate to the scope and limitation (the sentences which are in the Hello magazine, analyze the sentences based on surface and deep structure of syntactic structure by using tree diagrams theory, and also Chinese Boxes theory), and report the results of analysis about syntactical structures and its sentence patterns. The combination of two theories is a right way in analyzing the sentence. After having the tree diagram analysis, it is not complete without doing the Chinese Boxes analysis. It is because in tree diagram analysis only analyze the hierarchical of sentence by having the phrase structure rule.

The Chinese Boxes analysis is the also a right way in analyzing the sentence. It is more specific than tree diagram analysis. Chinese boxes analysis analyzes the sentence is in the parts of phrases or constituents of sentence. It still needs the tree diagram analysis in analyzing the phrase structure rule. Therefore, both of two theories are correlated in analyzing the sentence.

### **1.6.4 Data Collection**

In collecting the data, there were several steps which were done. First, the data were collected by using the Internet as a media for downloading the

magazine from the Internet. Second, the researcher chose 20 sentences of gossip article in Hello Magazine randomly. The sentences chosen consist of six simple sentences, five compound sentences, seven complex sentences, and two compound-complex sentences in gossip article of Hello magazine.

### **1.6.5 Data Analysis**

There are some ways in doing this data analysis. The first step was analyzing the syntactical structure of discourse and sentences in Hello magazine based on both surface and deep structures of syntactic structure by using Tree Diagrams theory of Dianne Bornstein. The second step was analyzing structure of modification, predication, complementation and coordination by using W. Nelson Francis' theory of syntactic structure. The third step was describing their function and positions in term of syntactic structure in detail. Furthermore, in this process the sentences were diagrammed by using Chinese Boxes. Then, the researcher discussed the findings. Finally, drawing the conclusion was done based on the results of the analysis.

### **1.7 Definitions of the Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding of the key terms, the researcher defines some key terms in this research as follows:

1. Syntactic structure

Syntactic structure is a method of syntactically categorizing the constituents of English language sentences and a scheme showing all

possible categories to which the constituents of any sentences could belong.

2. Tree diagrams

Tree diagrams is a two-dimensional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of displaying the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules.

3. Chinese boxes

Chinese box is a binary system which is conducted by W. Nelson Francis as a medium in doing syntactical analysis.

4. Hello magazine

Hello magazine is a weekly magazine specializing in celebrity news and human-interest stories, published in the United Kingdom since 1988.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides the theories related to this research. There are syntax, syntactic structure, sentence, transformational grammar, tree diagram, Chinese Boxes and Hello Magazine. Besides, this chapter also presents the previous study.

#### 2.3 Theoretical Perspective

According to Creswell (1994), a theory becomes a framework for the entire study. It presents systematic views of phenomena which covers some information related to the research. Therefore, regarding to the theoretical perspectives there are some points which become the base views in this research.

##### 2.3.1 Syntax

Based on Greek, syntax is “a putting together” or “arrangement”. In studying syntax, there will be an effort to produce an accurate analysis on ordering “arrangement” of the element in the linear structure of the sentence (Yule, 1985). Syntax is also used to mean study of the syntactic patterns of language (Tallerman, 2011). Syntax is the study of the way in which phrases and sentences are structured out of words (Radford, 2004). It is going to be studying how languages organize their syntax. Therefore, the scope of this research includes the classification of words, the other of words in phrases and sentences,

the structure of phrases and sentences, and different sentence constructions that language uses.

According to Haegeman (1985), Syntax may be defined as: (a) determining the relevant component parts of a sentence, (b) describing these parts grammatically. The component parts of a sentence are called constituents. In other words, part of sentence is phrases. Syntax involves the two closely related tasks of (a) breaking down the sentence into its constituents, (b) assigning some grammatical label to each constituent, stating what type of constituent (or grammatical category) it is, and what grammatical function it has. It identifies the parts of sentence which are popularly called constituents and accounts for them grammatically.

There are other definitions of syntax. Radford (1997) said that syntax is concerned with the ways in which words can be combined together to form phrases and sentences. In another definition, Webster's University Dictionary (1965) defines syntax as the part of grammar that treats of construction of sentences and the relationship of words to one another in a sentence. In conclusion, syntax is one of linguistic branches which studies about sentence pattern or structure which forms the grammatical rules of language.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that syntax is the way or method to represent the utterances, and break down the sentence into its constituents or phrases. Therefore, the result is the existence of an accurate analysis of the sequence arrangement of certain sentences.

### 2.3.2 Syntactic Structure

Syntactic structure is a method of syntactically categorizing the constituents of English language sentences and a scheme showing all possible categories to which the constituents of any sentences could belong. A generative grammar defines the syntactic structures of a language. The grammar will generate all the well-formed syntactic structures (e.g. sentences) of the language and will not generate any ill-formed structures. This has been called the 'all and only' criterion, that is, *all* the grammatical sentences and *only* the grammatical sentences will be produced.

Study on syntactic structure analysis Francis: (1958) divided the syntactic structure into four principal groups based on their structural meaning. Those are (1) Structure of Modification, (2) Structure of Predication, (3) Structure of Complementation, and (4) Structure of Coordination.

#### 2.1.2.1 Structure of Modification

Structure of modification is structure which has two components called a head and modifier. The modifier has meaning that serves to become quality, select, change, or in some other ways affect the meaning of the head. In syntactic structures analysis, structure of modification is represented by an arrow ( $\rightarrow$ ) that points from the modifier toward the head.

Structure of modification might be called as phrase, based on the head as the main position of the structure. There are four kinds of phrase in structure of modification.

## 1. Noun phrase

It is a phrase whose head is a noun: The modifier of noun can be:

### a. Adjective

For example: **Beautiful** room

### b. Noun

- Noun which modifies another noun, the first second noun is the head.

For example: **Train** ticket

- 'of' construction, the first noun is the head

For example: Ticket **of the train**

- ..... 's construction, the second noun is the head

For example: **Earth's** animal

### c. Verb

For example: **swimming** pool

### d. Adverb

For example: Pen **here**

### e. Prepositional phrase

For example: **in the school** yard

## 2. Verb phrase

It is a phrase whose head is a verb. Some modifiers for verb are:

### a. Adverb

For example: Run **quickly**

### b. Adjective

For example: I am **confusing**

### c. Noun

For example: I thought **provoking issue**

### d. Verb

For example: They **will go** anywhere

### e. Prepositional phrase

For example: she sits **in balcony**

## 3. Adjective phrase

It is a phrase whose head is an adjective. The modifiers are:

### a. Noun

For example: **Green** tea

b. Adjective

For example: **Dark** blue

c. Adverb

For example: **Completely** wrong

d. Verb

For example: hard **to understand**

e. Qualifier

For example: **very** dangerous

4. Adverb phrase

It is a phrase whose head is an adverb. The modifiers can be:

a. Adverb

For example: **always** behind

b. Noun

For example: **The next session** group

c. Prepositional phrase

For example: Go **for a day**

d. Qualifier

For example: **Very** quickly

### 2.1.2.2 Structure of Predication

The two immediate constituents of structure of predication are subject and predicate. This structure is indicated by a capital 'P' which refers to the subject and its *front facing the predicate*.

#### 1. Subject

Some subjects are:

##### a. Nouns and noun-headed of structure of modification

For example: **Dany** reads book  
**A thunder in the sky** surprises me.

##### b. Structure of modification where the head are adjectives, adverbs, or verbs

For example:

- Adjective : **Reading a book** is a good way to be clever.
- Adverb : **Yesterday** is too fast.
- Verb : (infinitive) **To err** is human.  
(present participle) **Sitting here** is pleasant.

##### c. Prepositional phrase

For example: **To Makkah** is a wonderful trip.

##### d. Structure of complementation

For example: **Driving car** is my hobby.

##### e. Structure of coordination

For example: **Whether yes or not** is answer.

- f. Structure of predication (included clause)

For example: **Whatever** you want.

## 2. Predicate

The predicate is the structure that follows the subject. It always has a verb or verb-phrase in key position.

- a. Verb as predicate

For example: He **laughs**.

- b. Structure of modification as predicate

For example: The sun **rises in the east**.

- c. Structure of complementation as predicate

For example: The fire **was hot**.

- d. Structure of coordination

For example: You **cried and laughed**.

### 2.1.2.3 Structure of Complementation

Structure of Complementation has two immediate constituents: a verbal element and a complement. The verbal element might be a simple verb or any structure that has a verb in key position. It is represented by capital 'C' with its *back to the verbal element*.

These following are the illustrations of structure of complementation.

- a. Simple verb as the verbal element

For example: We **are learning** the holy Quran.

- b. Infinitive

For example: A time **to be** thankful for.

- c. Structure of modification as the verbal element

For example: You **are never in your life**.

- d. Structure of coordination as the verbal element

For example: He **caught and cared of** the beautiful.

#### 1. Verbal element

Types of verbal elements based on the types of structure in which they found and by certain other formal indications are:

- a. Linking verbs

These are verbs that are thought of as a structural link between subject and complement. It never occurs without a complement or has no passive.

For example: become, seem, remain, look, sound, smell

- b. Transitive verbs

It is verbs that always has a complement when in the active voice and have a passive form.

For example: "then man sold his car"

- c. Be (as a full verb, not an auxiliary)

For example: "it is here"

## 2. Complement

Complements appear in structure of complementation. Based on types of verbal elements which have their own kind of complement, there are two kinds of complements.

### a. Subjective complements

There are complements appear with linking verbs. It might be single words, with or without related function words or the might be structures of varying degrees of complexity, containing all sorts of structures within them. Some various kinds of *simple subjective complements* are: The woman is a nurse. The word “a nurse” is called subjective complement because it comes as intensive complement. It intensive complement is linked by a verb “is”.

### b. Objective complements

The term objective complement has replaced the extensive complement. Certain complements consist of two objects which do not fit the indirect and direct object pattern. Objective complements may contain nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs (in past participle form), preposition phrase, structure of modification and structure of coordination. For example: “we elected his brother president”. The word “brother” is a noun-adjunct modifier of “president”, and the complement consists of two objects “his brother and president”. Moreover, extensive complement introduces the term object complement to handle prepositional phrase which expresses participant roles

with three types: direct object, indirect object, and oblique object complements (Young, 1980 cited by Morley, 2000).

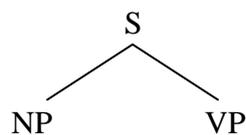
#### 2.1.2.4 Structure of Coordination

A structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units joining in a structure which functions as a single unit. The joining is called by coordinators. The following words or phrases are some coordinators “And, but, nor, not, or, rather than, as well as, together, with, along with, not (only), but (also), either.....or, neither....nor, both...and” (Francis, 1958). In the structure of coordination, the structure is indicated by parallel lines ‘—’ to connect the constituents.

#### 2.3.3 Sentence

A sentence is a group of words which expresses a complete thought. A sentence must contain a subject and a verb (although one may be implied). In transformational grammar, sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis. The first phrase structure rule breaks the sentence up into its principal constituents and orders the constituents in relation to each other:

$S \longrightarrow NP + VP$



The left-to-right order in the rule corresponds to left-to-right order in a sentence. That's where the "noun phrase *followed by* a verb phrase" part comes from – the order of the constituents after the arrow. A NP (noun phrase) that is immediately dominated by an S is the subject of the sentence; a VP that is immediately dominated by an S is the predicate (Bornstein, 1977).

Frank (1972) classified the sentence into two ways; firstly by types, secondly by the number of formal predications.

a. Classification of sentences by types:

1. A declarative sentence (statements)

A declarative sentence states a fact and ends with a period/ full stop.

For example:

- He has every attribute of a dog except loyalty. (Thomas P Gore)
- I wonder if other dogs think poodles are members of a weird religious cult. (remember, a statement which contains an indirect question (like this example) is not a question.)

2. An imperative sentence

An imperative sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark or a period/ full stop. For example:

- When a dog runs at you, whistle for him. (Henry David Thoreau, 1817-1862)

### 3. An interrogative sentence

An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark. For example:

- Who knew that dog saliva can mend a broken heart? (Jennifer Neal)

### 4. An exclamatory sentence

An exclamatory sentence expresses excitement or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark. For example:

- In Washington, it's dog eat dog. In academia, it's exactly the opposite! (Robert Reich)

#### b. Classification of sentence by number of full predications

This classification is based on the number and kind of clauses within a sentence. A clause may be defined in the same way as sentence: it is a full predication that contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb. There are two kinds of clause, independent and dependent. The independent clause is a full predication that may stay alone as a sentence; the dependent clause has a special introductory word that makes the predication “depend” on an independent clause.

#### 1. Simple sentence

It has only one full predication in the form of independent clause.

Example: Michael kicks the ball.

#### 2. Compound sentence

It has two or more predication in the form of independent clause.

Example: He bought a car and put it in the garage.

### 3. Complex sentence

It has two or more full predications. One of these is an independent clause or main clause that is similar to the form of simple sentence and one or more of these are dependent clauses or subordinate clauses.

Example: the girl who came here is my sister.

### 4. Compound-complex sentences

It contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clause.

Example: The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home until he could safely get out of town.

The four kinds of sentence based on the number of clauses appropriate for analyzing the gossip article sentences in Hello magazine. It makes an easy in classifying the sentences in gossip article of Hello Magazine. Applying the type of sentence in analyzing the sentence is structurally.

#### 2.3.4 Transformational grammar

According to Webster's World University Dictionary (1996), transformational grammar generates the deep structures of a language and converts this to surface structures by means of transformation. Furthermore, as explained in Britannica encyclopedic that transformational grammar is a system of language analysis that recognizes that relationship among the various elements of

a sentence and among the possible sentences of language and uses processes or rules ( some of which are called transformations) to express these relationship.

Bornstein (1977) also explained more about the transformational grammar, she assumed that there are two levels of each sentence, a deep structure that represents the meaning, and the surface structure that represent the sounds. When a surface structure relates to more than one deep structure, it will be a case of ambiguity. For example, “Reihan ate the bread in the kitchen” has two possible deep structures. When two surface structures relate to the same deep structure, it will be a case of paraphrase. The sentence “Reihan drove the car” and “The car was driven by Reihan” have the same deep structure.

The ability to perceive the deep structure of sentences includes the unconscious perception of grammatical relations. For instance, a native speaker of English would realize that the following sentences exemplify different grammatical relations, in spite of their surface similarity.

“Reihan is easy to please”

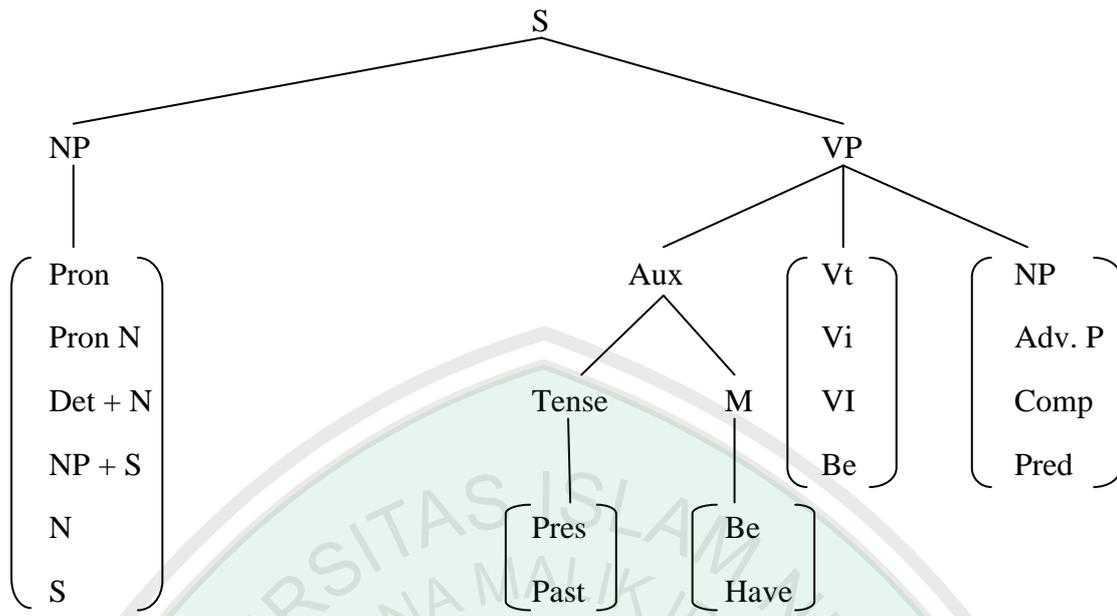
“Reihan is eager to please”

In the first sentence, “Reihan” is the object of “please”, whereas in the second sentence, “Reihan” is the subject. Although the sentences have the same surface structure, their deep structures reveal the different grammatical relations that account for their different meaning.

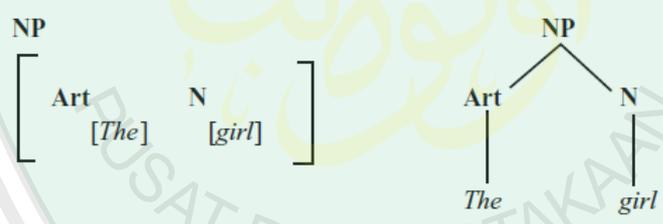
Deep structures and surface structures are produced by two types of rules. Phrase structure rules generate the sentences that are found in the deep structure. Transformational rules change around these structure. Both types of rules are assumed to be part of the individual's linguistic competence. In short, transformational grammar assigns a deep structure and the surface structure to show the relationship of such sentences. In doing the analysis, knowing the surface and deep structure of the sentence make the researcher easy in analyzing the intended and the original message of sentence.

### 2.3.5 **Tree diagram**

Tree diagrams is a two-dimensional diagram used in generative grammar as a convenient means of displaying the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules. Bornstein (1977) said that a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basis of the syntactic system. Instead of beginning with actual sentences, however begin with the directions for generating or producing structural descriptions of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rules. The tree diagram starts with S, the highest level and works down to lower level until it comes to maximally specific level where in addition symbol can be written. This process is called derivational in the sentence. The derivation of a phrase structure tree is the sequence of steps required to get the tree, as the example follows:

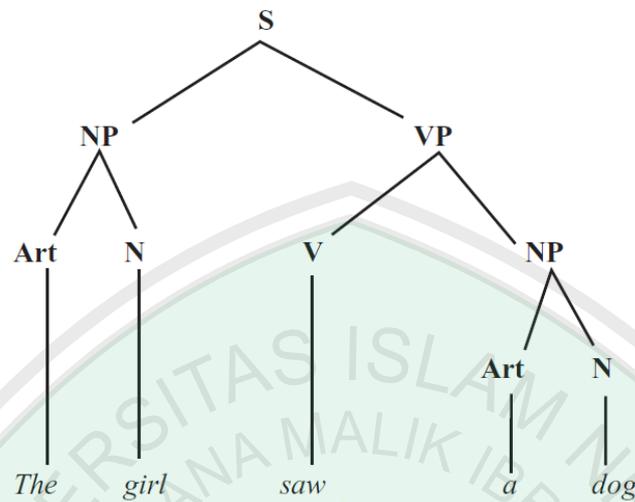


To create a more explicit representation of the hierarchical organization of one structure, shown in a labeled and bracketed format on the left below, we can use a **tree diagram**, shown on the right below.



Although this kind of ‘tree’, with its ‘branches’, shown on the right, seems to grow down rather than up, it functions rather well as a diagram representing all the grammatical information found in the other analysis on the left. It also shows very explicitly that there are different levels in the analysis. That is, there is a level of analysis at which a constituent such as NP is represented and a different, lower, level at which a constituent such as N is represented. This type of hierarchical

organization can be illustrated in a tree diagram for a whole sentence, beginning at the top with S.



If we start at the top of this tree diagram, we begin with a sentence (S) and divide it into two constituents (NP and VP). In turn, the NP constituent is divided into two other constituents (Art and N). Finally, one word is selected that fits the label Art (*the*) and another that fits N (*girl*).

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that the tree diagram is a hierarchical of sentence with a set of rule. In analyzing the sentence, the theory of Bornstein is appropriate by knowing the rule of hierarchical in sentence.

### 2.3.6 Phrase Structure Rules

As we said before, sentences are not formed by simply stringing words together like beads on a necklace. Rather, sentences have a hierarchical design in which words are grouped together into successively larger structural units. We can see a relationship between words and phrases by noting that whenever you find a

single noun in a very simple sentence, you can replace it with a group of words, all related to each other and crucially containing a noun, and the sentence will still be grammatical. So for example, starting with the simple sentence,

“ John runs”

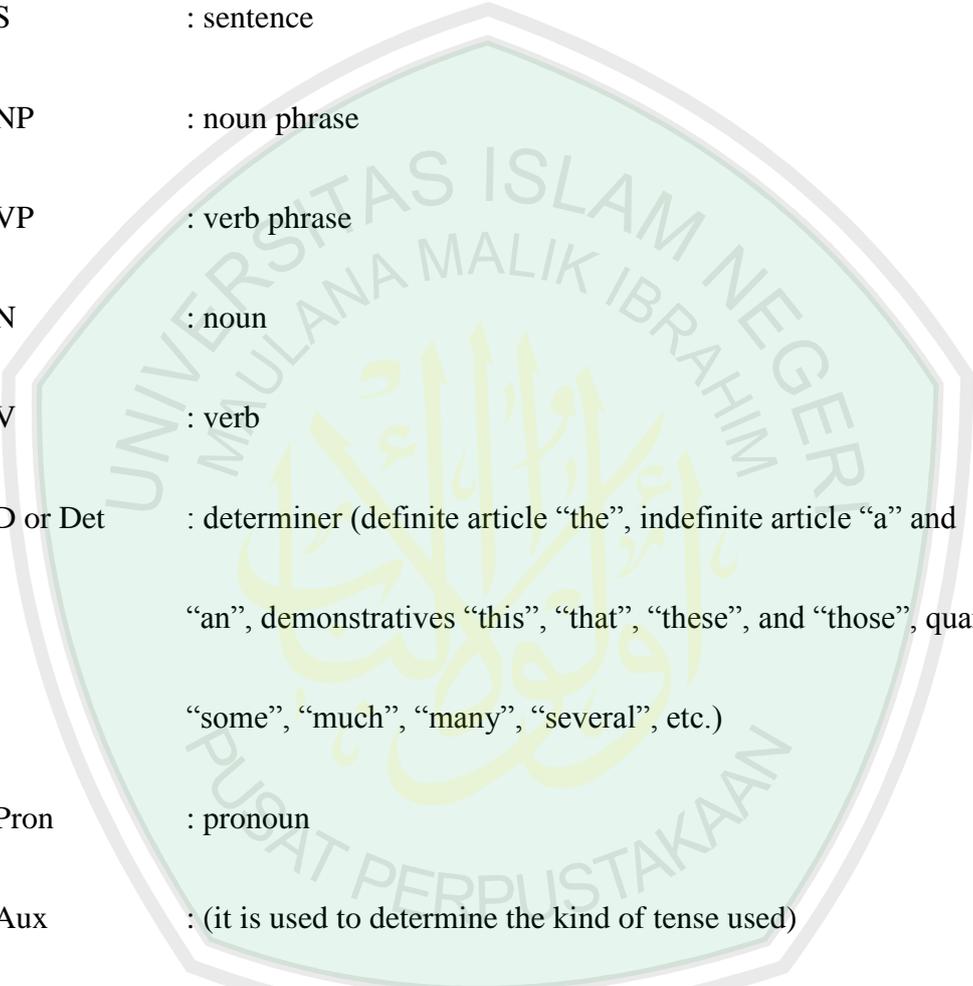
We could replace the single noun John with a group of related words:

“The skinny little guy in the neon tank top runs”

The sentence is still fine - and, if you know the John I know, it means the same thing. This group of words is called a noun phrase it's a phrase that's built around a central noun (guy), and the whole phrase can be traded for a single noun and the whole sentence will still make sense. Notice that while we can replace this noun phrase (abbreviated "NP") with a noun and still have a good sentence, we can't replace it with any other part of speech (remember that an asterisk means ungrammatical).

Culicover (1976) stated that a phrase is any sequence of words in the language that itself is a member of some categories. He also stated that a syntactic category is a group of words or sequences of words in a given language that can replace one another in any sentence of language whatever without affecting grammatically. If a syntactic category contains single words only, it is a lexical category. When a syntactic category contains sequences of words, it is a non lexical category, or a phrase category. It has been developed that there is a notation in the phrases: the rules stable with this notation are called Phrase Structure Rules.

In transformational grammar, phrase structure rules are illustrated by means of tree diagram, called “phrase markers”, which show the hierarchical structure of the sentence. Bornstein (1977) said that some of the common symbols which are used in phrase structure rules as follow:



S	: sentence
NP	: noun phrase
VP	: verb phrase
N	: noun
V	: verb
D or Det	: determiner (definite article “the”, indefinite article “a” and “an”, demonstratives “this”, “that”, “these”, and “those”, quantifier “some”, “much”, “many”, “several”, etc.)
Pron	: pronoun
Aux	: (it is used to determine the kind of tense used)
M	: modal auxiliary (will, shall, can, may, must)
Cop or Be	: the verb “be” (is/am/are/was/were)
Pred	: predicate (noun, adjective, adverb)
Vt	: transitive verb (a verb that takes a direct object)

Vi	: transitive verb (a verb that does not take an object)
VI	: linking verb (become, seem)
Comp	: complement (noun or adjective)
Adj. P	: adjective phrase
Adv. P	: adverb phrase
Adj	: adjective
Adv	: adverb
Prop N	: proper name
Prep	: preposition
Pres	: present tense
Past	: past tense
PP	: prepositional phrase

These symbols are abbreviations for terms from traditional or structural grammar. However, some of the definitions defer from those the traditional grammar. The auxiliary can be rewritten as a modal auxiliary, one of the “helping verbs” of traditional grammar, yet it also includes tense (past or present) as its first element.

\*Swim (V) runs

\*Fast (Adj) runs

\*Down (P) runs

The two other kinds of phrases: verb phrases (VP) and prepositional phrases (PP). A verb phrase is a group of words that can substitute for a single verb, or that can have a single verb substituted for them; a prepositional phrase is "unsurprisingly" a group of words that can substitute for a single preposition, or that can have a single preposition substituted for them.

NP: shortest: it

longer: the utterly horrid estate of Lady Catherine de Bourgh

PP: shortest: out (in: Lizzy's gone out.)

longer: in the spacious entrance hall

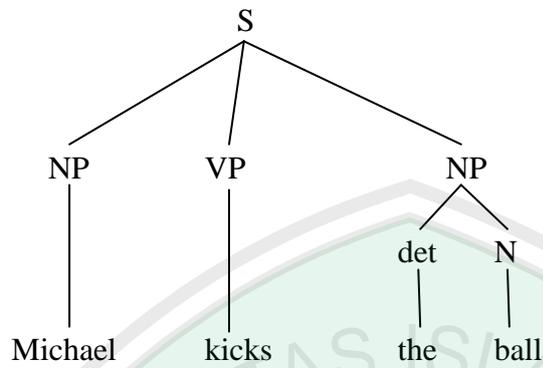
VP: shortest: sleeps (in: Jane sleeps.)

longer: reads a very good book on politics.

Based on the classification of sentences above, we will present the example of kinds of sentences by using tree diagram theory by Dianne Bornstein

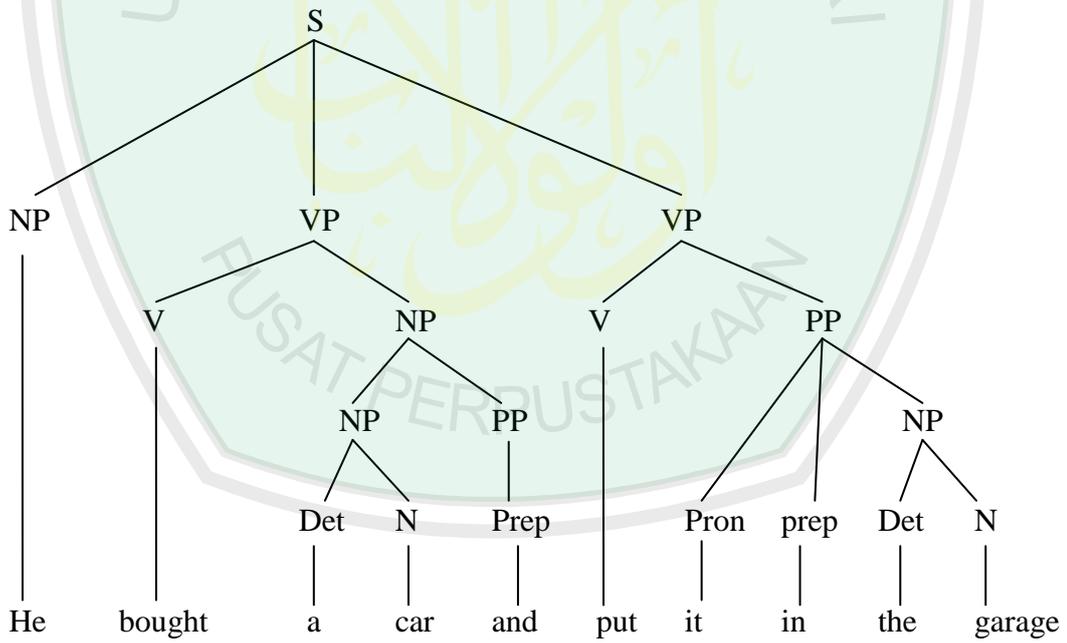
1. Simple sentence

Michael kicks the ball.



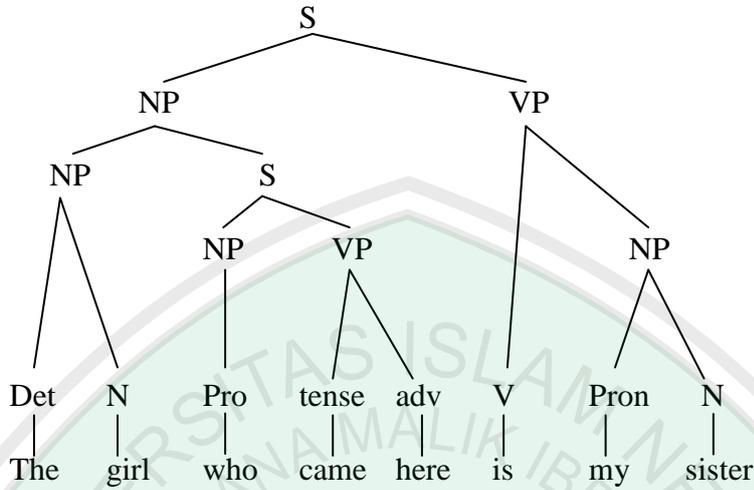
2. Compound sentence

He bought a car and put it in the garage.



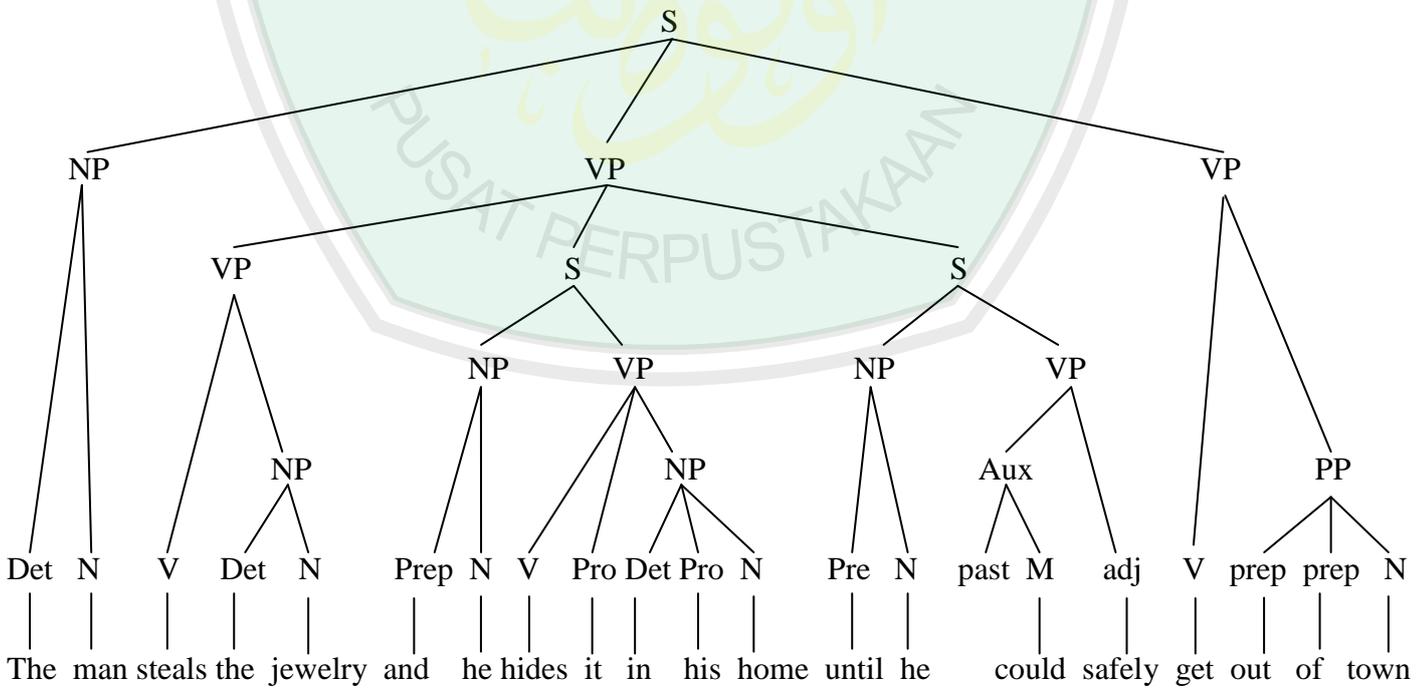
### 3. Complex sentence

Example: The girl who came here is my sister.



### 4. Compound-complex sentences

Example: The man steals the jewelry and he hides it in his home until he could safely get out of town.



Based on the example above, it will give the way how to set up the part of sentences or constituents or phrases that reflected by Dianne Bornstein theory about tree diagram. The sentence rules of kinds of sentences relate to the basic form of sentence rules, it builds start from simple form rules till the compound-complex form rules.

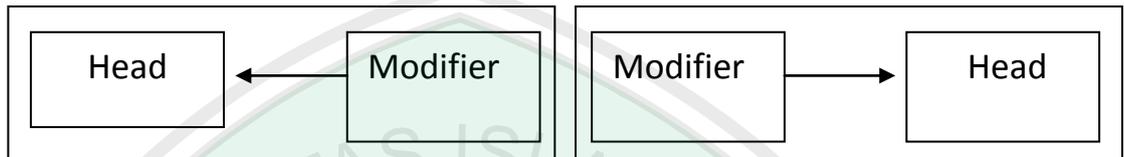
### 2.3.7 Chinese Boxes

Chinese box is a binary system which is conducted by W. Nelson Francis as a media in doing syntactical analysis. He recognized a system diagramming structures into its elements and parts by dividing into its immediate constituents (often abbreviated IC's by linguists) and subdividing it until the ultimate constituents (in grammar, the 'words'). It is doing to analyze the syntactic structure, representing graphically the various structures that are included in English syntax. Usually, it uses a simple of diagramming sentence into elements and parts, called 'Chinese Boxes'.

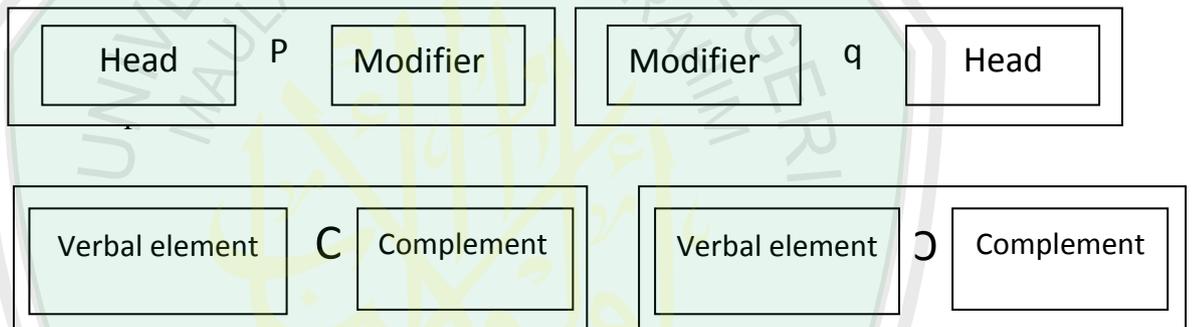
The four different structures are identified by placing simple symbols between two immediate constituents. An arrow "→" indicates modification, a capital "P" indicates predication, a capital "C" indicates complementation, and a parallel "==" indicates coordination. Prepositions, includes and interrogators are put into smaller box, connected to the box, containing the subject, included clause or question which they introduce.

Within the complement, the various kinds of complements are identified by labeling their boxes with initials: DO (direct object), IO (indirect object), SC (subject complement), and OC (object complement).

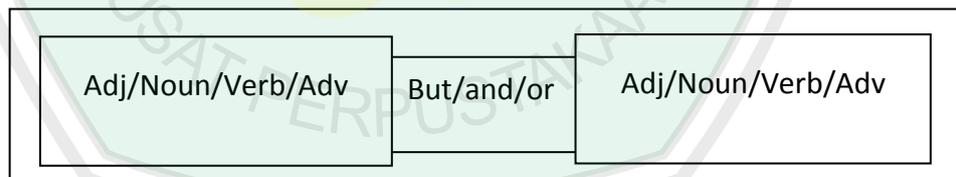
a. Modification



b. Predication



e. Coordination



In conclusion, Chinese Boxes is a system of diagramming the structure into parts or element of constituents or phrases. It is more specific analysis till small parts of the sentence in phrases.

### 2.3.8 Hello Magazine

Hello magazine is a weekly magazine specializing in celebrity news and human-interest stories, published in the United Kingdom since 1988. Hello UK was launched in 2006 and it made up the magazines published by HOLA, S.A and distributed in over 100 countries. Local editions of the magazine are also published in Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Middle East, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Puerto Rico, Russia, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela.

### 2.4 Previous Study

To make this present study clear and different, also in order to fill the research gap, the researcher provides some previous studies which are related to the syntactical structure research. Amalia (2010) analyzed the sentences which were found in “Dora the Explorer”. The theory used is theory of W. Nelson Francis’ Chinese Boxes. As the result, she found four kinds of syntactic structure, there are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination. Then, she could arrange the spilt structure to be well-governed structure. She analyzed complete sentences. However, the subject of her research was mostly a simple sentence because the sentences were shown as a medium to learn English for kids. In this research, she has not revealed the missing word yet in which elliptical structure of coordination.

Second, Mutiatun (2012) analyzed syntactic structure on the English translation of Surah As-Sajadah by using Theory of Three Diagrams. This research uses the English sentences that are taken from English translation of Surah As-Sajadah. She analyzed the whole sentences of Surah As-Sajadah which consist of thirty verses. Then, she analyzed it based on surface structure and deep structure by theory of three diagrams. She found most syntactic patterns of surface structure on the English translation of Surah As-Sajadah, those consist of noun phrase and verb phrase although there are some sentences phrase. Meanwhile, for the syntactic patterns of deep structure, most of them consist of “Q” symbol in the beginning, since, those are kind of interrogative sentences. Besides, there are also some sentences in the form of imperative sentences as it is symbolized with “imp” symbol in the beginning of patterns.

Third, Faricha (2008) investigates the syntactical structure on the Surah Abasa in Holy Quran. She finds eight sentences’ formed. Those verses of Surah Abasa are in form of four kinds of syntactic structure (structure of modification, structure of complementation, structure of predication and structure of coordination). She analyzed the complex structures of the Surah Abasa. The result of her analysis, the most syntactic structures that are used in Surah Abasa sentences are structure of modification.

From the third previous study above, the researcher concluded that in the present research there is the different angle in analyzing the data and also the kind of the data from the sentences of article gossip in Hello magazine. She analyzed the data which consist of four types of sentence, including the simple sentence,

compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. In analyzing the data, the present research used two kinds of the theory, those are: tree diagram theory and Chinese boxes theory. It is used to give the deep understanding in analyzing the data by using two theories.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In this chapter, the researcher presents the results of analysis in which it is divided into two parts. The first part consists of data presentations in the form of table as the classification of sentences based on surface and deep structure analysis. Meanwhile, the second part consists of findings of the syntactic analysis by using tree diagrams theory and Chinese boxes theory and it is followed by the discussions in the form of descriptions of both theory analysis.

#### **3.1 Data Presentation**

In this study, the researcher took the data from the gossip article of Hello magazine. The researcher chose twenty sentences that consist of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Before presenting the finding of data analysis, the researcher provides the data which are classified based on the analysis of surface and deep structure as follows:

Table 1. Simple Sentence

Datum	Sentence	Surface structure	Deep structure
1	“Will you do it again?” I was asked repeatedly and I thought: “Probably, solely for this wonderful feeling at the finish line.”	“ <b>Will you do it again?</b> ” I was asked repeatedly and I thought: “Probably, solely for this wonderful feeling at the finish line.”	“Will you do it again?” I was asked repeatedly and I thought: “Probably, solely for this wonderful feeling at the finish line.”  (Interrogative Sentence) <b>DS: question of “she (Pippa) will do again.”</b>
2	Did she imagine life would be as it is now?	Did she imagine life would be as it is now?	Did she imagine life would be as it is now?  (Interrogative Sentence)  DS: question of she imagine that she life would be as it is now.
3	The Winter Olympics has always been a highlight for me.	The Winter Olympics has always been a highlight for me.	-
4	The first section was steep, with flat light.	The first section was steep, with flat light.	-
5	Recently chosen as the face of high-street retailer	Recently chosen as the face of high-street	Recently chosen as the face of high-street retailer Mango’s Tribal

	<p>Mango’s Tribal Spirit line, Kendall, 20, is also one of the influential undies wearers recruited for the new “<b>I _____ in #mycalvins</b>” Calvin Klein campaign (left).</p>	<p>retailer Mango’s Tribal Spirit line, Kendall, 20, is also one of the influential undies wearers recruited for the new “<b>I _____ in #mycalvins</b>” Calvin Klein campaign (left).</p>	<p>Spirit line, Kendall, 20, is also one of the influential undies wearers recruited for the new “<b>I _____ in #mycalvins</b>” Calvin Klein campaign (left). (Declarative Sentence) <b>DS: “I <u>stand tall</u> in #mycalvins”</b> Beside the written text, there is a description of the blank phrase in sentence above.</p>
6	<p>“I want to be with you in #mycalvins. My new Spring 2016 @calvinklein campaign... What do you do in yours?”</p>	<p>“I want to be with you in #mycalvins. <b>My new Spring 2016 @calvinklein Campaign... What do you do in yours?</b>”</p>	<p>“I want to be with you in #mycalvins. <b>My new Spring 2016 @calvinklein Campaign...</b> (a clause) <b>DS:</b> campaign the new spring of @calvinklein..... <b>What do you do in yours?”</b> (Interrogative Sentence) <b>DS: the question of you do what in yours.</b></p>

Table 2. Compound Sentence

Datum	Sentence	Surface structure	Deep structure
1	Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three.	Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three.	-
2	She does her own thing and knows what she wants.	She does her own thing and knows what she wants.	-
3	I'd also like a pad in London for when I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down.	I'd also like a pad in London for when I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down.	-
4	Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well.	Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well.	-
5	She has strength and vulnerability.	She has strength and vulnerability.	-

Table 3. Complex Sentence

Datum	Sentence	Surface structure	Deep structure
1	It's hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago.	It's hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago.	-
2	Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won't meet his first granddaughter.	Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won't meet his first granddaughter.	-
3	Others that I was manipulated into doing, I'm not so proud of.	Others that I was manipulated into doing, I'm not so proud of.	-
4	Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash.	Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash.	-
5	She is the best mom that I	She is the best mom that	-

	could ever imagine.	I could ever imagine.	
6	I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that [fame].	I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that [fame].	-
7	When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.	When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.	-

Table 4. Compound-complex Sentence

Datum	Sentence	Surface structure	Deep structure
1	News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, six, and two-year-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted.	News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, six, and two-year-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted.	-
2	<b>Saying “it took work on both our parts”</b> , to repair their relationship – which faltered following his cancer diagnosis and Catherine’s struggle with bipolar disorder – Michael	<b>Saying “it took work on both our parts”</b> , to repair their relationship – which faltered following his cancer diagnosis and Catherine’s struggle with bipolar disorder –	<b>Saying “it took work on both our parts”</b> , to repair their relationship – which faltered following his cancer diagnosis and Catherine’s struggle with bipolar disorder – Michael added: “I don’t think there’s much

<p>added: “I don’t think there’s much chance of fixing a relationship if one of you is already out the door.”</p>	<p>Michael added: “I don’t think there’s much chance of fixing a relationship if one of you is already out the door.”</p>	<p>chance of fixing a relationship if one of you is already out the door.” (Imperative Sentence) <b>DS: the imperative of “ she is saying”</b></p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

\*DS: Deep Structure

From the data above, it can be seen that in gossip articles of Hello magazine consist of many kind of sentences, including simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. From those sentences are analyzed by surface structure and deep structure of syntactic analysis. The analysis of deep structure is employed to three kinds of sentences above in which those are transformed to the form of deep structure. The surface structure analysis is applied in all sentences of the gossip article in Hello magazine. Then, those sentences are analyzed by using the three diagram theory and Chinese Boxes.

**3.2 Findings**

The researcher analyzed twenty sentences in gossip article of Hello magazine by using three diagrams theory, especially in both of surface structure and deep structure. Then, she presents the discussions of the findings in the form of descriptions based on the tree diagrams theory.

The next analysis is detecting the structure of modification, predication, complementation and coordination of the surface structures that consist of kinds of sentences based on the number of formal predications (simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence) by using Chinese Boxes theory. Furthermore, the researcher presents the description of the word function and position in terms of syntactic structure in detail. Therefore, the result of analysis can be understood easily. The findings of analysis are presented as follows:

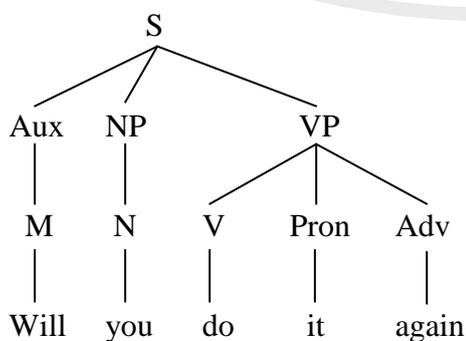
### 3.2.1 Tree Diagram Analysis

#### Datum 1

“Will you do it again?” I was asked repeatedly and I thought: “Probably, solely for this wonderful feeling at the finish line.”

The deep structure of the sentence “Will you do it again?” is question of *you will do again*. This sentence is include as the interrogative sentence. The form of the interrogative sentence is yes or no question.

“Will you do it again?”



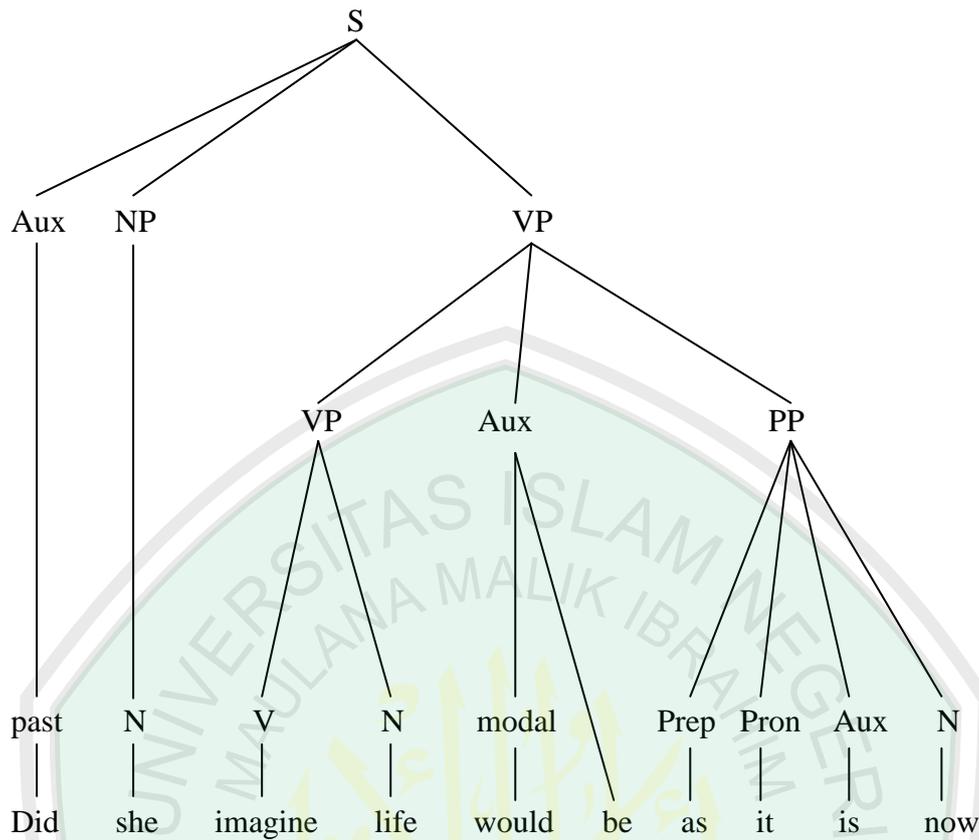
In deep structure analysis, the sentence “will you do it again” has a transformational grammar process by changing the interrogative sentence into affirmative sentence and giving by “Q” symbol before the noun phrase.

Generating a grammatical sentence should follow the order of indicated rule. The modal should come first. “will” should precede the main verb, it is as the rule of interrogative sentence. The morphemes represented by “tense” (past or present), (-ed), and (-ing) are attached to the verbs that follow them by means of affixation. While, the sentences that follow the above pattern demonstrate the maximum expansion to the auxiliary. The rules of auxiliary in the phrase structure rules cover all kinds of auxiliary, either modal auxiliary and quasi auxiliary in a verb phrase. Moreover, the tense of a sentence becomes an obligatory element in the auxiliary.

## **Datum 2**

*“It’s hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago. Did she imagine life would be as it is now?”*

The sentence of “*Did she imagine life would be as it is now?*”, is an interrogative form of sentence. That sentence has a transformational grammar process by changing the interrogative sentence into affirmative sentence and giving by “Q” symbol before the noun phrase.

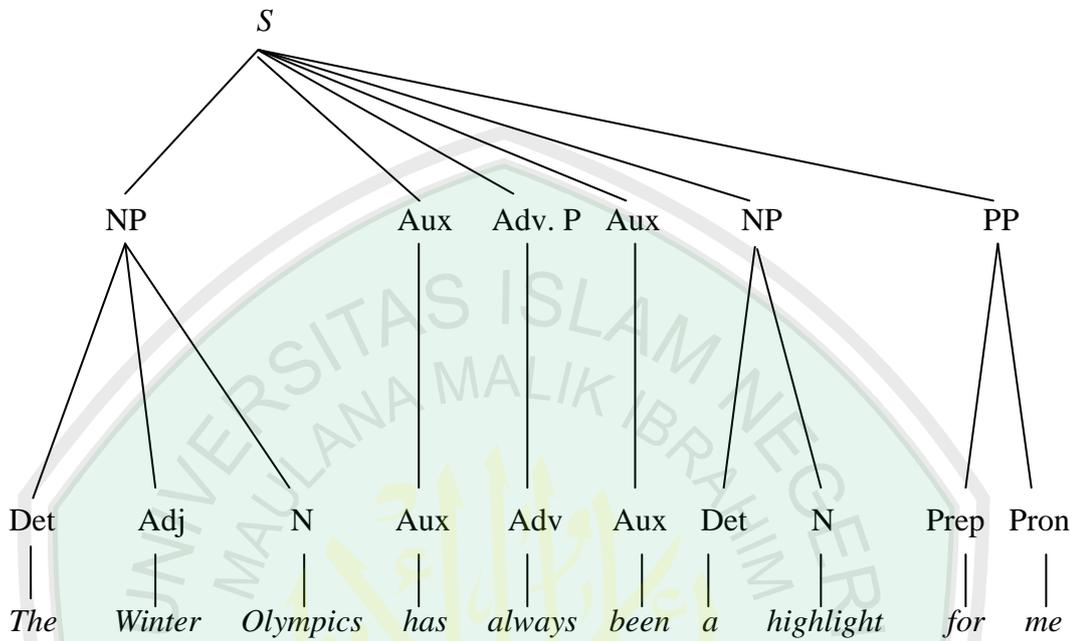


The deep structure analysis for the sentence above is the question of *she imagine life would be as it is now*. This sentence is included as the simple sentence which is in the form of interrogative sentence. The form of the interrogative sentence is yes or no question.

In deep structure analysis, the sentence “*will you do it again*” has some details as follows; the auxiliary “*Did*” comes first as the main verb of the question that has yes or no answer. It is followed by the noun phrase in the form of pronoun “*she*” and verb phrase which consists of verb transitive “*imagine*” and noun “*life*”. Then, it is followed by the passive sentence in the form of modal “*would be*” as the auxiliary and the prepositional phrase that consists of preposition “*as*” and pronoun “*it*” and auxiliary “*is*” and the noun “*now*”.

**Datum 3**

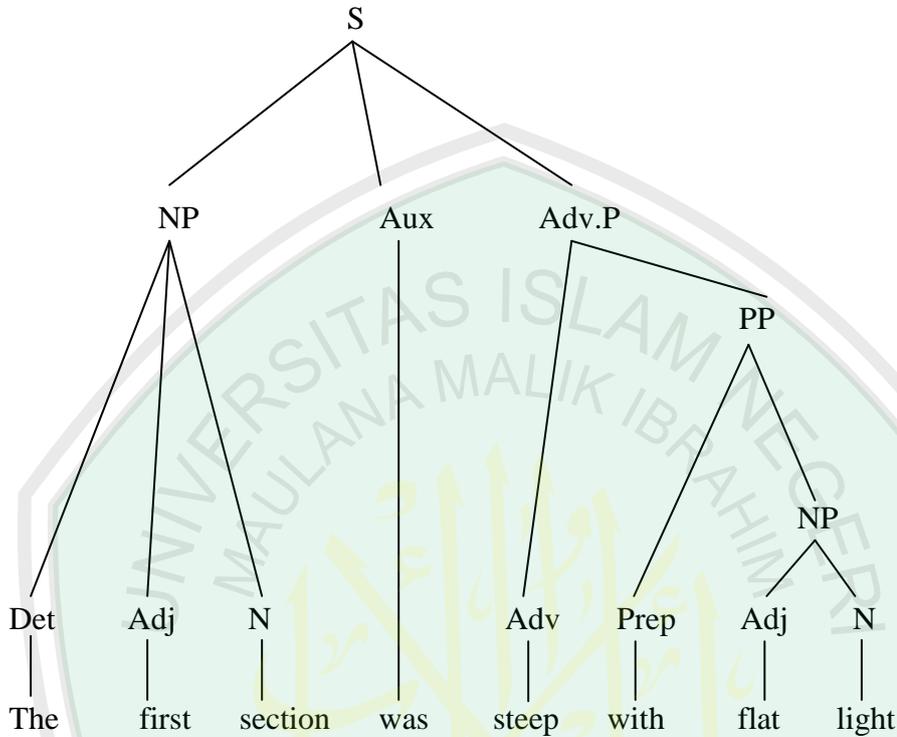
*“The Winter Olympics has always been a highlight for me”*



The sentence *“The Winter Olympics has always been a highlight for me”* is included as simple sentence. In surface structure analysis, it consists of noun phrase in the form of Determiner “the”, adjective “winter” and noun “Olympics”. Then, it is followed by the auxiliary of past perfect “has” and “been” with the adverb “always” is in the center. It is also followed by the noun phrase in the form of determiner “a” and noun “highlight” and the prepositional phrase in the form of preposition and the pronoun “me”.

#### Datum 4

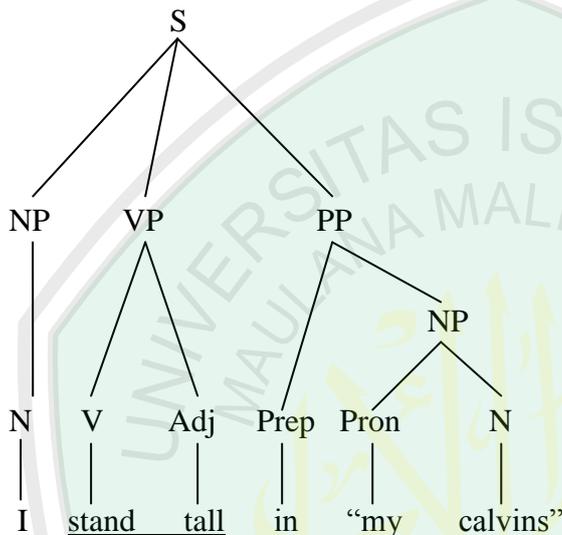
*“The first section was steep, with flat light.”*



The sentence *“The first section was steep, with flat light.”* is included as a simple sentence. The diagram analysis above shows the surface structure consisting of noun phrase in the form of determiner “the”, adjective “first” and noun “section”. Then, it is followed by the auxiliary of past tense in “was” and the adverb phrase that consists of adverb “steep”, prepositional phrase of preposition “with” and noun phrase of adjective “flat” and noun of “light”.

## Datum 5

*“Recently chosen as the face of high-street retailer Mango’s Tribal Spirit line, Kendall, 20, is also one of the influential undies wearers recruited for the new “I \_\_\_\_\_ in #mycalvins” Calvin Klein campaign (left).”*

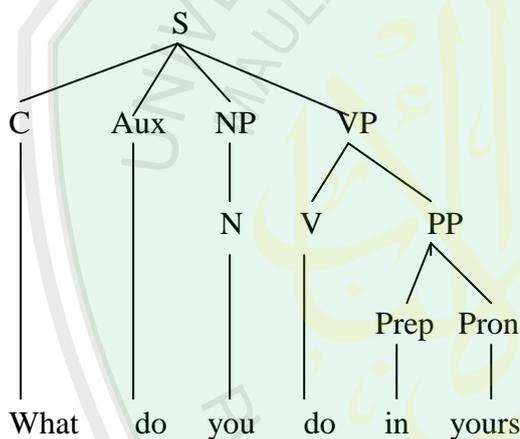


The sentence *“I \_\_\_\_\_ in #mycalvins”* in *“Recently chosen as the face of high-street retailer Mango’s Tribal Spirit line, Kendall, 20, is also one of the influential undies wearers recruited for the new “I \_\_\_\_\_ in #mycalvins” Calvin Klein campaign (left)”* is included as simple sentence. The deep structure of that sentence is actually what is in the blank space between the words “I” into *“in my calvins”*. It has many possible words that take together become a complete sentence. From the data, exactly in the previous page there is an image or poster that shows the complete sentence with the sentence *“I stand tall in #mycalvins”*. It means that the complete sentence is *“I stand tall in #my calvins#”*.

The diagram analysis shows that the sentence “*I stand tall in #my calvins#*” consists of the noun phrase of “I” and verb phrase in the form of verb “stand” and adjective “tall”. Then, it is followed by the prepositional phrase in the form of preposition “in” and noun phrase consisting pronoun “my” and noun “calvins”.

**Datum 6**

*“I want to be with you in #mycalvins#. My new Spring 2016 @calvinklein campaign... **What do you do in yours?**”*



The bold sentence above is included as the simple sentence. It is the types of interrogative sentence. In deep structure analysis, the sentence “what do you do in your?” has a transformational grammar process by changing the interrogative sentence into affirmative sentence and giving by “Q” symbol before the noun phrase and the auxiliary “do”.

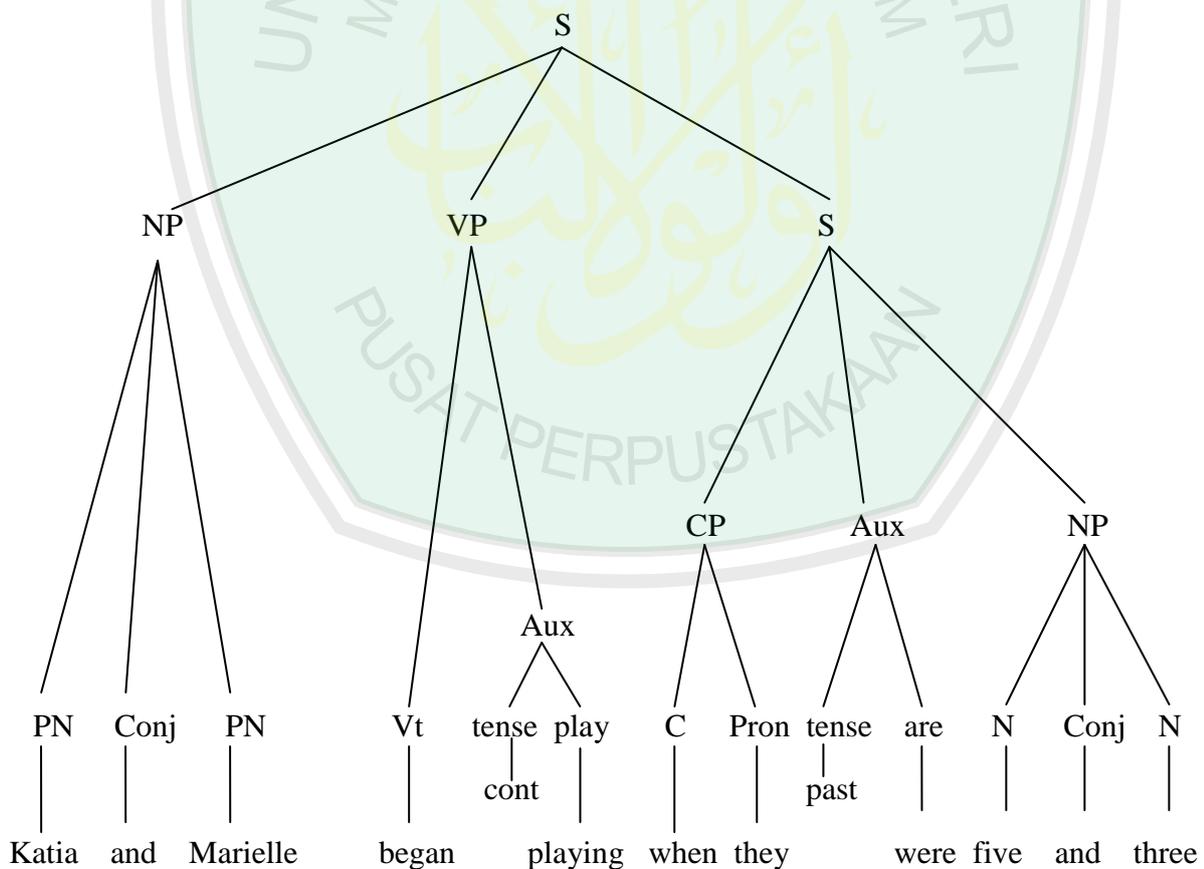
The question “what do you do in your” is changed to be affirmative sentence is the question of “doing that you do”. From the surface structure

analysis, the question “what do you do in yours?” has the description as follow; there is complement in the form of “What”, auxiliary “do”, the noun phrase is in the form of the noun “you” and it is also followed by the verb phrase that consists of verb “do” and the prepositional phrase in the form of preposition “in” and the pronoun “yours”.

**Datum 7**

*“Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three.”*

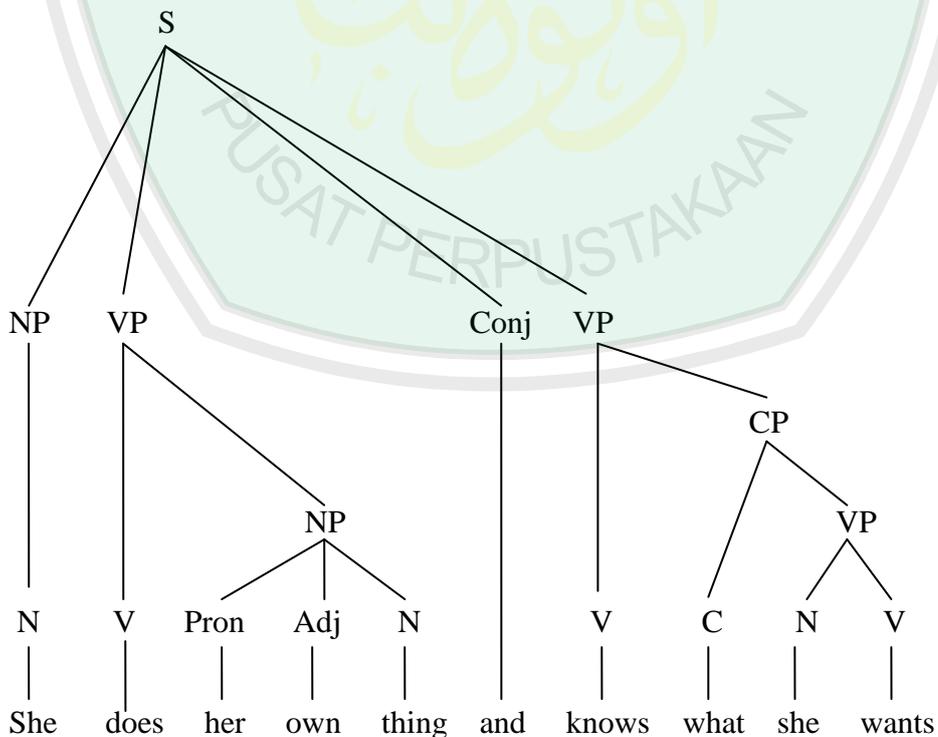
The sentence *“Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three.”* is included as the form of compound sentence.



The sentence above consists of noun phrase, verb phrase, and sentence. The noun phrase consists of two proper names “Katia” and “Marielle” with the conjunction “and” among it. Then, verb phrase in the form of verb transitive “began” and the auxiliary “playing” with the form of tense by using verb + ing as the main verb. It is followed by the sentence that consists of complement phrase in the form of complement “when” and pronoun “they”, and auxiliary in the form of tense “were” and followed by noun phrase that consists of two noun “five” and “three” and a conjunction “and”.

**Datum 8**

The sentence “*She does her own thing and knows what she wants*” is included as the compound sentence. The surface structure analysis is as follows:



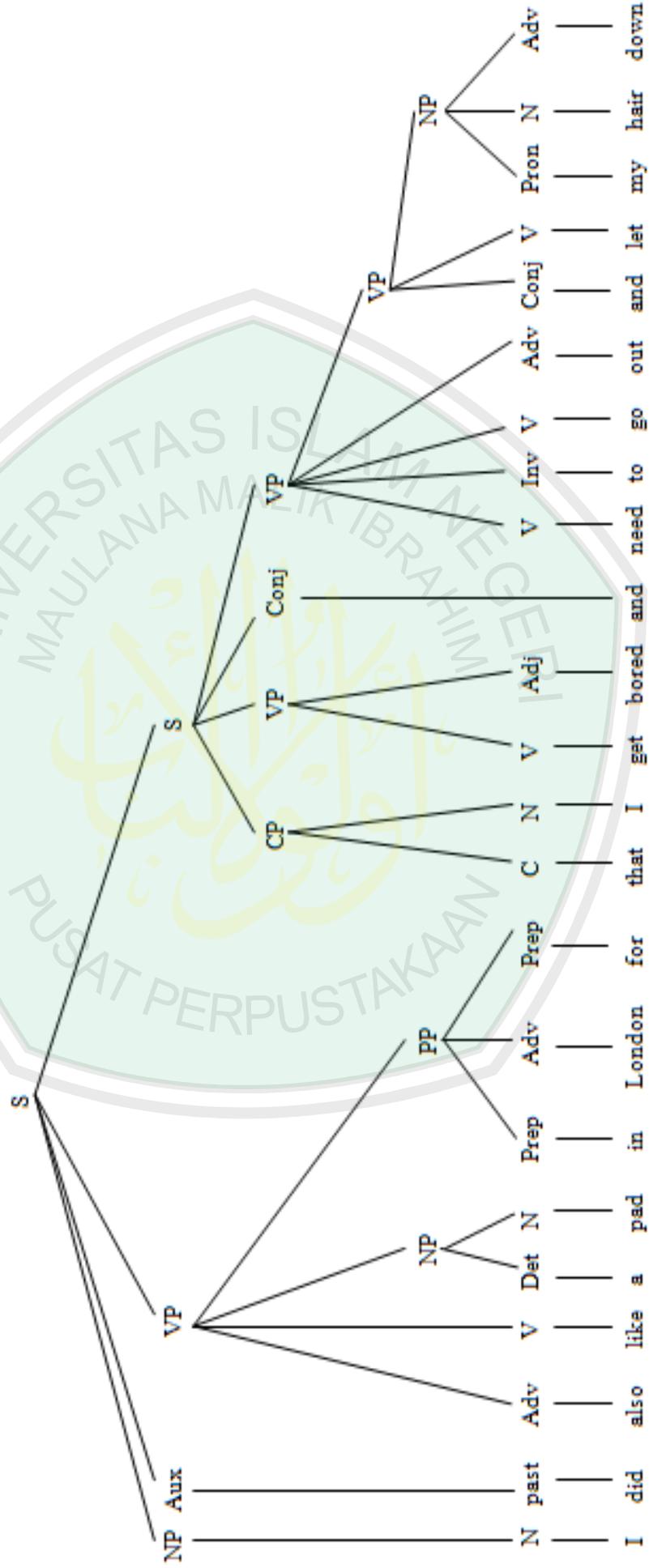
In surface structure analysis, the sentence above consists of noun phrases, complement phrase and two verb phrases. The first word “she” is in the form of noun followed by verb “does”. The second noun phrase is in the form of pronoun “her”, adjective “own”, noun “thing”, and followed by conjunction “and”. The second verb phrase “knows what she wants” consists of verb “knows”.

Meanwhile, the phrase “*what she wants*” is complement phrase in the form of complement “what”, verb phrase of noun “she” and verb “wants” as the presents tense by adding “s” in verb.



**Datum 10**

*"I'd also like a pad in London for that I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down"*

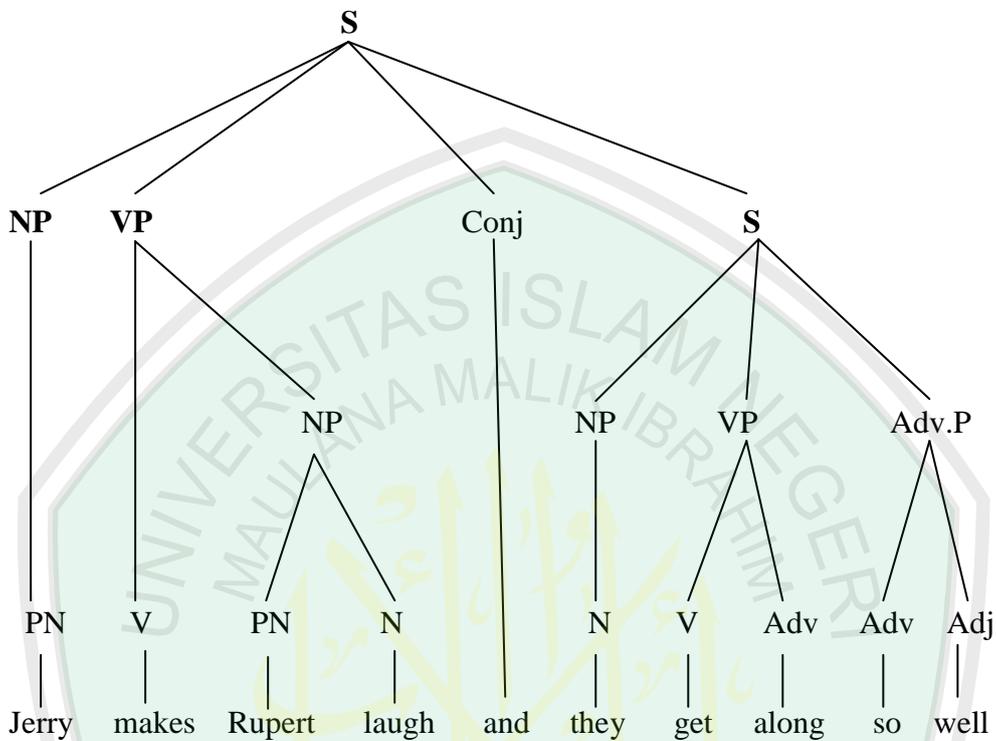


The sentence *“I’d also like a pad in London for that I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down”* is included as the compound-complex sentence. It has two clauses and parallel sentence by using “and” as the connector. The diagram above shows the surface structure analysis that the sentence consists of noun phrase, auxiliary, verb phrase and “S” the symbol of sentence. In first clause *“I’d also like a pad in London for”*, there is noun phrase in the form of noun “I”, the auxiliary “had” in the form of past tense, then, followed by verb phrase that consists of adverb “also” and verb “like”. Meanwhile the next phrase is followed by noun phrase and prepositional phrase. For the noun phrase, there is determiner “a” and the noun “pad”. And then for the prepositional phrase, there is preposition “in”, adverb “London” and preposition “for”.

The second clause is the dependent clause *“that I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down”* with some details as follows; complement phrase in the form of complement “that” and followed by “I” as the noun. Then, the verb phrase that consists of the verb “get” and adjective “bored”. There is also the conjunction “and” as the parallel of the verb phrase. Meanwhile, the phrase *“let my hair down”* in detail is verb phrase in the form of verb “let”, noun phrase that consists of pronoun “my”, the noun “hair” and the adverb “down”.

**Datum 10**

*“Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well.”*

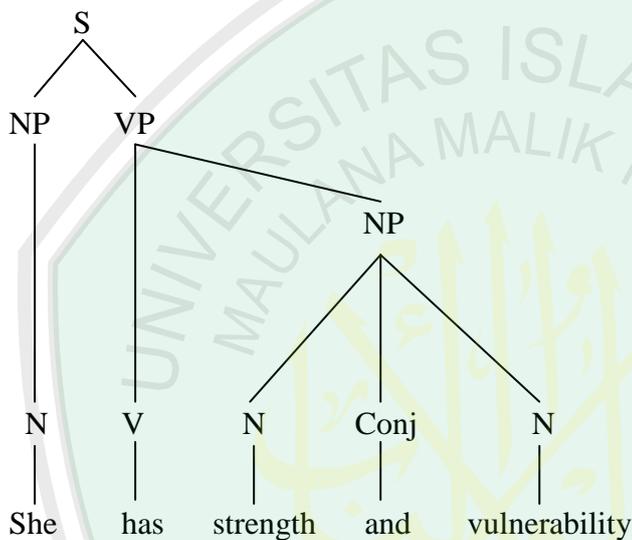


The diagram analysis above shows that the surface structure analysis consists of noun phrase, verb phrase, conjunction and sentence. Noun phrase in the first sentence is in the form of proper name “Jerry” followed by verb phrase with some details as follows; the verb in this verb phrase is transitive verb “makes” and noun phrase “Rupert laugh” that also consists of proper name “Rupert” and the verb “laugh”. The central of the sentence above has a connector in the form of conjunction “and”. Then, it is followed by the sentence “they get along so well” is included as the parallel structure of the first sentence “Jerry makes Rupert laugh”. It is because of the connector word “and”. The second sentence “they get along so well” consists of noun phrase in the form of noun

“they” and followed by verb phrase with some details as follows; verb “get” and adverb “along”. Then, the last phrase is the adverb phrase which consists of adverb “so” and adjective “well”.

### Datum 11

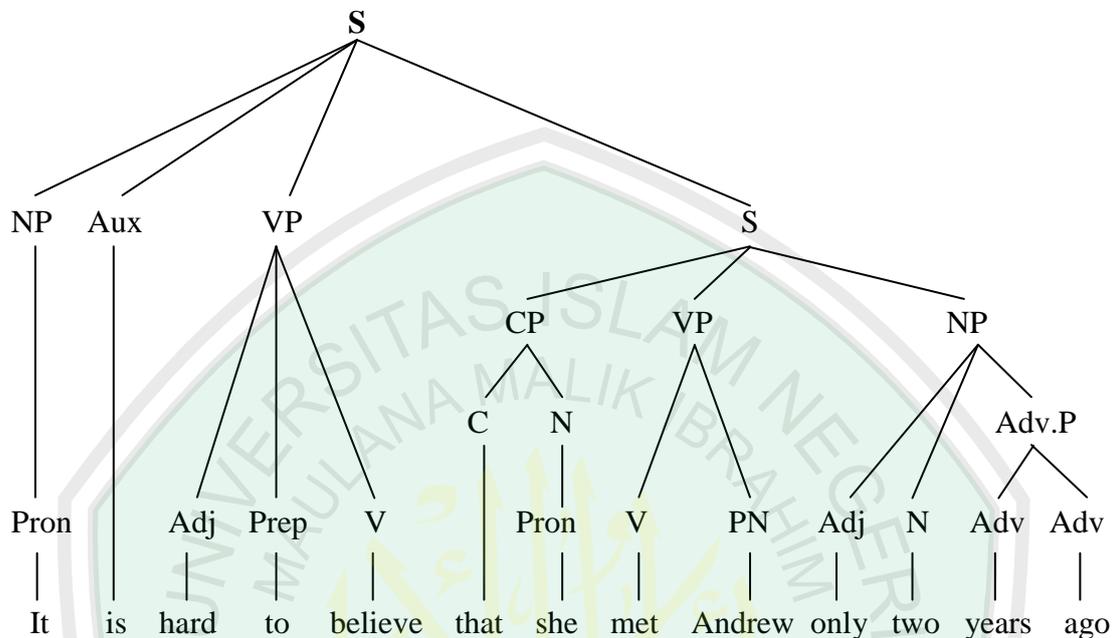
“*She has strength and vulnerability.*”



The sentence above is included as the compound sentence. From the diagram analysis above, we describe the classification of the structure rules is described. The sentence “*she has strength and vulnerability*” is analyzed through surface structure in which it consists of noun phrase in the form of noun “she” and verb phrase with some details as follows; the verb “has” and the noun phrase that consists of two noun “strength” and “vulnerability” and also the conjunction “and” between the two verbs that mentioned before.

**Datum 12**

*“It’s hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago”*



The structure analysis above shows that the surface structure analysis of the sentence *“It is hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago”* consists of noun phrase, verb phrase and sentence. In more detail, it contains of two noun phrases, auxiliary, two verb phrases and complement phrase. In the first noun phrase, the form of noun “It” is followed by auxiliary “is” of the present tense. The phrase “hard to believe” is the form of verb phrase, adjective “hard”, preposition “to” and the transitive verb “believe”. Then, it is followed by sentence “that she met Andrew only two years ago”. The sentence is included as the independent clause that uses “that” as the connector of two kinds of clauses (dependent and independent clause). That sentence consists of complement phrase in the form of the complement “that” and the noun “she”. Meanwhile, the verb phrase consists of

the verb “met” in the form of past tense and the proper name of “Andrew”. The noun phrase with some details as follows; the noun phrase in the form of adjective “only”, noun “two”, adverb phrase which there are two verbs, those are “years” and “ago”.

### **Datum 13**

*“Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won’t meet his first granddaughter”*

The sentence *“Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won’t meet his first granddaughter”* above, has diagram analysis as follows: noun phrase, auxiliary, adverb phrase, complement phrase, verb phrase, auxiliary and verb phrase. The noun phrase *“Her greatest sadness”* consists of pronoun “her”, adjective “greatest” and the noun “sadness”. Then, it is followed by the present tense “is” as the auxiliary. The next phrase is adverb phrase that consists of adverb “perhaps”, complement phrase in the form of complement “that” and noun phrase in the form of pronoun “her” and the noun “father”.

The next clause *“who never saw his daughter become a star”* consists of complement phrase and verb phrase. For the complement phrase in the form of complement “who”, verb phrase consists of adverb “never”, verb “saw”, noun phrase in the form of pronoun “his” and noun “daughter”. For the verb phrase consists of verb “become”, determiner “a” and the noun “star”. The next phrase *“won’t meet his first granddaughter”* consists of auxiliary and verb phrase. The

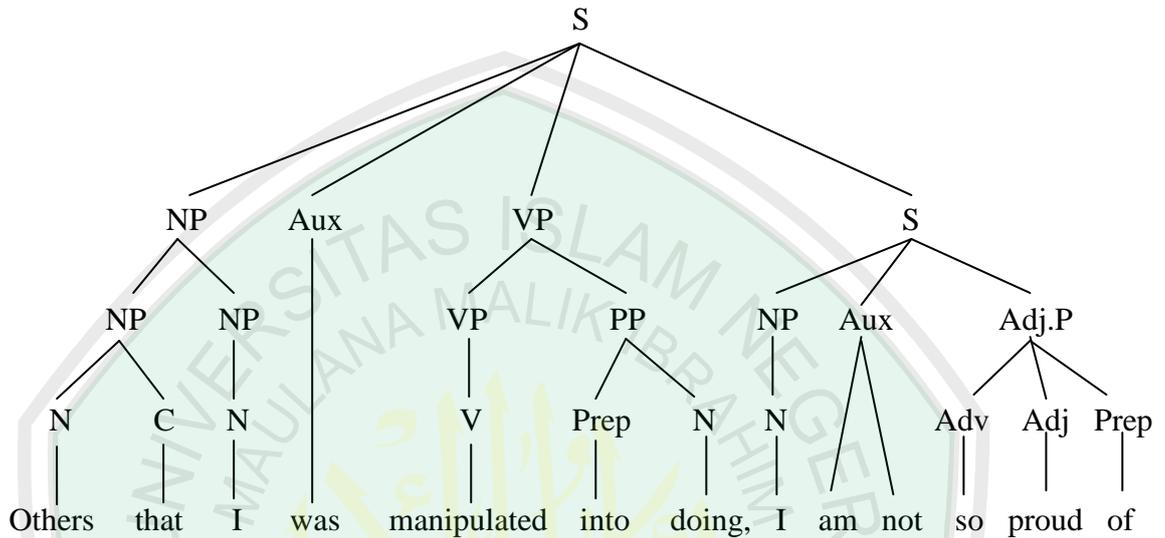
modal “will+not (negative form)” is as the auxiliary and the last phrase is the verb phrase that consists of verb “meet”, noun phrase in the form of pronoun “his”, adjective “first” and the noun “granddaughter”. This sentence “*Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won't meet his first granddaughter*” is diagrammatically represented using Tree Diagram as follow.





## Datum 14

*“Others that I was manipulated into doing, I’m not so proud of”*. This sentence is the complex sentence if we see in number of prediction classification.



The sentence analysis above shows the surface structure analysis by using tree diagram theory, it presents about the structure rule of the sentence that consists of noun phrase, auxiliary, verb phrase and sentence which contains the noun phrase, auxiliary and adjective phrase. The noun phrase consists of noun “I”, the present tense of “am” and the negative sentence by using “not” as the auxiliary also. The last is adjective verb that consists of adverb “so”, adjective “proud” and there is preposition “of”.

## Datum 15

*“Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash.”*

The sentence *“Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash ”* is include as the compound-complex sentence. The sentence above, can be analyzed by using tree diagram analysis. It is described as follows: the phrase *“Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black,”* consists of three noun phrases, complement phrase and verb phrase. The first noun phrase is in the word *“Singer Colin Vearncombe”*, “Singer” as noun, “Colin” as proper name, and “Vearncombe” is proper name also. Then, the complement phrase is in the form of complement “who”. It is followed by verb phrase that consists of verb “performance” and noun phrase “under the name black” in the form of adverb “under”, determiner “the”, the noun “name” and the adjective “Black”.

The next verb phrase *“died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash ”* has some details as follows; verb phrase in the form of verb “died”, then followed by the noun phrase “last week aged 53 a fortnight” with the description the adverb “last”, noun “week”, noun “aged”, noun “53”, the determiner “a” and the noun “fortnight”.

The next phrase *“after being injured in a car crash ”* consists of adjective, auxiliary, verb phrase and noun phrase. The adjective is “after” followed by “being” as the auxiliary. Then, the verb phrase consists of verb “injured” and the

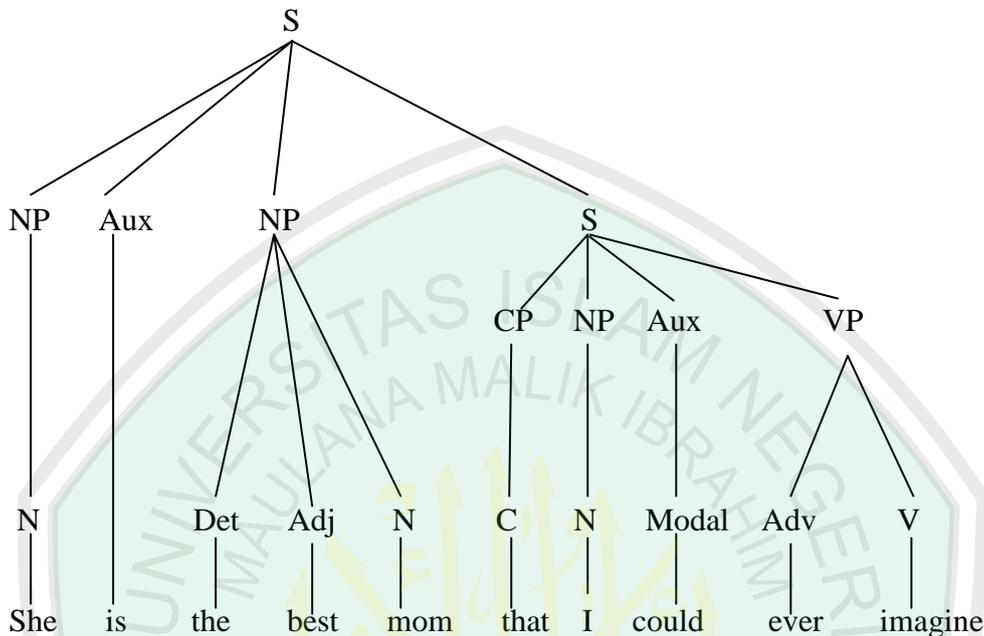
prepositional phrase in the form of preposition “in”. Meanwhile, the noun phrase “a car crash” has determiner “a” and two nouns of “car” and “crash”. The sentence “*Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash*” is diagrammatically represented using Tree Diagram as follows.





## Datum 16

*“She is the best mom that I could ever imagine.”*

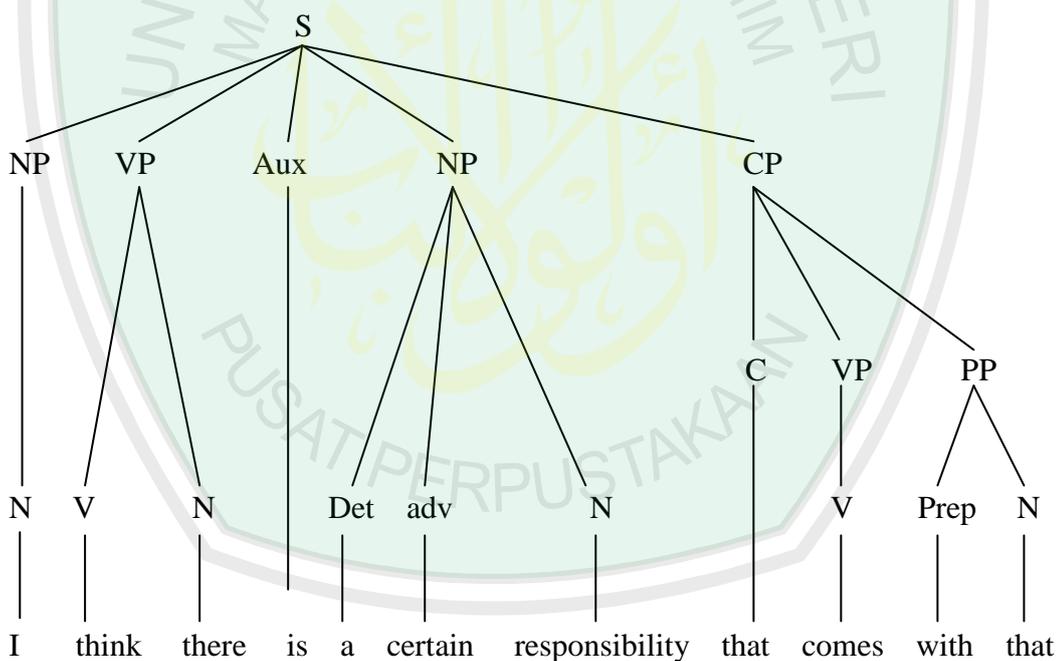


The diagram analysis above shows the structure analysis based on the surface structure. There are classifications of the sentence. From the sentence “She is the best mom that I could ever imagine” is analyzed through surface structure in which it consists of two noun phrases, auxiliary, verb phrase and S symbol that refers to the sentence. The sentence consists of complement phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. In the first clause “she is the best mom” there is the word “She” as the noun, “is” as the present tense form of the auxiliary. Then, it is followed by the noun phrase “the best mom” consisting of determiner “the”, adjective “best” and the noun “mom”, so that phrase would be the noun phrase.

The next clause or the dependent clause has “that” as the complement. It can stand alone without the independent clause before this clause. In dependent clause “that I could ever imagine” has the details as follows; complement phrase in the form of complement “that”, then, followed by noun phrase that consists of noun “I”. Meanwhile the auxiliary of this sentence is “could” in the form of modal, then, followed by the verb phrase that consists of adverb “ever” and the intransitive verb “imagine”.

**Datum 17**

*“I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that [fame]”*

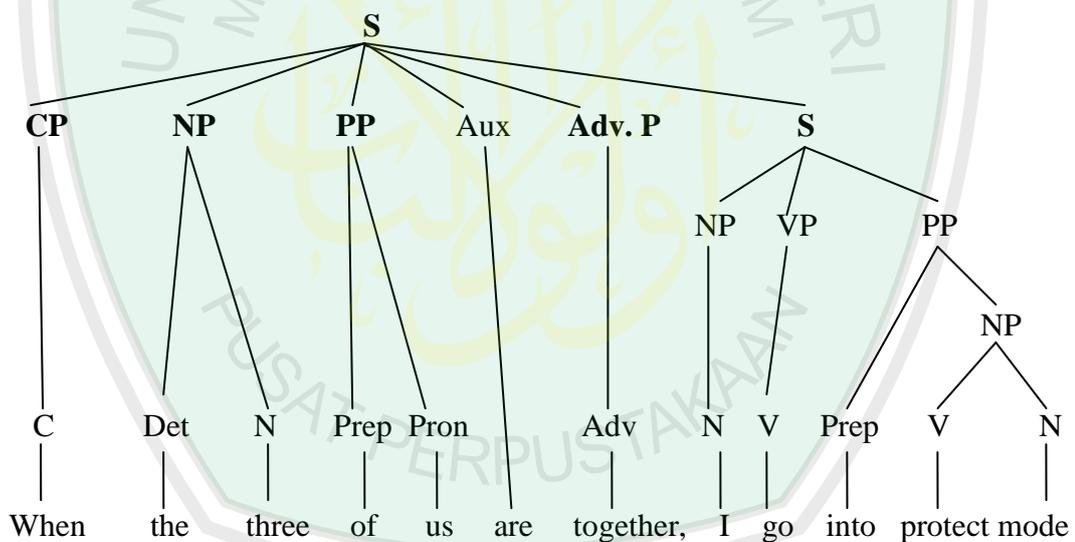


The diagram analysis above shows the surface structure analysis of the sentence. The sentence above is included as complex sentence. It consists of two clauses (independent and dependent clause). In the first clause “I think there is a

certain responsibility” there is noun phrase in the form of noun “I”, the verb phrase of verb “think” and noun “there”. The auxiliary “is” is the present tense form. Then, it is followed by the noun phrase with some details as follows; determiner “a”, adverb “certain”, and the noun “responsibility”. The second clause “that comes with that” consists of complement phrase in the form of complement “that”, verb “comes”, prepositional phrase that consists of preposition “with” and the noun “that”.

**Datum 18**

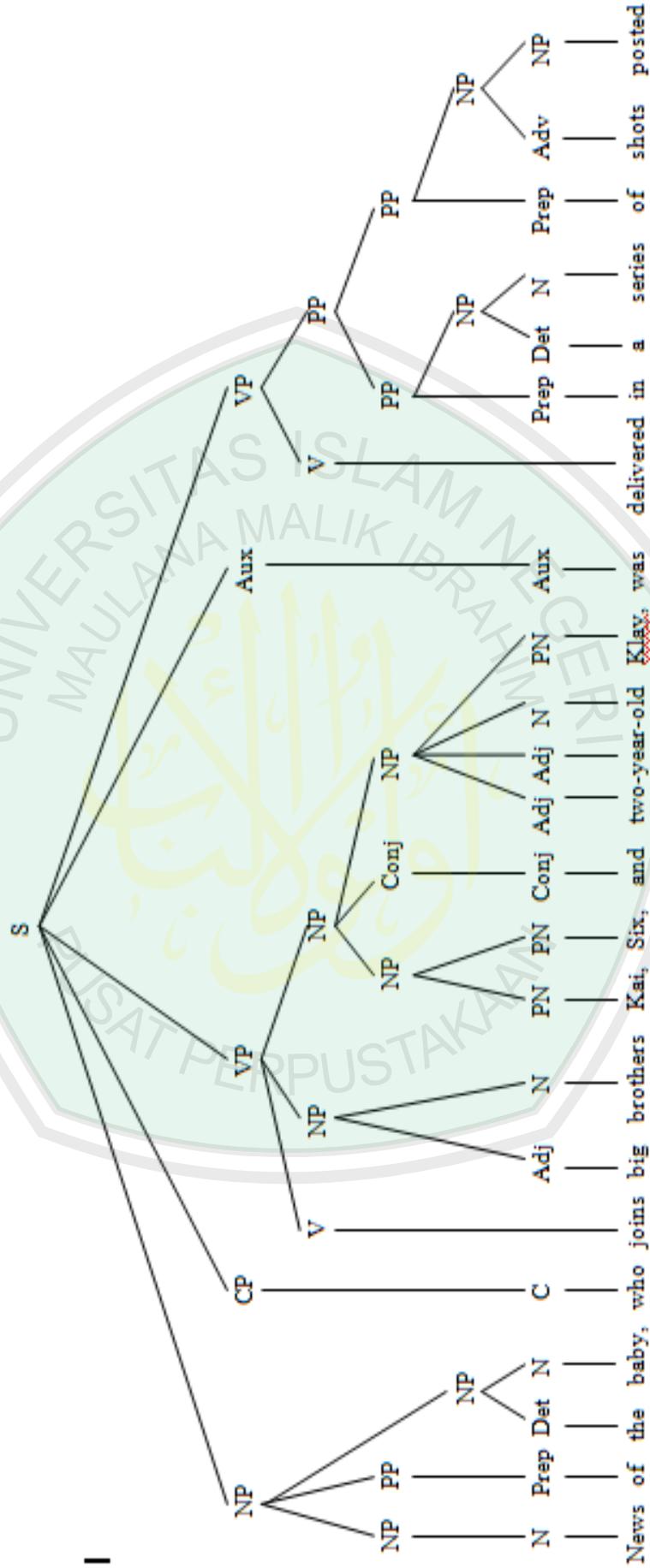
*“When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.”*



The sentence “*When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.*” is a kind of complex sentence. The diagram analysis of the sentence shows that the simple sentence consists of the complement phrase in the form of dependent clause of adverbial complement “when”, noun phrase that consists of determiner “the” and noun “three”. Then, it is followed by prepositional phrase of preposition

“of” and pronoun “us”, and the tense of present “are” as the auxiliary and followed by adverb phrase of adverb “together”. In the sentence “*I go into protect mode*” as the dependent clause of this sentence consists of noun phrase in the form of noun “I” and verb phrase that consists of verb go, and prepositional phrase in the form of preposition “into” and noun phrase of verb “protect” and noun “mode”. In phrase “protect mode” is ungrammatical rule, the preposition “into” should be followed by noun, gerund, or noun phrase. It is included as an error of grammatical rule. The phrase should be “protecting mode” or “protection mode”. The sentence “*I go into protect mode*” uses as the symbol “S”. It is included as the dependent clause like explanation before it can stand alone and it can be called as sentence.

DATUM19



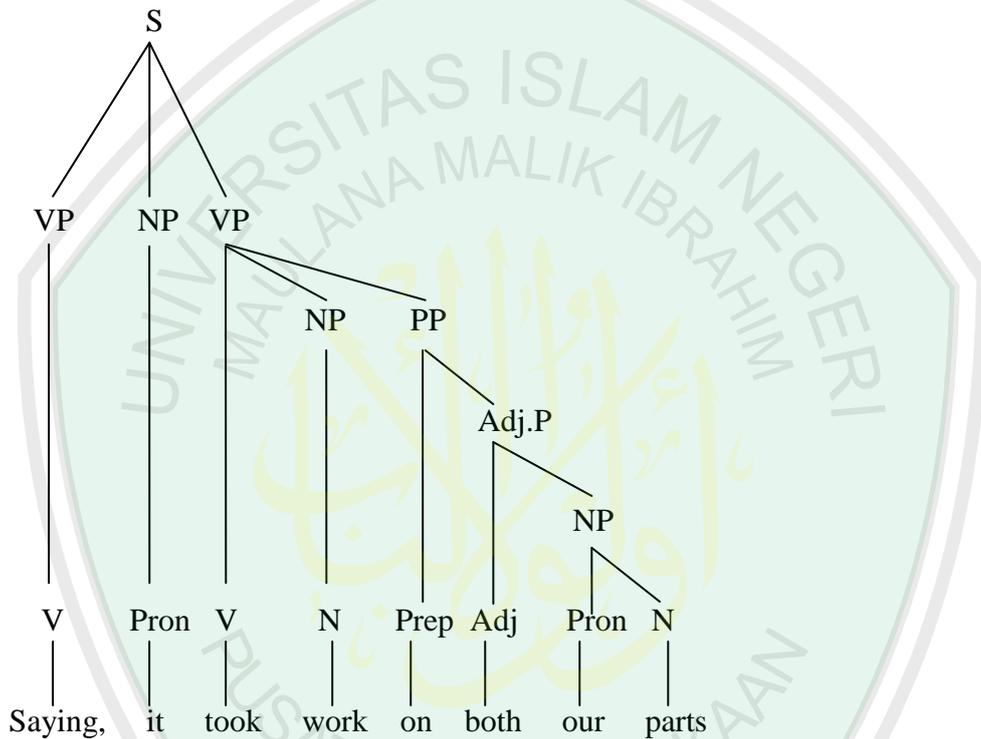
“News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, Six, and two-year-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted”

In classifying the sentence, the sentence above is included as compound-complex sentence. The sentence “News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted” has some description in diagram analysis as follows: noun phrase of “News of the baby” with the description “News” as the noun, the prepositional phrase in the form of “of” as the preposition, noun phrase that consists of the determiner “the” and the noun “baby”. Then, it is followed by the complement phrase in the form of complement “who” and followed by verb phrase “*joins big brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay*” with some descriptions as follows; the verb “joins”, the noun phrase in the form of adjective “big” and the noun “brothers”, then, the second noun phrase that consists of two proper name of “Kai” and “Six”. It is also followed by conjunction “and” as the connector of the noun. The noun phrase “two-years-old Klay” with the detail “two” and “years” as the adjective, the noun “old” and followed by proper name of “Klay”.

In the next phrase “*was delivered in a series of shots posted*” there is “was” as the auxiliary, the verb phrase that consists of the verb “delivered” and prepositional phrase in the form of preposition “in”, followed by determiner “a” and noun “series”. The second prepositional phrase is in the form of preposition “of” and the noun phrase that consists of the adverb “shots” and the noun “posted”.

**Datum 20**

*“Saying **“it took work on both our parts”** to repair their relationship – which faltered following his cancer diagnosis and Catherine’s struggle with bipolar disorder – Michael added: “I don’t think there’s much chance of fixing a relationship if one of you is already out the door.”*



**Saying “it took work on both our parts”,** to repair their relationship – which faltered following his cancer diagnosis and Catherine’s struggle with bipolar disorder – Michael added: “I don’t think there’s much chance of fixing a relationship if one of you is already out the door.” The bold sentence is included as imperative sentence and included as simple sentence. “Saying” is the imperative sentence of she is saying.

The deep structure of the sentence consists of two verb phrases and noun phrase. In the first verb phrase consists of verb “saying”, then, followed by noun phrase in the form of pronoun “it”. The second verb phrase contains of verb “took”, noun phrase in the form of noun “work” and followed by the prepositional phrase that consists of prepositional “on”. Meanwhile, the adjective phrase “both our parts” consists of adjective “both”, the noun phrase in the form of pronoun “our” and the noun “parts”.



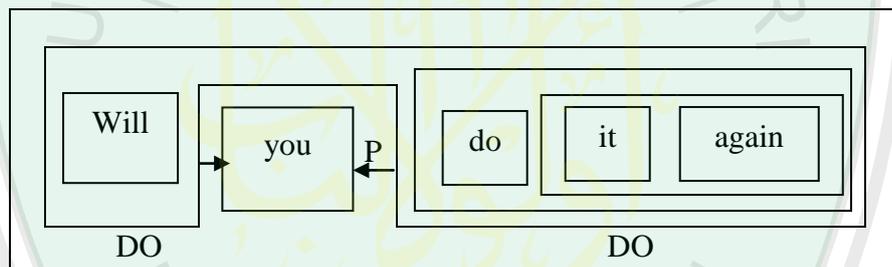
### 3.2.2 Chinese Boxes

#### Datum 1

The sentence of “*Will you do it again?*” is included as a simple sentence and it is classified based on the number of full predication. It has only one full predication in the form of independent clause in “*you will do it again*” if we change from interrogative sentence into declarative sentence.

The sentence of “*Will you do it again?*” is included as the structure of predication in which the subject is followed by the predicate, the “P” is reversed:

“*Will you do it again?*”



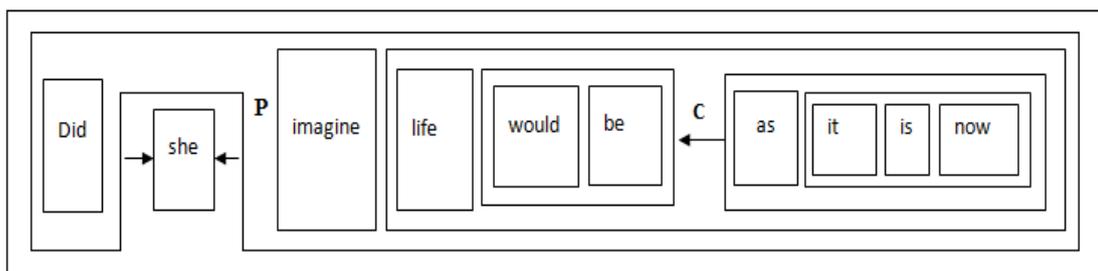
The position of “*you*” here is as the subject and followed by the predicate of “*do*”. This sentence is included as structure of predication. There are subject and predicate. The phrase “*will you*” is the direct object with the predicate “*will*” and the object “*you*”. The verb phrase “*do it again*” is also the direct object which the predicate is in the form of verb “*do*” and the object “*it*”.

## Datum 2

*“It’s hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago. Did she imagine life would be as it is now?”*

The sentence *“Did she imagine life would be as it is now?”* is included as a structure of predication. The word “she” in this case is a noun showing the subject of the predicate “imagine life”. It is clear that the word “imagine” is the verbal element of a transitive verb which requires complement “life”. The symbol “P” after the subject is predicate or the structure of predication. The modal “would be” is as the main verb or the predicate from the subject “life”. The word “life” can be the object and also as the subject when the next word is in the form of verb or predicate. The kind of the sentence *“Did she imagine life would be as it is now?”* is direct object in “imagine life”. After the predicate “imagine” directly followed by the object “life”, it is called as the direct object.

The second phrase *“as it is now”* is a verbal element of a transitive verb which requires complement. It is taken by “now” is noun as complement. The word “as it is now” is the structure of complementation as the adverb phrase in which the head is “is now” and the modifier is “as it”. Then, the modifier is formed from preposition “as” and the object prepositions “it” modifying the verb “is now” as the head. Therefore, this sentence *“Did she imagine life would be as it is now?”* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follows.

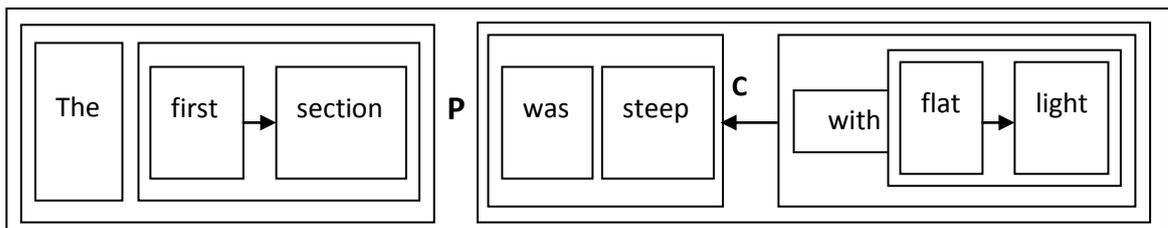


**Datum 3**



Here, the “Chinese Boxes” indicates a structure of modification with the head “Olympics” and the modifier “winter”. There is also the structure of predication that consists of the noun phrase “the winter Olympics” as the subject and the predicate in the form of structure complementation “has always been a highlight”. The predicate “has always been a highlight” has some details; “has always been” as the verbal element with a full verb or not an auxiliary and the subjective complement “a highlight”. Then, it is taken by “a highlight for me” which is in the sort of the noun phrase. The head of it is the noun “a highlight” modified by prepositional phrase “for me”. The prepositional phrase “for me” is the object from the predicate in the form of verbal element. This prepositional phrase “for me” is as the modifier of the head “has always been a highlight” which is in the form of verbal element.

**Datum 4**



The Chinese Boxes analysis from the sentence above indicates the structure of modification in the form of noun phrase “the first section”. In detail, the phrase “the first” is as the modifier of the head “section”. The form of structure of modification of the phrase “the first section” is noun phrase that consists of the noun as the head and it is followed by the adjective “first” as the modifier, it is also uses the determiner “the” as the modifier of the head “first” as the modifier in the form of adjective.

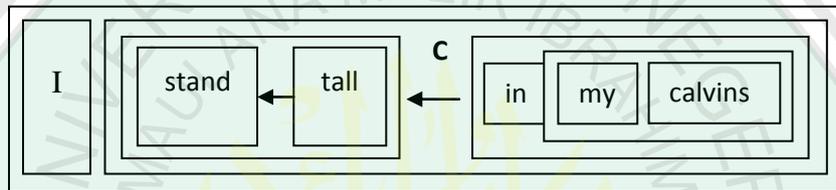
The sentence “the first section was steep with flat light” is also included as the structure of predication with the subject “the first section” and the predicate “was steep with flat light”. The form of the predicate is structure of complement as the predicate. The phrase “was steep” is included as the verbal element as a full verb (be) of complementation. Meanwhile, the phrase “with flat light” is the structure of coordination that used the coordinator “with” to connect the constituents “flat light. Then, the phrase “flat light” is the structure of modification in the form of noun phrase with the head “light” and the modifier “flat”.

#### **Datum 5**

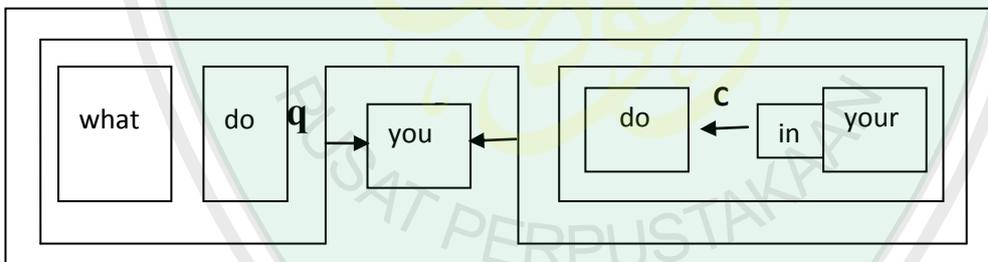
*“I stand tall in my calvins”*

From the syntactic aspect, Francis (1958) states that the syntactic structure is considered as the structures of predication because it is established from the two constituents: the subject is filled out by the noun “I” and the predicate “stand tall in my calvins”. It is clear that it is in the group of structures of predication. The

kind of the predicate is in the form of verb “stand tall”. The phrase “stand tall” consists of verb “stand” and the adjective “tall”. It is called as the structures of modification. It is included as the verb phrase with the head “stand” and the adjective “tall” as the modifier. In phrase “in my calvins”, the word “in” is obviously preposition in which the object of the preposition is the noun “my calvins”. This pattern is found in sentence from Gossip article in Hello magazine. Therefore, this sentence “I stand tall in my calvins” is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.



**Datum 6**

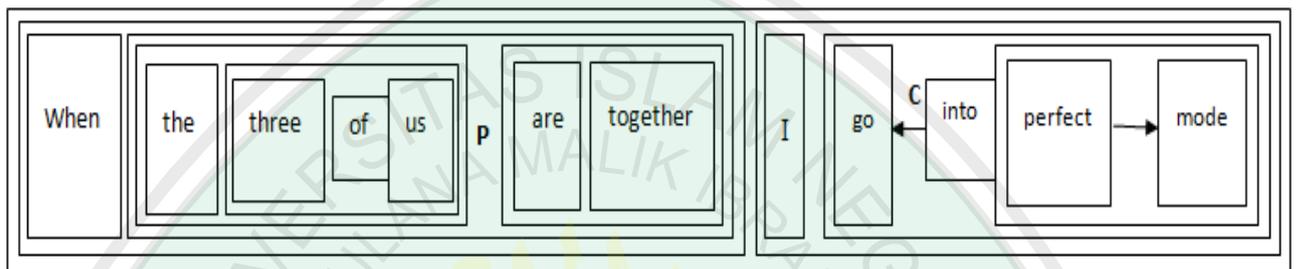


From the diagram above, the sentence “what do you do in yours” indicates subject and predicate. The subject is the noun “you” and the predicate is in the form of verb phrase “do in yours”. The form of this predicate is the simple verb. Then, there is structure of complementation in the form of prepositional phrase

“in yours” which the complement consists of the preposition “in” and the pronoun “yours”. It is called the structure of complementation as the predicate.

### Datum7

From the sentence “*Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three*”, the analysis is as follows:



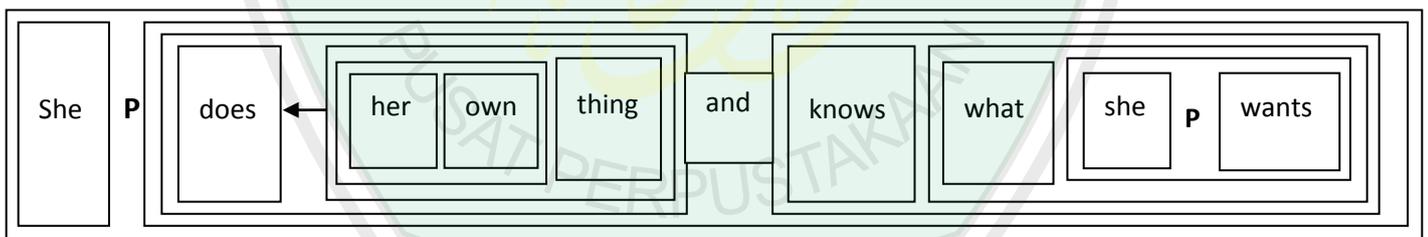
Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the sentence is structure of predication. The word “Katia and Marielle” is a subject and the phrase “began playing” as the predicate. The subject “Katia and Marielle” is included as the subject in the form of structure of coordination as the subject. It is because there is a coordinator “and” to connect the constituents. The predicate “began playing” is in the form of verb as the predicate. The predicate consists of the verb “playing” as the head and the verb transitive “began” as the modifier.

The second dependent clause “when they were five and three” is indicated with subject “when they” as the head and the predicate “were five and three”. The type of that predicate is structure of complementation as the predicate. The word “were” is (be) as a full verb. Then, the phrase “five and three” is the structure of coordination as the modifier of the head ‘when they’ in the form of noun phrase. The word “and” is as the coordinator between the two nouns “five” and “three”.

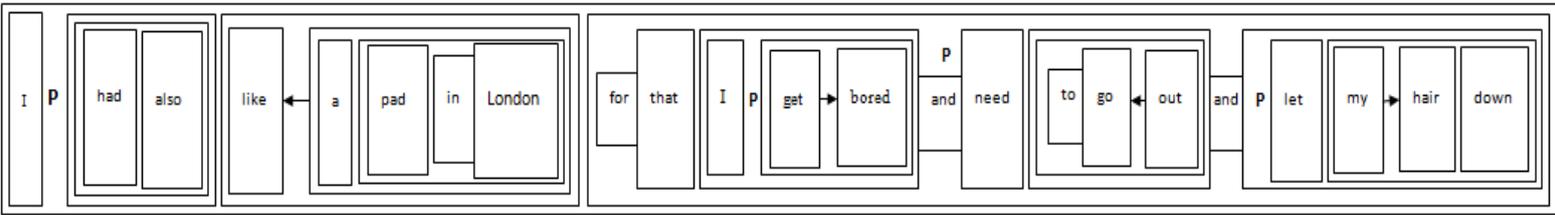
## Datum 8

*“She does her own thing and knows what she wants”*

The sentence above is included as the structure of predication that consists of the subject “she” and the predicate “does her own thing” and “knows what she wants”. Then, the phrase “her own thing” is indicated with the structure of modification in the form of noun phrase that consists of “her own” as the modifier of the head “thing”. There is a structure of coordination between two verb phrases “does her own thing” and “knows what she wants” with the coordinator “and”. Then, the phrase “what she wants” is the structure of predication with the subject “she” and the predicate “wants”. This sentence *“She does her own thing and knows what she wants”* is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.



## Datum 9

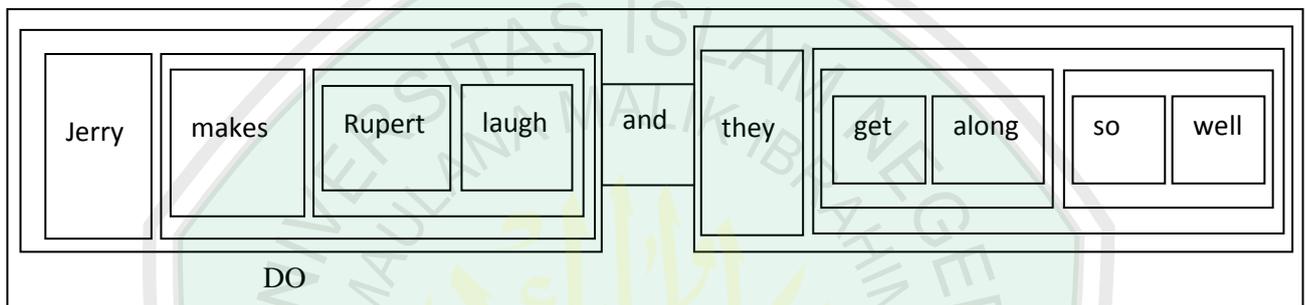


Based on the Chinese Boxes analysis, the sentence “*I’d also like a pad in London for that I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down*” has a subject and a predicate. The word “I” is as the subject and the verb phrase “had also like pad” is as the predicate. In this predicate, there is structure of modification “like pad” which consists of verb “like” as the head and the noun “pad” as the modifier. The prepositional phrase “in London for” is included as the structure of complementation in the form of complement of preposition “in” and “for”. The sentence “*I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down*” has three parallels of verb phrase that use the coordinator “and”. It is called as the structure of coordination.

The sentence “*I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down*” has some details as follow: the noun “I” is as the subject of the three predicates “get bored”, “need to go out” and “let my hair down”. The first predicate “get bored” is the structure of modification in the form of verb phrase with the head “get” and the noun “bored” as the modifier. The second predicate “need to go out” is in the simple form of verb by using the “to” infinitive. Then, there is also the structure of modification in the verb phrase “go out”, the word “go” is as the head and the word “out” is as the modifier. The last predicate is “let my hair down” with the verb “let” and “down”. The matching verbs are called a structure of modification.

The verb “let” is as the head and the word “down” is as the modifier. Besides, there is also the structure of modification from the noun phrase “my hair”, “hair” is as the head and the pronoun “my” is as the modifier. The main structure of the sentence “*I’d also like a pad in London for that I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down*” is structure of modification.

**Datum 10**



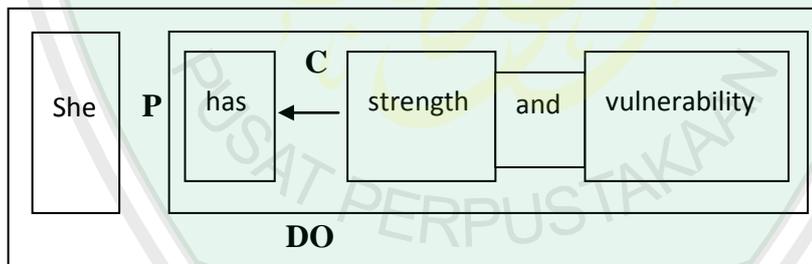
Based on the analysis above, the sentence “*Jerry makes report laugh and they get along so well*” is indicated as structure of predication with the subject “Jerry” and the predicate “makes report laugh”. Besides, there are three structures of modification in that sentence, they are: “Rupert laugh”, “get along” and “so well”. The first structure of modification “Rupert laugh” consists of the head “Rupert” and “laugh” as the modifier. It is kind of structure of modification in the form of noun phrase with the verb as the modifier. Before the second structure of modification, there is also the structure of coordination which uses the word “and” as the coordinator of the two parallel sentences above.

The sentence “they get along so well” is included as the structure of prediction with the subject “they” and the predicate “get along so well”. In the

predicate “get along so well” is included as the predicate with the structure of modification as the predicate. There are two phrases; they are verb phrase “get along” and the adverb phrase “so well”. The phrase “get along” is included as the structure of modification in the form of verb phrase. It consists of the verb “get” as the head and the adjective “along” as the modifier. The second phrase is adverb phrase “so well” consisting of the head in the form of adjective “well” and the adverb “so” as the modifier. It is clear that the main structure of the sentence “*Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well*” is structure of modification.

In the predicate “makes Rupert laugh” is included as the direct object with the symbol of “DO”. Then, the second predicate “get along so well” is also included as the direct object.

**Datum 11**



The Chinese Boxes analysis of the sentence “She has strength and vulnerability” is indicated as the structure of predication with the subject “She” and the predicate “has strength and vulnerability”. The predicates “has strength and vulnerability” are included as the structure coordination as the predicate. There is a coordinator “and” between the two nouns “strength” and

“vulnerability”. The type of the predicate “has strength and vulnerability” is the complement in the form of the simple verb as the verbal element. The verbal element of this predicate is in the form of transitive verb or the active voice.

### Datum 12



Based on the Chinese Boxes analysis above, the sentence “*It’s hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago*” has subject and predicate. The subject “it” and the predicate “is hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago”. The phrase “is hard to believe” is the structure of complement in the form of infinitive “to believe” as the modifier of the head “hard”. The word “is” is the verbal element of the “be” as a full verb. In the next clause “*that she met Andrew only two years ago*” there is a subject “she” and the predicate “met Andrew only two years ago”.

The phrase “met Andrew” is the objective complement that consists of the verb “met” in the form of past participle and the complement “Andrew” in the form of noun. Moreover, this objective complement is included as the direct object with the symbol “DO”. Then, the phrase “only two years ago” in a structure of modification from the adjective “only” as a modifier and the noun phrase “two years ago” as the head.

### Datum 13

*“Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won’t meet his first granddaughter”*

The sentence above indicates the subject and predicate. In detail, the subject is “Her greatest sadness” and the predicate is “is perhaps that her father”. The form of subject “Her greatest sadness” is noun phrase that is included as the structure of modification with the head “her” and the noun phrase of “greatest sadness” as the modifier of the pronoun “her”. From the noun phrase “greatest sadness”, the adjective “greatest” is as the modifier of the head “sadness” in the form of noun. The predicate “is perhaps that her father” is included as the verbal element of the complement as the predicate. The word “is” is the form of “be” as a full verb. The adverb phrase “perhaps that her father” consists of the head “her father” and “perhaps that” is as the modifier the noun phrase.

The second clause “who never saw his daughter become a star” is included as the structure of modification in the noun phrase “his daughter”, the word “his” is as the modifier of the head “daughter”. The verb “saw” is included as the objective complement which is verb in the form of past participle and the complement consists of the object “his daughter”. The phrase “become a star” is as the modifier of the head “his daughter”. The phrase “become a star” is the verbal element in the form of linking verb of “become” and followed by the noun “a star” as the objective complement.

The last predicate “will not meet his first granddaughter” is included as the structure of modification as the predicate. The word “his” is as the head and the phrase “first granddaughter” as the modifier. The phrase “first granddaughter” is included as the structure of modification with the head “granddaughter” and the adjective “first” as the modifier. The main structure of the sentence “*Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won’t meet his first granddaughter*” is structure of modification. That sentence is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.



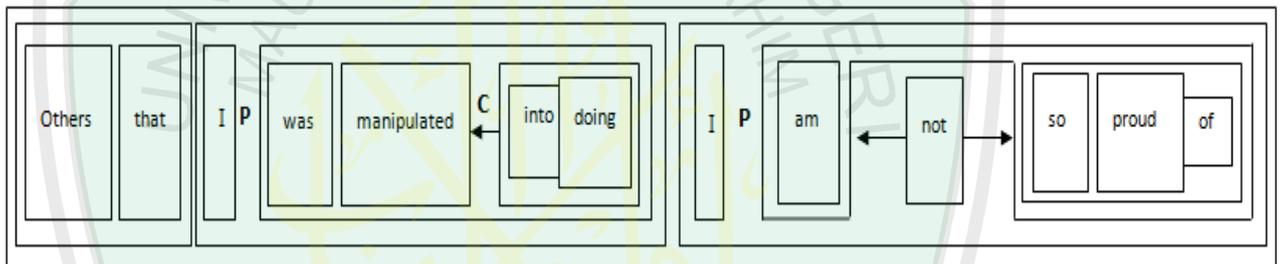
#### Datum 14

*“Others that I was manipulated into doing, I’m not so proud of”*

The sentence above comes in the order of subject and predicate. The subject is in the phrase “others that I” and the predicate “was manipulated into doing”. In this sentence, there is a passive verb “was manipulated” as a head with the prepositional phrase “into doing” as a modifier. The whole structure of modification is as predicate. This predicate is a structure of complementation with verbal element “was manipulated” and the complement “into doing”. Besides,

there are two elements to construct it, namely dependent clause “into doing” which modifies the independent clause “I was manipulated”.

The next sentence “I’m not so proud of” has subject and predicate. The subject is in the form of noun “I” and the verb phrase “am not so proud of” as the predicate. The predicate of this sentence indicates a structure of complementation in the form of verbal element that is “am” as a full verb. The adjective phrase “so proud of” is the structure of modification with the head “proud” and “so” as the modifier. The sentence “*Others that I was manipulated into doing, I’m not so proud of*” is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.



**Datum 15**

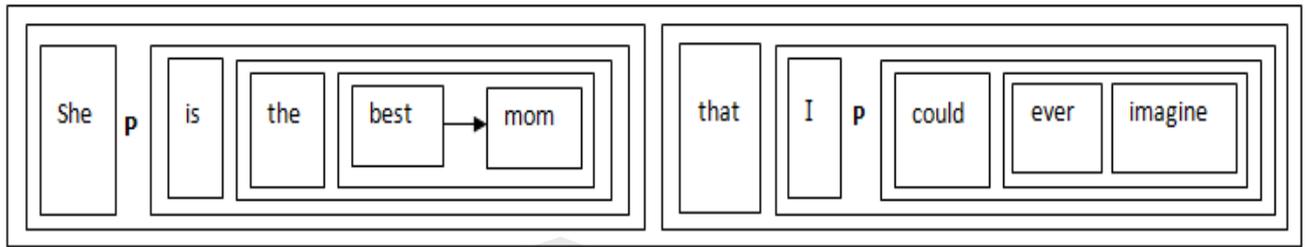


Based on the diagram analysis above, the sentence “*Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash*” has subject and predicate. The subject is in the form of noun phrase “*Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under*

*the name Black*” and the predicate “*died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash*”. The subject is included as the structure of modification. It consists of the head “*Singer Colin Vearncombe*” and the complement phrase “*who performed under the name Black*” as the modifier. The phrase “*who performed*” is the structure of predication as the subject. The verb “*performed*” is the simple verb in the past participle form. There is also the structure of complementation in the form of prepositional phrase “*under the name black*” with the complement “*under*” and it is followed by the noun phrase “*the name Black*”. The phrase is included as the structure of modification, which consists of the head “*the name*” and the word “*Black*” as the modifier.

In the predicate “*died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash*”, there are two structure of modifications in the form of the noun phrase “*last week*” with “*last*” is as the modifier the head “*week*” and “*aged 53 a fortnight*” with “*aged 53*” is as the head and “*a fortnight*” is the modifier. Besides, the adverb phrase “*after being injured in a car crash*” indicates the structure of structure of complementation. The verb phrase “*being injured*” is verbal element in the form of passive verb. The other complementation is in the form of prepositional phrase “*in a car crash*”. In detail, the preposition “*in*” is a complement that modifies the head “*a car crash*”. The phrase “*a car crash*” with the head “*a car*” and the modifier “*crash*”, it is clear that it is a structure of modification analysis.

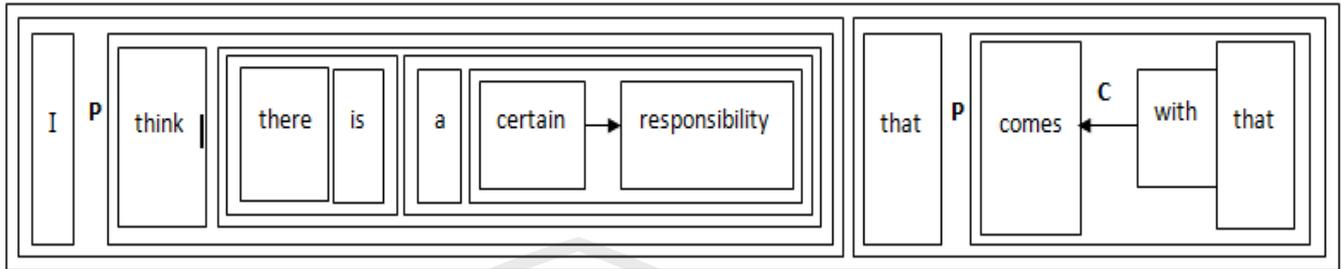
## Datum 16



Based on the diagram analysis above, the sentence "*She is the best mom that I could ever imagine*" has subject and predicate. The word "She" is as the subject and the phrase "is the best mom" as the modifier. The predicate in this sentence is included as the structure of complementation in the form of verbal element "is" as a full verb and the noun phrase "the best mom" as the complement. In this predicate, there is also the structure of modification in the noun phrase "the best mom" with the head "mom" and "the best" as the modifier.

The second clause "that I could ever imagine" is called as dependent clause. There is subject and predicate in this clause. The noun "I" is as the subject and the verb phrase is "could ever imagine" as the predicate. The verb phrase "could ever imagine" is a structure of modification which consists of the head "could ever" in the form of verb phrase and the verb "imagine" as the modifier.

**Datum 17**



Based on the diagram above, the sentence “*I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that*” indicates subject and predicate. The subject is the noun “I” and the predicate “think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that”. This predicate is included as the structure of complement in the form of simple verb “I think there is a certain responsibility” as the verbal element. The complement in the form of prepositional phrase “there is a certain responsibility”, “there is” is modified the head “a certain responsibility” in the form of noun phrase. In the phrase “there is a certain responsibility”, there is a structure of modification in a phrase “a certain responsibility”. The head is “responsibility” and “a certain” as the modifier. Besides, the clause “that comes with that” comes with the subject and predicate. The subject of this clause is in the form of the pronoun “that” that represents the noun phrase “there is a certain responsibility” and the predicate “comes with that”. The form of this predicate “comes with that” is a structure of complementation which is in the form of simple verb as the verbal element and the complement “with that” in the form of prepositional phrase.

## Datum 18

*“When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.”*

The sentence above comes in the order subject and predicate. This sentence consists of two clauses (independent and dependent clause). The dependent clause is “when the three of us are together” and the independent clause is “I go into protect mode”. The main structure of this sentence is the structure of predication where the subject is the noun phrase “when the three of us” and the predicate is “are together”. The subject of “when the three of us” is indicated by the head “the three” in the form of noun and the modifier “of us”. The word “of” is called as “of” construction (the first noun is the head). The modifier is formed from the prepositional phrase in the form of prepositional in word “of”. Then, the form of this predicate “are together” is structure of complementation as the predicate. It is included as the verbal element in the form of “be” as a full verb or not an auxiliary.

The next clause or independent clause “I go into perfect mode” is included as the structure of predication that consists of subject “I” and the predicate “go into perfect mode”. Besides, there is a structure of modification on the phrase “protect mode” with the head “mode” and “protect” as the modifier. The sentence “When the three of us are together, I go into perfect mode” is diagrammatically represented using Chinese Boxes as follow.

## Datum 19

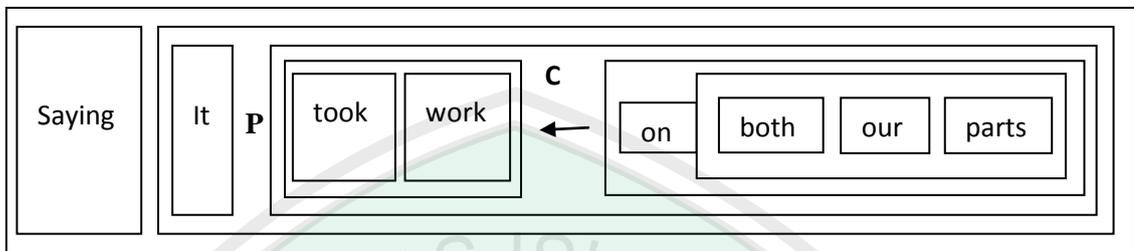


In the sentence “News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, Six, and two-year-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted”, there is subject and predicate. The form of the subject is the noun phrase that is included as structure of modification “News of the baby”. The noun “news” is as the head and “of the baby” is the modifier. The complement phrase “who joins big brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay” indicates with the verb “joins” as the predicate. The predicate “joins” is as the head and the noun phrase “big brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay” is as the modifier. Then, in the modifier “big brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay”, there is structure of modification that consists of the head “brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay” and the modifier “big”. The head “brothers Kai, Six, and two-years-old Klay” is also called as the structure of coordination which use coordinator “and” as the connector the two parallel of the noun.

The predicate “was delivered in a series of shots posted” is in the passive form “was delivered”, it is a verbal element of structure of complementation as the predicate. In this predicate, there is also the structure of complementation in the form of complement “in a series of shots posted”. The preposition of the phrase “in a series of” is as the modifier of the head “shots posted”. The head

“shots posted” comes from the small parts of the structure modification with the head “posted” and the modifier “shots”.

**Datum 20**



Based on the diagram analysis above, the sentence “*saying, it took work on both our parts*” consists of subject and object. The first subject is the noun “saying” followed by the verb phrase “to repair their relationship” after the direct voice with the symbol (“-”). The second subject is “it” and the predicate “took work on both our parts”. In this second predicate, there are two structures of modifications; those are “took work” and “both our parts”. The verb phrase “took work” is included as the verb “took” modifier the noun “work” as the object. The verb phrase “took work” is the direct object. In this predicate, there is a complement in the form of prepositional phrase “on both our parts”. The structure of modification is in the phrase “both our parts”, those are “both” as the modifier of the head “our parts”.

### 3.3 Discussions

After having the findings of the twenty sentences in gossip article of Hello Magazine based on surface structure and deep structure by using the theory of Tree Diagram and Chinese Boxes, the discussion is provided to make the clear interpretation of the findings. The discussions of analysis are presented as follows:

#### 3.3.1 Tree Diagram Analysis

The tree diagram analysis of the twenty sentences of the gossip article in Hello Magazine consists of four sentence classifications. Those are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. The deep structure analysis of tree diagram of simple sentence in datum 1, 2, and 6 is included as the question. The question is asking a question and ending with a question mark (Frank, 1972). The form of question word consists of WH question, auxiliary, and modal. In data 1 and 2 are included as the question that use auxiliary with yes or no question. The findings in data 1 and 2 are a question that consists of NP and VP. Bornstein stated that A NP (noun phrase) that is immediately dominated by an S is the subject of the sentence; a VP that is immediately dominated by an S is the predicate. In conclusion, the data 1 and 2 are question that changes auxiliary into Q symbol. They have transformational grammar from the interrogative sentence into affirmative sentence.

The data 6 is the question that uses WH question. It is in the form of complement. The deep structure of the question in datum 6 is the question to the

person about what someone will do and it needs the answer in the form of explanation in doing something.

The Tree Diagram analysis of simple sentence in data 3, 4, and 5 show that the sentences do not only consist of NP and VP based on Bornstein theory. It can be indicated by the adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, and auxiliary. This data has additional information, such as an adverb, preposition, and auxiliary. It is called as complete sentence by using the Subject, Predicate, Object, and Adverb. The findings of data 3 and 4 do not use verb phrase because this sentences use the auxiliary as the nominal form of sentence. Meanwhile, the data 5 uses verb phrase because it is included as the verbal sentence.

In the compound sentence' classification of data 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are found the sentence that consist of noun phrase and verb phrase followed by prepositional phrase, conjunction, and adverb phrase. Based on the classification of sentence, compound sentence has two or more predications in the form of independent clause, therefore, these data consist of more than the NP and VP. The parallel verb and noun are found in this data because in this gossip articles of Hello Magazine contain the information of the celebrities. Therefore, the kinds of compound sentence often appear to give more information for the readers. It is different from the previous study which analyzed the syntactic structure in the film of Dora the explorer, the sentence was mostly a simple sentence.

The Tree Diagram analysis of complex sentence in data 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 found the NP, VP, Adv.P, Aux, Adj.P, CP, and S. The complex

sentence is indicated of independent clause and dependent clause, therefore in this Tree Diagram analysis found mostly CP and S. The CP and S are reflected from the independent clause and dependent clause of sentence.

The last classification of sentence is compound-complex sentence. The Tree Diagram analysis of complex sentence in data 19 and 20 are found the NP and VP followed by CP, S and Aux. It is because the elements of sentence consist of Subject, Predicate, Object, and Adverb (Complement) in complete sentence.

### 3.2.2 Chinese Boxes Analysis

According to the findings of Chinese Boxes analysis of W. Nelson Francis' theory, the most syntactic structure in the gossip article sentences is structure of predication. The whole sentence of data 1 to 20 consist structure of predication. It is because the whole data consist of subject and predicate. In the data 1-20 contain of the four kinds of syntactic structures (structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation, and structure of coordination).

The structure of complementation and structure of modification are found in the whole of data. It happens because in the whole kinds of sentence, whether it is simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, or compound complex sentence which has a combination and complement of words or phrases.

Meanwhile, the structure of coordination is only found in compound sentence and compound-complex sentence. Based on Francis' theory of syntactic structure in structure of coordination, a structure of coordination consists of two or more

syntactically equivalent units joining in a structure which functions as a single unit. The joining is called by coordinators. These following words or phrases with coordinators (Francis, 1958) “And, but, nor, not, or, rather than, as well as, together, with, along with, not (only), but (also), either.....or, neither....nor, both...and”.

As if is discussed before, in the compound and compound-complex sentence consist two or more independent clause uses the coordinator “and”. Therefore, those kinds of sentences always contain of structure of coordination. There is also the structure of coordination found in simple sentence, it happens because there is coordinator “with” in simple sentence. In conclusion, the kinds of the syntactic structure in the sentence depend on the kinds of the sentence. If the kind of sentence is compound sentence and compound-complex sentence, the structure coordination is exactly appeared in there. It is also like other kinds of sentence.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this section, the researcher drew some conclusions from the findings of the analysis that have been discussed in the previous chapter. The conclusions are based on the problems of this study including the syntactic patterns of surface and deep structure by using tree diagram theory and the kinds of syntactic structures which are found in the sentence of gossip article in “Hello Magazine” by using Chinese Boxes theory. Besides, the researcher also presents the suggestion for the next researcher that may have a study in the same field.

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

From the syntactic analysis of surface structure and deep structure by using theory of tree diagrams, it can be concluded that the sentences of gossip article have some patterns as follows:

##### **a. Surface Structure**

The analysis of surface structure is applied in all sentences of gossip articles in Hello Magazine, including simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. Moreover, there are some syntactic patterns which are found in simple sentences as follows:

Syntactic Pattern of Declarative Sentence	Kind of sentence	Datum
$S \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$	Simple Sentence	1,2
$S \rightarrow \text{NP1} + \text{Aux1} + \text{Adv.P} + \text{Aux2} + \text{NP2} + \text{PP}$		3
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{Adv.P}$		4
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP} + \text{PP}$		5
$S \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{Aux} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$		6
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP} + \text{S}$		Compound Sentence
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP} + \text{Conj.} + \text{VP}$	8	
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP}$	9	
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP} + \text{Conj} + \text{S}$	10	
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}$	11	
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP} + \text{S}$	Complex Sentence	
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux1} + \text{Adv.P} + \text{CP} + \text{VP1} + \text{Aux2} + \text{VP2}$		13
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP} + \text{S}$		14
$S \rightarrow \text{NP1} + \text{CP} + \text{VP1} + \text{NP2} + \text{Adj} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP2}$		15
$S \rightarrow \text{NP1} + \text{Aux} + \text{NP2} + \text{S}$		16
$S \rightarrow \text{NP1} + \text{VP} + \text{Aux} + \text{NP} + \text{CP}$		17
$S \rightarrow \text{CP} + \text{NP} + \text{PP} + \text{Aux} + \text{Adv.P} + \text{S}$		18
$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{CP} + \text{VP1} + \text{Aux} + \text{VP2}$		Compound-Complex Sentence
$S \rightarrow \text{VP1} + \text{NP} + \text{VP2}$	20	

## b. Deep structure

There are also some syntactic patterns of surface structure in interrogative sentences which are as the output of transformational grammar process from deep structure analysis.

The description of the transformational grammar as follows.

Syntactic Pattern of Interrogative Sentence	Explanation	Datum
S → Aux+NP+VP	Positive sentence, yes/no question by auxiliary in the form of modal “will” The output of transformational grammar from deep structure: S → Q+NP+VP	1
S → Aux+NP+VP	Positive sentence, yes/no question by auxiliary “did” The output of transformational grammar from deep structure: S → Q+NP+VP	2
S → C+Aux+NP+VP	Positive sentence, WH question by the complement “what” The output of transformational grammar from deep structure: S → Q+Aux+NP+VP	6

Based on the syntactic patterns of deep structure above, it can be seen that most of interrogative sentences in the gossip article in Hello Magazine are begun by “Q” symbol which is followed by noun phrase and verb phrase. In short, the syntactical patterns of surface structure and deep structure in the gossip article in Hello Magazine consist of noun phrase and verb phrase which cover in many kinds of sentences.

From applying the sentences in gossip article in Hello Magazine into the Chinese Boxes theory above, the researcher found the application of each pattern of syntactic structure. The Francis’ theory (the four syntactic structures) and Chinese Boxes system (as the media of analysis) are used to analyze the data. Those are kinds of syntactic structures found based on the data:

First, the researcher found the structure of modification. In gossip article sentences of Hello Magazine, the structure modification consists of the head *noun* (with modifier *noun, noun phrase, adjective, prepositional phrase, pronoun, noun-determiner, adverb, and structure of coordination*), the head *verb* (with modifier *adjective, noun, and adverb*), the head *proper name* (with the modifier *verb, and noun phrase*), the head *noun phrase* (with the modifier *adjective*), the head *verb phrase* (with the modifier *verb*), and the head *adjective* (with the modifier *adverb*).

Second, the researcher found structure of predication. The structure of predication which is found in gossip article sentences of Hello Magazine consists of subject *noun* (with the predicate *modal or structure of complementation,*

*structure of coordination, linking verb, transitive verb, and structure of modification*), the subject *pronoun* (with the predicate *transitive verb*, and verbal *verb*), and the subject *structure of coordination* (with the predicate *verb transitive*).

Third, structure of complementation which consists of verbal element *linking verb* (with the complement *adjective complement, structure of modification*), the verbal element structure of modification (with complement *structure of complementation*), the verbal element structure of complementation (with complement *structure of predication*), and the verbal element structure of predication (with complement *structure of modification*). Then, another of complementation is as the verbal element and infinitive verb as direct object.

The last syntactic structure is structure of coordination in gossip article sentences of Hello Magazine. It consists of elements *structure of complementation* with the coordinator “and”, “with”, *structure of predication* with coordinator “not”.

The structure of predication has dominated all of the sentences in Hello Magazine’s gossip article. This was included the doer and the action. Then, structure of predication consists of subject *noun* or *proper noun* and has predicate *structure of complementation*, indicated to give information. Besides, the structure of modification tends to the head *noun* with the modifier *noun* or *proper noun* used to point directly. Structure of complementation was dominated by verbal element *transitive verb* and complement *direct object* to point directly the subject

of action. The last is structure of coordination tends to consists structure of predication and structure of complementation connected with the coordinator “and”, “with” and “not”, to indicate a contrary action.

In conclusion, the syntactic pattern of deep and surface structure by using the theory of diagram and syntactic structure pattern by using the theory of Chinese Boxes is way to analyze the sentence in knowing the extension of the sentence. Because of the extension in the sentence can help the reader understand what the author informs, but it must be relevant between sentences in gossip article of Hello Magazine.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

After conducting this research, the researcher found some syntactic patterns of sentences in the gossip article in Hello Magazine which have been mentioned above. However, she is aware that this research is till far from the perfectness since studying Syntax needs carefulness in analyzing and identifying the constituents of sentences.

The next researcher who are interested in doing research in the same field can have study in other parts of Syntax. It can be more specific than the previous researches, so it enlarges the knowledge dealing with the Syntax area. Moreover, the next researchers can also use the other objects of study besides the gossip article in Hello Magazine. It can be in the form of speech, mass media, book and other sources that can be analyzed through syntactic analysis.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ameli, Firgo. 2010. *A Syntactic Analysis on the Sentences Found in Dora the Explorer* Unpublished Thesis. Malang: State Islamic University of Malang.
- Apriliana, Evira Puji. 2015. *A Syntactical Analysis on English Status in Noam Chomsky's Facebook*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: State Islamic University of Malang.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1996. *Syntactic Structures*. Paris: Mouton & Co.
- Emilia, Emi. 2014. *Introducing Functional Grammar*. Bandung: Pustaka Jaya.
- Faricha, Dewi. 2008. *Syntactical Structure Analysis on the Translation of Surah 'Abasa in the Holy Qur'an*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: State Islamic University of Malang.
- Husna. 2008. *The Syntactical Structure on Emily Dickinson's Poems*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: State Islamic University of Malang.
- Kuiper, K. and Nokes, J (2014). *Theories of syntax*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Poole, Geoffrey K. (2011). *Syntactic theory*, 2nd edition. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Rofiatun, Umamatur. 2011. *A Syntactic Structure on the Reading Comprehension Text in the National Final Examination in Senior High School*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang. State Islamic University of Malang.
- Tallerman, M. (2015). *Understanding Syntax*, 4th edition. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Yule, George. 1985. *The study of Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

# APPENDIX



## APPENDIX

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION OF SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE

No	Gossip article sentences	S. Modification	S. Predication	S. Complementation	S. Coordination
1	“Will you do it again?”	-	√	√	-
2	Did she imagine life would be as it is now?	-	√	√	-
3	The Winter Olympics has always been a highlight for me.	√	√	-	-
4	The first section was steep, with flat light.	-	√	√	-
5	“I _____ in #mycalvins”	√	√	√	-
6	What do you do in yours?”	-	√	√	-
7	When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.	√	√	√	-
8	Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three.	-	√	√	√
9	She does her own thing and knows what she wants.	√	√	√	√

10	I'd also like a pad in London for when I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down.	√	√	√	√
11	Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well.	√	√	√	√
12	She has strength and vulnerability.	-	√	√	√
13	It's hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago.	√	√	√	-
14	Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won't meet his first granddaughter.	√	√	√	-
15	Others that I was manipulated into doing, I'm not so proud of.	√	√	√	-
16	Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after	√	√	√	-

	being injured in a car crash.				
17	She is the best mom that I could ever imagine.	√	√	√	
18	I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that [fame].	√	√	√	√
19	News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, six, and two-year-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted.	√	√	√	√
20	Saying “it took work on both our parts”	√	√	√	-

TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION OF THE SENTENCE

No	Gossip article sentences	Simple sentence	Compound sentence	Complex sentence	Compound-complex sentence
1	“Will you do it again?”	√	-	-	-
2	Did she imagine life would be as it is now?	√	-	-	-
3	The Winter Olympics has always	√	-	-	-

	been a highlight for me.				
4	The first section was steep, with flat light.	√	-	-	-
5	“I _____ in #mycalvins”	√	-	-	-
6	What do you do in yours?”	√	-	-	-
7	When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode.	√	-	-	-
8	Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three.	-	√	-	-
9	She does her own thing and knows what she wants.	-	√	-	-
10	I’d also like a pad in London for when I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down.	-	√	-	-
11	Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well.	-	√	-	-
12	She has strength and vulnerability.	-	√	-	-
13	It’s hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago.	-	-	√	-
14	Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won’t meet	-	-	√	-

	his first granddaughter.				
15	Others that I was manipulated into doing, I'm not so proud of.	-	-	√	-
16	Singer Colin Vearncombe, who performed under the name Black, died last week aged 53 a fortnight after being injured in a car crash.	-	-	√	-
17	She is the best mom that I could ever imagine.	-	-	√	-
18	I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that [fame].	-	-	√	-
19	News of the baby, who joins big brothers Kai, six, and two-year-old Klay, was delivered in a series of shots posted.	-	-	-	√
20	Saying "it took work on both our parts"	-	-	-	√

Datum 1



**“Will you do it again?” I was asked repeatedly and I thought, “Probably, solely for this wonderful feeling at the finish line”**

late race starting times – you have to earn your position to start early, when the course is more forgiving. With news that the start had been delayed by an hour due to thick fog, I was keeping my fingers crossed that it would clear up for my time of 3.30pm.

After wolfing down leftover spaghetti bolognese from the night before, I headed by cable car to the top of the Schilthorn and sat among other multi-coloured, catanited competitors in the revolving Piz Gloria restaurant, which featured in the 1969 James Bond film *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*. From here we could spy part of the course but I'm not sure that was such a good thing as half an hour before my start time I saw a competitor fall badly and get airlifted out due to a broken wrist. Things weren't looking good.

With ten minutes to go I made my way to the start down the steep black piste, great for warming the legs. The fog had cleared and it was blue sky and sun. I had tightened my boots so much that my calves were aching from the pressure, but I knew I needed so much stability and grip as possible. There was a dodgy-looking blue bottle of schruppe hang in the entryway, essential heavy crap in my opinion if you are risking life and limb, so I took a good slug of it before leaping off the start 12 seconds after competitor 1685 had gone.

**END GAME**

The first section was steep, with flat light. My heart was pumping – this is where I had witnessed the accident. I was relieved to pass, wrists intact. I then tucked myself neatly into a racing stance, arms punched out in front to break the wind and make myself aerodynamic. I was grateful for my streamlined catanit

despite feeling the chill all over. After the first hill the course swoops and jags down the mountain, down black pistes, over lips, taking sharp corners and 180° S-bends with enormous ruts and moguls, which means having to control your speed while still racing the clock.

A large crowd had gathered around one of the sharp corners, called Hog's Back. You have to take the corner fast because the next section is a steep uphill climb. My thighs were burning more than I could ever have imagined, my breath was inconsistent and short, and the energy surge and physical demands on my body were extreme. I could feel every single lower-body muscle under strain. But then, miraculously, after schussing the first section through meadow-type pistes, totally out of control, I hurled myself over the finish line in 12 minutes and 28 seconds, having momentarily lost my pole on the last hill section, costing me a precious 5 seconds.

There were hugs, photos, singing and dancing. I was in one piece. Each competitor and spectator was elated from the downhill experience – the “sking high” – and sipping beer and mullig wine.

“Will you do it again?” I was asked repeatedly and I thought: “Probably, solely for this wonderful feeling at the finish line.”

REPORT: PIPPA MIDDLETON

**HOW DID PIPPA DO?**

**Inferno langlauf:** Finished in 20 minutes 15 seconds (13th out of 26 in Ladies category)

**Inferno giant slalom:** 1 minute 33 seconds (20/26 in Ladies category)

**Inferno downhill:** 12 minutes 28 seconds (67/107 in Ladies category)



As stylish as ever in a spiderweb one-piece, Pippa takes to the slopes for the downhill race (left) before celebrating with friends (right). “Each competitor and spectator was elated from the ‘sking high,’” she says. Ahead of the downhill segment she completed the langlauf (above) and giant slalom (above right)



PHOTOS: PIPPA MIDDLETON, S.P. FOR THE IFS

## 'Aaliyah enriches us as a couple. We love being a family'

want if you work hard,' she would say. 'You don't have to rely on a man. Have your own career.'

'I hope I give the same example. It's important that children see that you go to work and have to work to have the things in life you want.'

Her greatest sadness is perhaps that her father, who never saw his daughter become a star, won't meet his first granddaughter. 'I hope he's watching and is happy with my choices,' she says, teary-eyed. 'I wish he could have met Andrew because he would have liked him. Aaliyah would have him wrapped around her little finger.'

### SPECIAL MEMORIES

Returning to work after such a long absence has had a rejuvenating effect on Katherine, who feels excited about singing again, though she says things have changed.

'Certain songs make me teary now. On my last album *Here I Am* there's a song, *Dreaming of the Days*, based on Enaudi's piano piece *I Gotta We Love in the Way of Love*. We listened to the piano version in hospital just before Aaliyah was born. I haven't performed it yet so I'll have to practice it and get all the emotion out of my system before I go on. Otherwise, I'll get teary on stage so it will bring back special memories.'

It's hard to believe that she met Andrew only two years ago. Did she imagine life would be as it is now?

'Never. But when it's right you know. We know our own minds and go a lot in gut feeling. I wake up every morning and think: 'This was the right decision.' I love my husband very much - and I'm so grateful we're a family now.'

INTERVIEW: SUSAN SPYNGATE  
PHOTOS: DAVID VIGNI

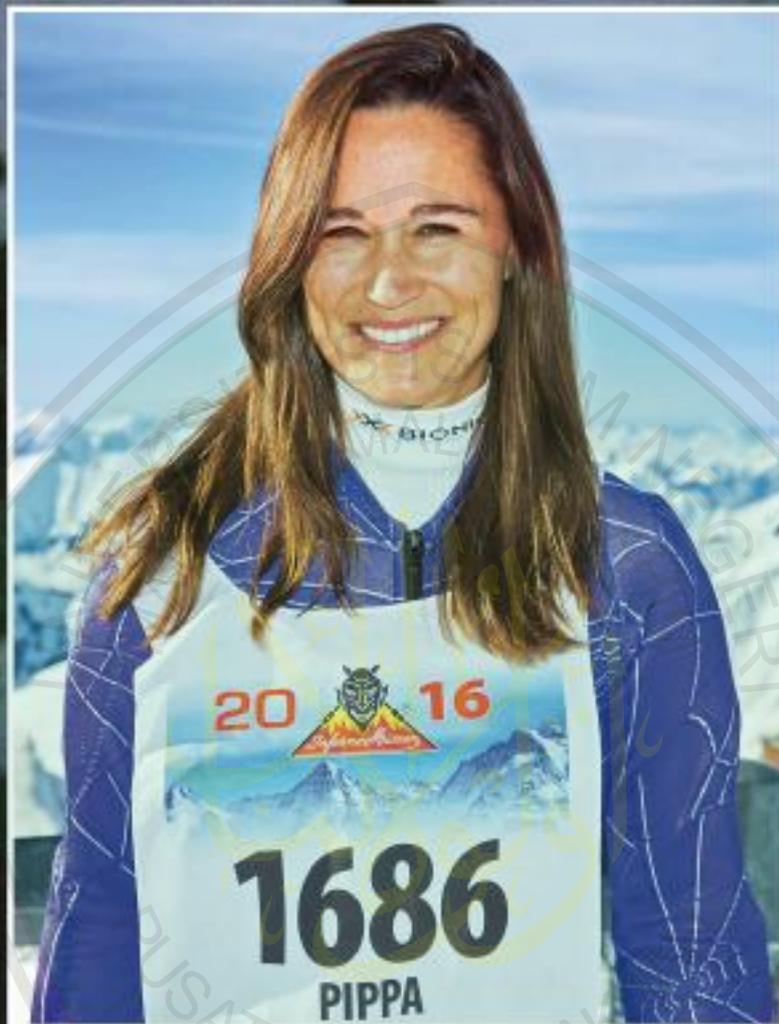
STYLING: CHARLIE KITCHEN AT CAROL WINTER  
HAIR: PETER LIND AT PETER AGENCY  
MAKE-UP: CHARLOTTE FRED AT ONE REPUBLIC

Visit [katherinejones.co.uk](http://katherinejones.co.uk), [facebook.com/kjofficial/albums](https://www.facebook.com/kjofficial/albums)



Beautiful bride: Katherine, wearing a stunning wedding gown by Suzanne Neville (who also designed the dress above), married American artist Andrew Lovitas at Hampton Court Palace in 2014 (right). 'When it's right you just know,' she says. 'We both just knew'





Having cycled 3,000 miles across America in a relay team of eight, swum four miles across the Bosphorus Strait and competed in a marathon under the blazing African sun, Pippa Middleton is earning a reputation as an all-action star. For her latest adventure, the 32-year-old headed to the Swiss ski resort of Mürren to take part in the historic Inferno ski challenge – a trio of events including the world’s longest downhill race. In this exclusive report for HELLO!, sporty Pippa relives the experience, tells of going through the pain threshold and reveals the diet and fitness regime needed for such a challenge...

Once you're signed up for the longest downhill ski race in the world, there's no going back. Or that's what I told myself. My passion for skiing has become a little more serious since I started aged 11 on a school trip to La Chaux in France. And, appealing to my adventurous spirit, the Inferno has been on my bucket list for a few years, so with determined enthusiasm I joined the Keeslarer Ski Club.

Founded in 1924 by Sir Arnold Lunn and a group of fellow Englishmen, the club has a unique place in skiing heritage. As well as organising the first Inferno ski race, in 1928, it successfully campaigned to have downhill skiing recognised as an Olympic sport and invented slalom. In 2014 five of its members competed in the Olympics or Paralympics in Sochi.

#### VILLAGE PEOPLE

Every January the charming Swiss village of Mürren is overrun with 7,800 skiers from as many as 25 countries, who come to compete in the Inferno downhill or the Inferno combination – the latter combining langlauf (cross-country), giant slalom and downhill races in four action-packed days.

I opted for the combination alongside fellow ski enthusiast friends and so found myself on a majestic train journey through the Swiss mountains to reach traffic-free Mürren for the 3.5km

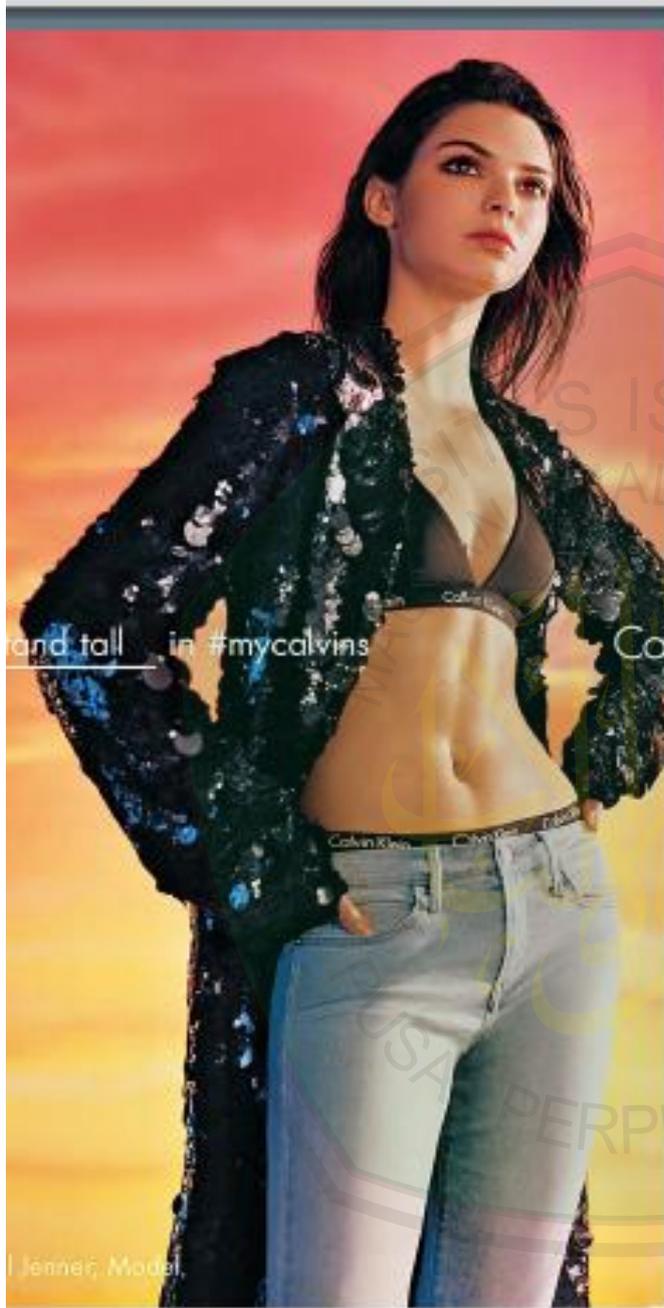
evening langlauf sprint through the village. Once there I clad myself in cross-country kit and skinny, lightweight skis before heading to the starting gate.

The snow fell and most of the locals came out to cheer. Set in the shadows of three imposing peaks – the Jungfrau, Mönch and infernal Eiger – the atmosphere was spectacular.

Cross-country ski races I'm familiar with, but the giant slalom and downhill were new winter sport territory – longer skis, sharper edges and a lot more wax.

The Winter Olympics has always been a highlight for me. I always feel enthralled by the athletes' razor-sharp ski carving through the icy courses, weaving effortlessly through the giant slaloms and embracing jumps at electric speeds. And for a small moment in the glorious mountains of Mürren I got a glimpse of what it must be like in those streamlined catsuits, with the adrenaline kick at the starting gate and the dry mouth at the finish line – the sheer, indescribable thrill of it all.

Fuelled by the soft drink Rivella and a nutty Ragusa bar – perfect mountain energy – I readied myself for the second leg, the giant slalom. Never before had I attempted such a skill with so little preparation. The course requires technical skill and a series of turns through 38 blue and red gates. Following Christmas and New Year, my thighs were a far cry from steel and I was



and tall in #mycalvins

Jenner, Model

## THE INSIDE STORY

### KENDALL JENNER FULLY SUPPORTED BY MODELLING

With a growing number of catwalk appearances and several high-profile contracts in her name, Kendall Jenner is clearly a model having a moment. Recently chosen as the face of high-street retailer Mango's Tribal Spirit line, Kendall, 25, is also one of the influential under wearers recruited for the new "I \_\_\_\_\_ in #mycalvins" Calvin Klein campaign (left).

Kendall first teamed up with the brand a year ago: of her previous shoot – in which she posed topless – she said: "It was super fun. Every girl loves posing in her underwear."

Knowing that being chosen to model CK smalls is a big deal, she helped spread the word via social media, posting a video montage featuring various parts of her body and captioned: "I want to be with you in #mycalvins. My new Spring 2014 @calvinklein campaign... What do you do in yours?"

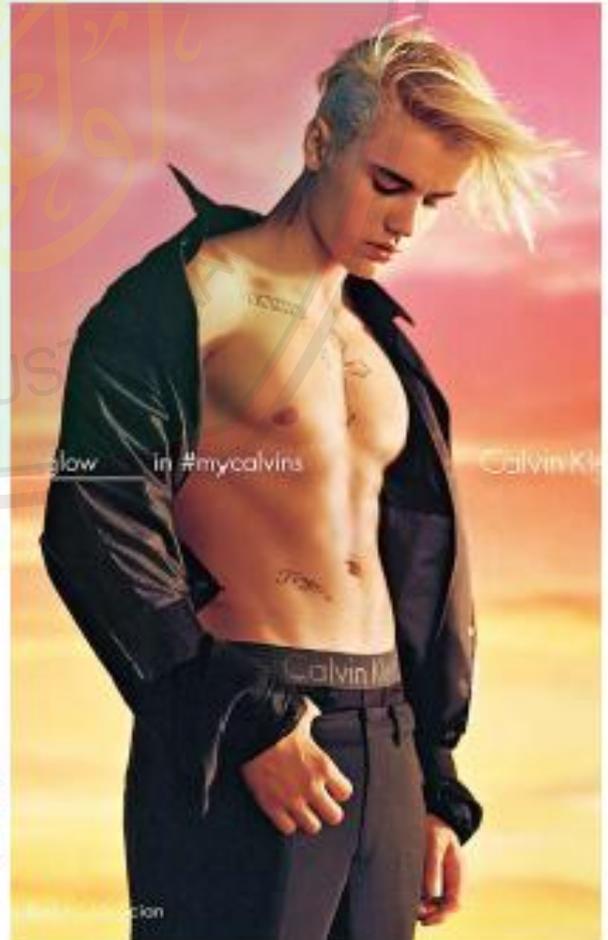
Alongside other images, all shot by photographer and filmmaker

Tyrone Lebon, Kendall claims "I stand tall", "I pose" and "I dream".

Also taking part in the project are famous faces from the world of music, including Kendrick Lamar, FKA twigs and Justin Bieber (below), who shared his somewhat ironic "I flaut" shot with social media followers.

Kendall's second-time-around romance with Harry Styles, meanwhile, shows every sign of being more than a brief encounter. The couple, who were linked in 2013 but never officially confirmed they were anything other than friends, spent time together (below left) on the Caribbean island of St Barts over New Year, where they were seen kissing and hugging on a yacht.

Quizzed more recently about the pair's relationship, Kendall's half-sister Khloé Kardashian told US TV show *Entertainment Tonight*: "I don't know if they're like boyfriend/girlfriend. I don't know their title but they were in St Barts together, hanging out, so to me that's dating."



slow in #mycalvins

Calvin Klein



**'Everyone we love has been waiting for this wedding for so long and are all the more emotional for that' Kimberley**



Ocean Terrace Lounge, where he made straight for the DJ booth. There, Asad Naqvi, DJ at renowned London nightclub The Box in Soho, played a selection of soul, funk and smooth R&B numbers that perfectly suited the setting.

It was Bobby who inspired Justin – a former member of hip-hop band Triple 8 who now works in property development – finally to ask Kimberley to be his wife. As **HELLO!** exclusively revealed, he proposed in the delivery room moments after the couple welcomed their son into the world in September 2014, going down on bended knee with their precious newborn in his arms and presenting Kimberley with the stunning yellow diamond ring that sparkles on her finger.

**EXTRA SPECIAL DELIVERY**

"Kimberley and I essentially already lived a married life, but for me there was no better time to make it complete," reflected Justin.

"Everyone we love has been waiting for this wedding for so long and are all the more emotional for that," added Kimberley.

Close friend Cheryl told **HELLO!** she had already shed a few tears. "I'm glad, though, because I'm really hoping I might have got a bit of it out of the way," said the singer and *XFactor* star, a vision in a delicate white off-the-shoulder crop top and floor-length skirt by Dominican-born designer Miguelina.

"But there's no doubt tomorrow is going to be so emotional and I've been really thinking hard about how I can rein it in."

Before leaving her villa for the party, she'd posted a touching tribute to Kimberley on her Instagram account, along with a much-loved photograph of the two together.

"You know when you've found a really special friendship; something that's going to stand the test of time.

"With Kimberley, Nicola and me, there's nothing that can be thrown at us that would break

the bond we have and I think that's really beautiful," she told us.

Groom Justin had told **HELLO!** at the time of their engagement that Cheryl in particular had gently tried to encourage him over the years to pop the question.

"He might have said 'encouraged' – I think it was more a case of bugged the life out of him," joked Cheryl, laughing and winking at Justin.

"Finally! But the way they've done it is so perfect and right for them. It's exactly the kind of place I envisaged them getting married – chilled and elegant – and I'm just so excited and ecstatic for them."

Nicola, channelling old-school glamour in a shimmering champagne-coloured gown by UK designer label Ariella, agreed. "I'm excited about all of it, but I keep planning in my head tomorrow morning, when we're all getting ready together.

"When the three of us are together, I go into protect mode. It's head down, 'Right, this needs doing, let's get it done,' so I think that if Kimberley gets emotional then, it will be a case of all us bridesmaids reassuring her that we've got everything sorted and that there's nothing she needs to be worried about.

"But in the church, I think that's when the emotion of it all is really going to hit me," added Nicola – who, with Cheryl, would be joined on bridesmaid duties by Kimberley's actress sisters Sally and Amy, Justin's sister Helene, Chloe, 17, his daughter from a previous relationship, and Kimberley's friends of many years Alix Walker and Jenny Miles.

A traditional steel band entertained guests on arrival with traditional tunes and contemporary hits, as canapés and delicious Caribbean rum punch were served.

The seed of getting married on Barbados was first sown when Kimberley and Justin flew there over three years ago, just after the ▶



**WORLD-FAMOUS PIANO DUO**  
**THE LABEQUE**  
**SISTERS**  
**TALK MUSIC, MARRIAGE**  
**AND MADONNA AT HOME IN**  
**THEIR PALACE IN ROME**

**Katia and Marielle began playing when they were five and three. In June, they'll play in Vienna for an audience of 100,000**

**'My daughter, a sweet, girly little girl, is already interested in music'**

up with the Queen's tastes in mind. It must be an honour to know the Queen is one of her admirers?

"I'm a fan of hers, too," says Katherine. "The Queen's work ethic and the way she devotes her time and gives of herself, with such enormous dignity, is inspiring. She has been fantastic for the country and is a great role model. Her energy is remarkable. I just hope I'm like that if I get to 90."

"My family have always been royal fans. My grandmother, who was English, was a huge fan of the Queen and instilled it in us. At the start of my career, anything I did for the Queen – such as singing at the Royal Variety [Performance] – is what made my mum most proud. So I've always felt it was a huge honour to be involved with events like this."

"When I have met her, I have found her very humorous, natural and personable. I admire that side of her."

Katherine recalls being invited to lunch at Buckingham Palace about ten years ago. "There were only eight of us, including the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. I was so nervous I could hardly speak. I was particularly worried whether my table manners would be up to scratch. So when they put an enormous finger bowl in front of me, I thought, 'Oh no, I have no idea what to do with this.' I felt embarrassed. Then they brought round a fruit platter. I think Her Majesty noticed I felt uncomfortable about what to do next and caught my eye and I knew to follow her lead. I thought it was a really nice gesture, a very caring thing to do. There is a real skill in making people feel at ease instantly and being able to talk to people from all walks of life."

**RIGHT AS REGIN**

Given Katherine's important role in celebrating the Queen's big birthday, it is fitting that her daughter's middle name is Regan.

"We didn't choose it with that in mind," Katherine laughs. "In America, when a parent or loved one passes away, they take the first letter of that person's name. I lost my dad young. So did my husband. His father was called Robert, so we looked for a name beginning with R. We wanted a strong, elegant name. We're all strong girls in our family. And we wanted to give her an aspirational name."

She says that Aaliyah means "to ascend" and is a blessing. It is a Hebrew name, a nod to her husband's Jewish heritage.

"She is a very sweet, girly little girl," says Katherine. "Very smiley, happy and contented. But she is strong-willed and independent, too. She doesn't need to be fixed over. She does her own thing and knows what she wants. I can already tell that she has a keen interest in music. I sing to her a lot when she needs entertaining. I sing 'You Are My Sunshine' and, at bathtime, we sing all the usual nursery rhymes."

"Some people are quick to point out negative things: you'll never sleep again, you won't have a life. Yes, it has been tiring but it has been amazing. I'm so enjoying having

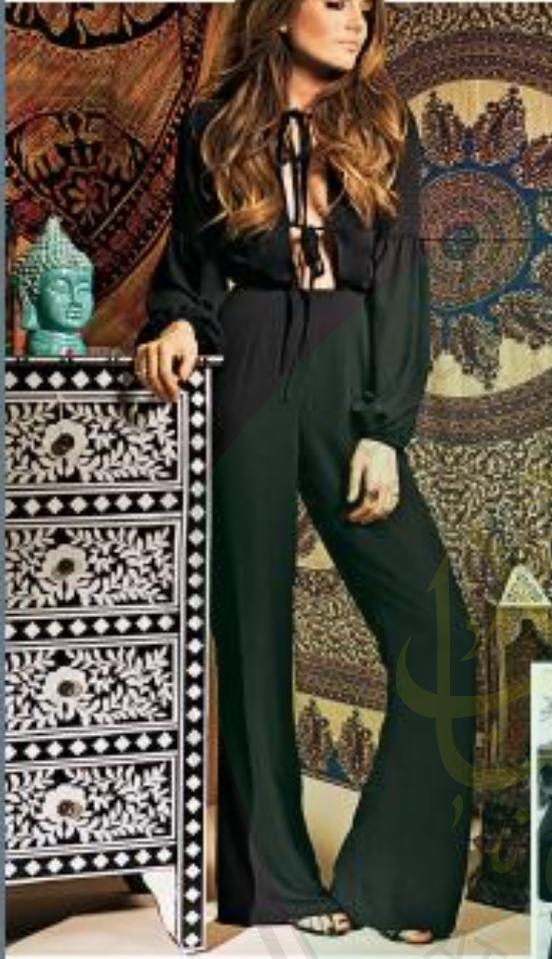


"I am so enjoying having this gorgeous little thing in my life," first-time mum Katherine, looking radiant after her maternity leave, says of her four-month-old daughter Aaliyah. "She has changed my attitude to 25 work. Now I'll only do the things I really care about... And certain songs and lyrics make me teary"

© 2011 British Broadcasting Corporation. All rights reserved. Photographed by [unreadable] for [unreadable].

## THE INSIDE STORY

### BINKY FELSTEAD REVEALS ALL IN STYLE



Bubbly as a bottle of Bolly. Made in Chelsea's Alexandra "Binky" Felstead has been busy since she first hit our screens five years ago. With her own nail, clothing and fragrance ranges already under her cinched-in belt, Binky, 29, has now launched a boho-inspired collection of thigh-skimming dresses and eye-catching playsuits.

As well as modelling some favourites (left and right), Binky told *HELLO!*: "I love the hippy Bohemian look and drew my inspiration from trips to Marrakech and Goa. These dresses are easy to wear because they're loose-fitting and flattering on the hips. That's why we've had so many requests for size 18s - they're great for curvy girls."

"I don't like tight-fitted stuff. It looks great on girls who get their metrics out, but I prefer to get my legs out."

"I haven't really got boots,

so I can get away with wearing low-cut dresses. Tape keeps everything in place."

It's not just her designs that are helping Binky look good. She told *HELLO!* that she's hired a personal trainer, works out at the gym every morning and has given up alcohol-fuelled late nights.

"I used to go clubbing a lot, but haven't done that for a while. My body can't deal with the hangovers," she said. "I've kept up this healthy new routine for a few weeks now and I'm shocked at how good I feel."

There is one thing still nagging her, though: "I'd like smaller hips," she says. "My mum calls them child-bearing hips."

Andy Jordan and Alex Mytton: "I'm not saying yes and I'm not saying no. He's pretty great, though, and makes me feel good about myself. We're very happy."

*By Binky's collection.*  
V E R Y  
W I K E T Y L E



Speaking of children, she adds: "I want to settle down in the country, have three kids, loads of animals and an Aga. I'd also like a pad in London for when I get bored and need to go out and let my hair down."

Could this mean that Binky's beau and former co-star, property developer Josh "JP" Patterson (together, left), is planning a proposal?

"A proposal?" shrieks Binky. "Oh my God, no, absolutely not. That would terrify him." Would it scare her? "A little bit, I'm not quite there yet."

Adds Binky, who has dated *MC's* Jamie Laing,

### SAMANTHA CAMERON RISES TO THE CHALLENGE ON 'BAKE OFF'



As the wife of the Prime Minister, Samantha Cameron is probably used to public scrutiny, so it's little wonder she didn't fold under pressure on *The Great Sport Relief Bake Off*, being crowned the winner of her group.

The first of four celebrity-packed episodes saw Samantha pip former England goalkeeper David James, comedian Jason Manford and *EastEnders'* Maddy Hill (all right, with host Mel Giedroyc) to the post. Samantha wowed judges Mary Berry and Paul Hollywood with her curageis and made waves with a surfing-themed cake.

Presented with her prize - flowers and a Sport Relief apron designed by Clea Kieley, SamCam (left) said she was "genuinely really pleased", adding:

"My daughter's going to be really jealous." Whipping up praise for Samantha was her husband, who tweeted that he was "very proud". Neither of them expected it to be a cakewalk. "I don't envy her," said David when the line-up was first revealed. "I'd rather fight an election than make pastry from scratch."



# ON SPARKLING FORM JERRY HALL AND RUPERT MURDOCH LOOK FORWARD TO THEIR WEDDING ON A ROMANTIC DINNER DATE

**S**till looking in the glow of their engagement, Jerry Hall and Rupert Murdoch could not have looked happier as they enjoyed a night out together in London.

They teamed up for their dinner date with Sir Michael Caine and his wife Shakira at C London restaurant in Mayfair and both couples appeared in high spirits as they left the upmarket Italian eatery, posing for waiting photographers and bidding a fond farewell to each other as they went their separate ways.

Flashing almost as brightly as Jerry's smile was her substantial engagement ring, which reportedly features a 20ct marquise diamond and is worth £2.4million.

The 59-year-old Texas-born former model and screen - who has three films due out this year - wore a smart black tunic suit accented with a cornflower-blue scarf. Her 84-year-old billionaire fiancé, meanwhile, favoured the smart-casual look in a blue shirt and black jacket.

### LOVE STORY

Although Jerry and Rupert's engagement announcement in early January appeared to come out of the blue, the pair had been romantically involved for several months. They were reportedly introduced to each other Down Under late last summer by Australian-born Rupert's sister and niece.

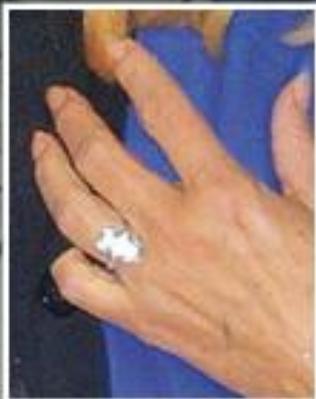
It will be the fourth marriage for the father of six, who divorced his third wife, Wendi Deng, in 2018. Jerry, meanwhile, split from her long-term partner Sir Mick Jagger - the father of her four children - in 1996.

Jerry once revealed the sort of man she was looking for, saying: "I don't want to be bossed around, because I've got my own money, you know. So it's got to be the right person. But I do quite like the idea of having a companion."

She has clearly now found that partner in Rupert. "Jerry makes Rupert laugh and they get along so well," a friend recently explained. "They're having a great time together."

REPORT: REGALIND POWELL

PHOTO: ANDREW HAYES



Radiating happiness as they leave C London restaurant, Rupert and Jerry join their fellow dinner guests Sir Michael Caine and his wife Shakira in posing for photos (right). Almost outshining their megawatt smiles is Jerry's 20ct-diamond ring (left)



## 'Daisy is extraordinarily powerful on screen' Harrison Ford

### DAISY RIDLEY

**A** starring role in *Star Wars: The Force Awakens* turned London-born Daisy into a global figure overnight and saw her make it onto the US magazine *Forbes*'s inaugural 30 Under 30 Europe list of game-changers in entertainment.

"Daisy is an incredible find," says *Star Wars* actor Harrison Ford. "She has not been in much... but she is extraordinarily powerful on screen. She has strength and vulnerability."

The actress, 23, was a virtual unknown when she landed the role of Rey in the seventh *Star Wars* film. She went on to win rave reviews, with one critic declaring her "the real star of the show".

*The Force Awakens* has become the highest-grossing film in US box office history and Daisy is already preparing for the next instalment.

It's all a far cry from the

days when the photographer's daughter was a jobbing actress. "I was actually sickened from my first job," she says.

"It was at a workshop for a short film this piece had written, about when she used to work in a strip club. After the first week I was told not to come back."

But better things were just around the corner and, after appearances in BBC's *Silent Witness* and ITV's *Mr Selfridge*, she was cast in her life-changing role in *Star Wars*.

"I heard all sorts of famous people were being seen for it," says Daisy, who has been dating British actor Charlie Hunnam for several years.

"But then a friend got an audition, so I knew they were interested in an unknown. I immediately got this weird feeling all over my body. I knew I had to be seen."

For Daisy now, the sky is surely the limit.



Daisy knew the role of Rey in *Star Wars* was hers for the taking before her audition. She and co-star John Boyega (below left and left, with Daisy in the film) have helped keep each other's feet on the ground amid the hype

### JOHN BOYEGA

**D**aisy's co-star John couldn't contain his excitement at the UK premiere of *The Force Awakens*, declaring: "I'm a boy from Peckham and I'm in *Star Wars*!"

With his sights now set far, far away from the South London suburb he was born in, he will soon reprise his role as stormtrooper Finn.

"John is a very distinct individual, a fascinating guy and very talented," says his *Star Wars* co-star Harrison Ford.

Later this year John will be seen alongside Emma Watson in sci-fi drama *The Circle* and this month he will find out whether he has won the coveted *Raila* Rising Star award.

Like Daisy, John has also made it onto a *Forbes* list – the 30 Under 30 list of game-changers in Hollywood and entertainment. His foot, though, remains on the ground.

"Most of the friends I have made in LA are just normal guys," he says. "The only difference is I'm like, 'I'm going to Planet Jaha now while you go to your office.'"

At 23, it would be easy for John to get swallowed up by Hollywood, which is why he's grateful for the support of his mentor, *Iron Man* star Robert Downey Jr.

"He's helped me prepare for how my life is going to change and that has been inspiring," says John. ▶



**'As a mother, I always have something better to be doing. I love work, but I'm less tolerant of my time being wasted'**

go to the school or I go to the market. There are naps around, but how interesting is one with my husband or me with the kids? There's nothing scandalous with me. You can take a picture, but they're not worth anything."

**What will you say if your daughter ever wants to become a model?**

"I wouldn't really say no. That would be hypocritical. I wouldn't push her in that direction, but if she said that she wanted to do it then I would try to help her and guide her in the right direction. There are some pitfalls I would be able to help her avoid."

**What would you warn her about?**

"Being talked into doing things you're not comfortable doing. I've done music videos and some where I maybe didn't want to do it, but was talked into it by the photographer. I did Playboy when I was what I was doing. Those pictures in this day I'm still very proud of. Others that I was manipulated into doing, I'm not so proud of."

**Your book charts many of your ups and downs.**

**What made you want to write it?**

"Just because it feels like the right time to tell my story and to share some of the lessons I have learned over the years. It also goes into a lot of detail about what it's like to be a model and the amazing people I have worked with."

"But it's not a big tell-all book as some people might think, because my career really hasn't been like that. I really don't have a lot of secrets. So becoming a book that is accessible to everyone in terms of lessons - like how to say no and how to take risks - all things that are really universal."

**You are still very much in demand today. Why do you think you have managed to stay successful for so long?**

"I think that women relate to me. When I started modeling everyone was blonde-haired and blue-eyed and thin. Then Cindy and I came along with brown hair and brown eyes and more athletic bodies. People could relate to that. Women were like, 'I have a mole on my face like her and she's not covering it up.'"

"I've always tried to stay true to myself and the projects that I feel are right for me. I'm a mother spending most of my time at home, and I try to choose projects that reflect that. People are smart enough to know when you are authentic and when you are not."

**How do you feel about your own image now? Are you as worried about staying in shape?**

"Not at all. I did the whole fitness thing with the fitness videos and everything. I still ▶

Cindy's daughter Kaitlyn seems to have inherited her mom's looks - and Cindy isn't against the teenager following in her footsteps. The model mom is now firmly focused on raising Kaitlyn and son Presley right, with dad Marco Garbar. Kaitlyn and Cindy: "They're really developing as people. I love just watching them," she says.





# EXPECTING BABY NO.2 JOHN KRASINSKI SHAPING UP TO BE A GREAT YEAR FOR HIM AND WIFE EMILY BLUNT

**'I am lucky enough to have a wife who likes me any way I am'**



**Body of work** John had to get in shape to play a security contractor (and he in *Libya* in *12 Hours*)

Hollywood actor John Krasinski has undergone a remarkable transformation. In order to play elite ex-military security contractor Jack Silva in his upcoming film *12 Hours: The Secret Soldiers of Benghazi*, the amiable film star has turned his usually skinny frame into that of a lean, mean, lightning machine.

His wife, London-born actress Emily Blunt - who has work announced she's expecting their second child, a birthday or near for Hami, who's nearly two - isn't complaining. "I think she's partial to it," laughs John, 34, when *Entertainment Weekly* catches up with him in Los Angeles. How does Emily like the new look, John?

"I am lucky enough to have a wife who likes the way I am, so if I go back to not being in shape, she will be fine with it. But on the other hand, she does very much like me being in shape, so her vote is for me to stay that way for as long as I can."

Sounds like she should have a word with your trainer...

"We go to the same one - Jason Walsh, an incredible guy who also trained Bradley Cooper for *American Sniper* and

**'Emily is the best mom I could ever imagine. I learn from her about parenthood every day'**

Matt Damon for *The Martian* and the *Burns* movies. He did everything with me from start to finish the right way so that I never got injured. It did take me some time to get here, but once you've given it the time, then you realize that it's actually a lot more easy to maintain than it was to reach. Which is just as well because when people start to say, "You look great," you figure out you have to stay like that.

How is your daughter, Hazel?

"That is one well-travelled kid - she's probably travelled way more already than I had in all the time before I was an actor. We go to London all the time of course, plus she's been with Emily on a press tour all over



Europe as she's been to Italy and France and everywhere. Of course, she won't quite contradict any of those places yet. But we're taking pictures to prove she was there and we hope to bring her back when she's older.

Do you enjoy your trips to England?

"I love it. I have always been an Anglophile - as evidenced by who I chose to marry. I really love spending time over there and I love the scenery too - Emily's parents live near Richmond Park, which is a place that is just magical and idyllic to me. I love that in bringing my daughter up to experience both countries."

How is Hazel with the English-American divide?

"Well, she had a big attack before Christmas, because we watch *Puffin Big in the Snow* who talks about Father Christmas and then when I carve along and called him Santa Claus instead and she realized that I was talking about the same person, she got very confused - I think I blew her little brain. She's actually got a little bit of a British accent right now - she calls Emily 'Mummy' and says 'wah-tah' instead of 'water', which is just adorable to me."

What is Emily like as a mother?

"She is the best mom that I could ever imagine. When you become a mother you show a whole new side of yourself - and for Emily, it happened immediately. The next moment our daughter arrived, she turned into this unbelievably caring and loving mother and I learn from her about parenthood every day."

**12 Hours: The Secret Soldiers of Benghazi** in cinemas now



John and Emily with daughter Hazel (right). Last week the couple revealed they are expecting a second child

**'If there's more attention paid - for whatever reason - to my work, then I think that's good'**

**S**tylist Amal Clooney was at her head-turning best last week when she arrived at 10 Downing Street for a meeting with Prime Minister David Cameron.

The human rights barrister, who's married to actor George Clooney, is renowned for her sense of style and wore a tailored black coat over a tweed outfit for her appointment with the PM and Mohamed Nafseid, whose case Amal is working on.

The first democratically elected President of the Maldives, Mohamed was forced to resign in a 2012 military coup. Last March, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison after being convicted on terrorism charges. His trial was internationally condemned and the United Nations said that he had been "arbitrarily detained" and called for his immediate release.

He has been temporarily freed from prison to receive medical treatment in London and he was greeted by Amal upon his recent arrival at Heathrow Airport.

Two days after her visit to Downing Street - where the Prime Minister signalled his support for her case - Amal held a press conference alongside her client at her Doughty Street Chambers in London.

"Even if President Nafseid is here with us, he has not been pardoned," said Amal - striking in a chic red skirt suit - of her client, who has been described as the "Mandela of the Maldives". "Almost all the leaders of the opposition political parties of the Maldives are behind bars, in jail."

**THE CLOONEY EFFECT**

Later in the week, Amal gave an interview for US TV alongside her client. The barrister, who married Oscar-winning star George in 2014, has attracted some criticism that she is taking advantage of her new-found high profile to draw attention to her legal causes.

However, in a TV interview earlier this year, Amal defended her position, saying "I think there is a certain responsibility that comes with that [fame]. I'm still doing the same job that I used to do before."

"If there's more attention paid - for whatever reason - to that, then I think that's good. I think I'm exercising it in an appropriate manner by continuing to do this kind of work - and engaging with the media on issues that I think are important," she added.



Amal and ex-President Nafseid in conversation with the Prime Minister



**'It just reminded me how much I love being in the UK to work and be with British actors'**

the UK to work and to be with British actors. It's nice to come home and this was like coming home to a cup of Oodtime, rice and curry."

Life is obviously going well professional and personally for the actress, whose husband, actor Michael Douglas, has revealed in a interview how they saved their marriage three years ago, after announcing that they were having some time apart.

Saying "it took work on both our parts" to repair their relationship - which faltered following his cancer diagnosis and Catherine's struggle with bipolar disorder - Michael added: "I don't think there's much chance of fixing a relationship if one of you is already out the door."

"I think we're both mellowed and wiser. That comes naturally with time," added Catherine. "We count our blessings."

The couple celebrated their 15th wedding anniversary in November and have two children, Dylan, 15, and 12-year-old Carys, whom the actress recently described as "the best production I was part of ever".

"I think happiness is the best tonic for keeping in youthful," Catherine has said.

"Being happy with who you are inside radiates on the outside."

REPORT: ROSALIND POWELL



Catherine hits the red carpet in London's Leicester Square for the world premiere of *Dad's Army*, the filming of 61 which was "everything I hoped it would be", said the actress



## CONSULTATION PROOF

Name : Nur lid Halimah

NIM : 12320076

Department : English Language and Letters

Faculty : Humanities

Thesis Title : The Syntactical Structures in Hello Magazine

Advisor : Rina Sari, M.Pd

NO	Date	Description	Signature
1	01 March, 2016	Consultation about title	
2	04 March, 2016	Consultation about chapter I	
3	18 March, 2016	Chapter I and reference	
4	22 March, 2016	Signature of approval sheet for thesis proposal	
5	07 April, 2016	Chapter I and II	
6	15 April, 2016	Revision of Chapter II	
7	25 May, 2016	Chapter II and III	
8	10 June, 2016	Revision of Chapter III	
9	14 June, 2016	Chapter II and IV	
10	21 June, 2016	Revision of Chapter III and IV	
11	23 June, 2016	Signature of approval sheet for thesis examination	

Approved by

The Dean of Humanities Faculty,



Dr. H. Istiadah, MA

NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

## CURRICULUM VITAE



### PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name : Nur Iid Halimah  
Place of Birth : Pasuruan  
Date of Birth : January 30<sup>th</sup>, 1992  
Gender : Female  
Religion : Islam  
Address : Dusun Pasar, RT/02 RW/10, Desa Nguling,  
Kab. Pasuruan, Jawa Timur.  
No. Phone : 081232799482  
Email : Nuyiyihalimah@yahoo.co.id

### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang 2012-2016
- SMKN 1 Grati
- SMPN 1 Nguling
- SDN Nguling III