SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF POLITICAL HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST

THESIS

By:

Viky Wahdatul Ummah
NIM 13320031

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON POLITICAL HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST

THESIS

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By:
Viky Wahdatul Ummah
NIM 13320031

Advisor:
Rina Sari, M. Pd.
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"Syntactic Analysis on Political Headlines of the Jakarta Post"** is my original work. I do not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person who is responsible for this thesis if there is any objection or claim.

Malang, 15 June 2020
The researcher

Vahdtul Ummah
NIM 13320031

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Viky Wahdatul Ummah's thesis entitled **Syntactic Analysis on Political Headlines of The Jakarta Post** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*.

Malang, 15 June 2020

Approved by
Advisor,

Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

Head of Department of English Literature,

Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

Acknowledged by
Dean,

Dr. Hj. [illegible]ah, M.A.
NIP [illegible]0 199103 2 002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Viky Wahdatul Ummah's thesis entitled **Syntactic Analysis on Political Headlines of The Jakarta Post** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)* in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 15 June 2020

Board of Examiners — Signatures

1. Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd. (Main Examiner)
   NIP 197609102003122002
2. Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd. (Chair)
   NIP 198108112014112002
3. Rina Sari, M.Pd. (Advisor)
   NIP 197506102006042002

Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Dr. Hj. Syafiah, M.A
NIP 196609101991032002

MOTTO

"Who cannot control his tongue, it means he cannot understand his religion". (Ibnu Al Qayyim)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved persons, my parents, Agus Ibnu Sholeh and Halimah, my husband, Rio Satrio Wibowo, and my beloved family who have given me support and prayer.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil 'Alamin, all praises be to Allah swt. who has given us all salvation and bessing in life, the Lord who created this world. So, I can finish this thesis entitled *"Syntactic Analysis on Political Headline of the Jakarta Post"*. I will never forget *shalawat* and *salam* to our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW who is really loved by Allah swt. and saved the human life from destruction in the safety, that is the right path of Allah swt.

This thesis entitled *"Syntactic Analysis on Political Headline of the Jakarta Post"* is committed to the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Actually, this research will never be completed without other supports and contributions. First of all, I would like to thank to the Dean of Faculty of Humaties, Dr. Hj. Syafiah, M.A for providing supports to student who is studying in this faculty. Then, I would give my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Rina Sari, M Pd. who has given me guidance and supports from the first I write this thesis until the end in finishing my thesis. Besides, I am thankful to her because from her I got some suggestions and patience to realize my weakness.

I would also like to give my gratitude to the lecturers and staffs of English letters, especially syntax lecturers who have provided useful insights and knowledge so that I can complete this thesis. Thus, I would like to give my gratitude to my beloved parents, Agus Ibnu Sholeh and Halimah, my sisters

Wardatu Widad and Silvy Qutrotun Nada, and my husband, Rio Satrio Wibowo, who always pray and support me in any condition.

My deepest gratitude also goes to my roommate and all of Murobbiyah in Tazkia who always support and pray for me to finish this thesis. From them, I can learn patiently to complete this thesis.

ABSTRACT

Ummah, Viky Wahdatul (2020) *Syntactic Analysis on Political Headlines of the Jakarta Post*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Key word: Syntactic Structures, Headlines of the Jakarta Post

Syntax is part of liguistics that studies about structures and formation of sentence. Syntactic struture is the way to analyze syntax. The researcher analyzes the syntactic structures based on W. Nelson Francis' theory. Francis (1958) states that there are four syntactic structure that can be analyzed in English sentences.

In this research, the object of this research is the headlines of the Jakarta Post. The selected headlines consist of phrases and sentenses from February 1 until March 20, 2019, with the topic of the headline is politic of presidential election.

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher represents the findings discriptively in analyzing the syntactic structures using Chinese Boxes theory. To get the data conveniently and systematically, the researcher becomes a main instrument to classify and analyze the data.

The results of this research are the syntactic structure of the headlines. There are seven sentences and eight phrases are formed. The syntactic structures used in the headlines are two of four syntactic structrure by Francis' theory. Those are structure of modification and structure of predication.

In conclusion, the main structure of the headline is structure of predication. Therefore, the variety of the sentence is simple sentence. In addition, the most syntactic structures used are structure of predication.

Finally, based on the results of this research, the researcher suggests further researchers to conduct the research in the same field that is more specific. The researchers can use other objects, such as magazines, song lyrics, or short stories that can be analyzed through syntactic analysis, and also the next researcher can associate syntax with semantic field.

ABSTRAK

Ummah, Viky Wahdatul (2020) Analisis Sintaksis tentang Berita Utama Politik Jakarta Post. Skripsi Sarjana. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora., Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Struktur Sintaksis, Berita Utama Jakarta Post.

Sintaks adalah bagian dari liguistik yang mempelajari tentang struktur dan pembentukan kalimat. Struture sintaksis adalah cara untuk menganalisis sintaksis. Peneliti menganalisis struktur sintaksis berdasarkan teori W. Nelson Francis. Francis (1958) menyatakan bahwa ada empat struktur sintaksis yang dapat dianalisis dalam kalimat bahasa Inggris.

Objek penelitian ini adalah berita utama. Berita utama yang dipilih terdiri dari frasa dan kalimat dari 1 Februari sampai dengan 20 Maret 2019 dengan topik utama adalah politik tentang pemilihan presiden.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti merepresentasikan temuannya secara deskriptif dalam menganalisis struktur sintaksis menggunakan teori Chinese Boxes. Untuk mendapatkan data dengan mudah dan sistematis, peneliti menjadi instrumen utama untuk mengklasifikasikan dan menganalisis data.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah struktur sintaksis dari tajuk utama. Ada tujuh belas kalimat dan delapan frase terbentuk. Struktur sintatik yang digunakan dalam penulisan berita utama ada dua dari empat macam struktur sintatik yang dikemukakan dalam teori Francis. Dua hal tersebut adalah struktur modifikasi dan struktur predikasi.

Kesimpulannya, struktur utama dari tajuk utama adalah struktur predikasi. Karena itu, ragam kalimatnya adalah kalimat sederhana. Selain itu, struktur sintaksis yang paling banyak digunakan adalah struktur predikasi.

Akhirnya, berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian di bidang yang sama yang lebih spesifik. Para peneliti dapat menggunakan objek lain, seperti majalah, lirik lagu, atau cerita pendek yang dapat dianalisis melalui analisis sintaksis, dan juga peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengaitkan sintaksis dengan bidang semantik.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, research question, objectives of the research, significances of the research, scope and limitation, definition of key terms and research method.

A. Background of the Study

This researcher analyzes syntactic categories on newspaper headlines of The Jakarta Post. To investigate and analyze the language phenomena through the sentence, it can use syntactic analysis by using theory of syntax (Francis, 1958). The word 'Syntax' comes from the Ancient Greek *Syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means 'arrangement' or 'setting out together'. Talking about syntax means that it discusses sentence construction as Fromkin and Finegan (1997) proposed that Syntax is the study of structure of phrases and sentences. Syntax relates to how words are put together to build phrases, clauses or bigger phrases, and sentences. People study syntax because it enables human beings to compose complex messages (Miller, 2002).

This researcher analyzes the headline of the Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post is one of the English newspapers published daily and it is also published in online version. Regarding the online news, advantages are not only to increase readers' information but also to enlarge their knowledge, especially for English Foreign Language (EFL) students. For them, it can increase their vocabulary. By reading a larger scope of the articles of the Jakarta Post, EFL students will also be able to

figure out what happens in this country, such as searching an information about scholarship, looking for news or references for their assignments. The researcher studies the headline because people often see the headline before they read the news details of the events captured in the newspaper. Besides, the headlines of newspaper are written in short words to be easy to read and attached to a small space on newspaper. Thus, headlines are important because they reflect content of all issues or events disclosed.

The way of language used and certain linguistic structures concept in newspaper headlines often have a great outcome on the readers. As Konnikova (2014) proposes that psychologists have known that what people feel, hear, see, or experience in the first meeting with something influence the first impression. For instance, the headline of her article, she wrote “A Gene that Makes You Need Less Sleep?” The sentence will make the reader only focus on a specific part of the piece. If she had instead called it “Why We Need Eight Hours of Sleep?”, people would remember it differently. Because of these shifts in perception, problems arise when a headline is slightly misleading. Therefore, the researcher intends to analyze the online news specifically the headline.

To analyze the four basic types of syntactic structure, the researcher employs Chinese Boxes theory (Francis, 1958: 291) because Chinese Boxes explain unit by enclosing each ultimate constituent of a larger unit. The first type is the Structure of Modification. Structure of Modification consists of two components, those are head and modifier. Another type is structure of predication. It consists of subject and predicate. Then, the third type is the Structure of

Complementation which consist of verbal element and complement. The last type is the Structure of Coordination with grammatical units signing by *but, and, not, nor, or,* and others.

Research about syntax has been analyzed by several previous studies. A study related to the syntactic analysis had ever conducted by Tiono (2003), Wahidah (2011), and Taiwo (2014). From those previous studies, this research has the same object to analyze, they also analyze newspaper. Tiono (2003) focused on the comparative of two newspapers in analyzing the syntactic and semantic factors. He found that there are similarities in both newspapers syntactically, and differences in both newspapers semantically. Another study is done by Taiwo (2014) who analyzed the Lexical and Functional Heads of Nigeran English Newspaper Headlines. In addition, a study about the syntactic structure of English noun phrase in sentences of opinion column at The Jakarta Post Newspaper is studied by Wahidah (2011).

Another previous studies with the different object have been conducted by Wulandari (2015), Karsita and Apriana (2012), and Adekeye and Abiodun (2016). Each research has a different object and theory. Wulandari (2015) analyzed Compound-complex sentences in short story of About Barbers. Another study is conducted by Adekeye and Abiodun (2016) who analyzed Adverb of Yoruba, and the focus was on morpho-syntactic. In addition, Karsita and Apriana (2012) only focused on phrase of advertisement slogans.

In order this present research different with the previous research, the researcher provides some references previous studies related to this research to

find the research gap. The first previous research is Tiono (2003) focused on the comparative of two newspapers (The Jakarta Post and Indonesian Daily News) in analyzing the syntactic and semantic factors. The theory used in this research is tree diagrams. As the result, he found that there are similarities in both newspaper syntactically, and differences in both newspaper semantically.

Another study is done by Wahidah (2011) who only focused on the noun phrase of the sentences. She found that there are five patterns used in opinion column of The Jakarta Post and there are seventy-nine form of English noun phrase.

Third, Taiwo (2014) focused on lexical and functional heads of the newspaper. He used X-bar theory to analyze the data syntactically. He found that lexical heads have more projection than functional heads although both heads occur in the headlines.

Fourth, Wulandari (2015) conducted the syntactic structure that focused on its sentence structure and sentence construction. The result shows that compound sentence structure dominates the short story with the amount of frequency 24 in number. Then, compound-complex sentence structure follows it with 16 sentences.

Fifth, Karsita and Apriana (2012) analyzed Syntactic Analysis on Advertisement Slogans. They found that the type of phrases mostly used for advertisement slogan are verb phrases, because the other phrases have less power to persuade the readers.

Last, Adekeye and Abiodun (2016) analyzed A Morpho-Syntactic Analysis of Adverbs in Standard Yoruba. They used the morpho syntactic approach which is suggested by Radford (1999). They concluded in their paper that the class of adverb is not attested as a lexical class in standard Yoruba.

This research focuses on how to explore the syntactical structure on the headline of The Jakarta Post. Moreover, this research's subject is different from previous studies because this research's data taken from the headline of The Jakarta Post. The researcher focuses on four syntactic structures found on the headlines of The Jakarta Post using W. Nelson Francis's theory.

The difference between this research and previous studies is the object of the study and theory. The previous studies focused on the column gossip of the newspaper, while the present research focuses on the headline of the newspaper. The newspaper is one of media that inform something, especially for world/city news. The newspaper supplies a simple and interesting headline to read. As a consequence, to make the readers understand what the newspaper informs, the syntactic structure of the headline should not be in wrong pattern, because it will change the true information of the news.

B. Research Questions

The research problems formulated by the researcher are based on the background of the research above. This research tries to find the answers for the following problems:

(1) What are the types of syntactic structures in the headlines of the Jakarta Post?

(2) How are the syntactic structures used in the headlines of the Jakarta Post?

C. Objectives of the Study

This research is conducted to:

(1) identify the types of syntactic structures in the headlines of the Jakarta Post.

(2) describe the syntactic structures used in the headlines of the Jakarta Post.

D. Significances of the Study

This research has theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, it is to strengthen the existed theory stated by some experts about syntax especially which is related to syntactic structures.

For the practical significance, the EFL (English Foreign Language) students can find the constituent of the words, understand the structure of The Jakarta Post's headlines, contribute to expand the understanding of syntactical analysis implementation on the data field and it can be the alternatives to know the content of the headline in The Jakarta Post, especially in the main language style. Another practical significance is for the lecturers, they can make this research as a source and references. Also, for the next researcher who will do the research with the same theory of research in syntax, this research is expected to give contribution and information. The result of this research is expected to explore syntactic structure description manifested in the headlines of the Jakarta Post.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research is conducted to analyze the article's headline based on linguistics. The news or articles analyzed by the researcher is the news from the Jakarta Post which can be accessed by connecting to internet or look for the paper. The researcher focuses on the syntactic structure, especially phrase and sentence. The researcher uses the headlines of The Jakarta Post from February 1 until March 20, 2019, because it is still the hot news of the Jakarta Post. In this case, the researcher chooses political headline of presidential election 2019 because it is a trending topic in this country.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Concerning with this topic, to avoid misunderstanding the researcher gives definition to some terms frequently used in this research.

1. Syntactic analysis is a process to break down into its component parts of speech with an explanation of the form, function, and syntactical relationship of each part. The researcher breaks down the political headline using phrase structure tree and phrase structure rule to find out the syntactic and lexical categories constructing a pattern of sentence.
2. Headline is a heading in a newspaper for any written material, sometimes for an illustration, to indicate subject matter, set in larger type than that of the copy and containing one or more words and lines and often several banks. The headlines chosen consist of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

3. The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, and the head office is in the national capital, Jakarta. It is founded and continuously published in Indonesia since April 2, 1983. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000. Here, the researcher uses the newspaper in paper edition which is uploaded in the web of the Jakarta Post.

G. Research Method

This part consists of detailed description of research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (1994: 161) states that the qualitative research as a process to investigate social phenomenon by comparing, contrasting, cataloguing, replicating, and classifying the object of study. The method used in this research is qualitative research because of that the analysis dealing with verbal narrative like spoken or written data. In addition, to analyze the data, this research uses a descriptive approach. Salam (2007:18) defines descriptive research is designed to get information about the current status of phenomena. The data are used to uncover the types of syntactic structures found in the headlines of Jakarta Post and how the headline used. Therefore, this research describes the syntactic structures descriptively of the Jakarta Post's headlines.

2. Data Source

The research data source is the headlines of the Jakarta Post. The headlines of the Jakarta Post are selected because it provides the wring with relevant linguistic features from linguistic perspective. In this case, the researcher focuses on phrases and sentences consist of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Additionally, the researcher takes all the political headlines of presidential election of the Jakarta Post from February 1 until March 20, 2019 and it is found 25 political headlines consists of 8 phrases and 17 sentences as the data sources that are acquired from official web of The Jakarta Post.

3. Research Instrument

This research is included as descriptive qualitative research. Therefore, the researcher is the instrument to analyze and collect the data. Lodico (2006: 106) calls it self-developed instruments where the instruments are created by the researcher for a specific setting or group or participants in collecting data, it will be conducted by the researcher. It is caused the qualitative data often capture emotions, feelings, or something's perception. Furthermore, the collected data are through the researcher's knowledge and experience. So that, only human can do this task.

4. Data Collection

In collecting the data, there were several steps that were done. First, the researcher searched the Jakarta Post from internet (www.TheJakartaPost.com).

Then the researcher chose the political headlines of presidential election from the February 1 until March 20, 2019 with the headline topic is a politic. Second, the researcher chose the headline in the Jakarta Post. The headlines chosen are phrases and sentences consist of simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

5. Data Analysis

In data analysis, there are several steps to analyze the headlines of The Jakarta Post. Francis' theory (1958) of syntactic structure is used to analyze the data. The first step was categorizing the headlines into political headlines. The second was classifying the political headlines into syntactic patterns. The next step was analyzing the headline syntactic structure using Chinese boxes theory by detecting structure of modification, predication, complementation, and coordination. The second step was describing in detail the headline functions and positions in syntactic structure. Furthermore, the sentences were diagrammed by using Chinese Boxes in this process. Then, the researcher discussed the findings. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the results of the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature. The review of related literature consists of some relevant theories used to analyze the data and to answer the research questons including the definition of syntax, syntactic structure, and Chinese boxes system.

A. Syntax

In this section, the researcher presents the definition of syntax and sentence in order to make this research clearer.

1. Definition of Syntax

Syntax comes from Greek word and it means ‘arrangement’. According to Yule (1985), syntax will produce an accurate analysis of the sequencing ‘arrangement’ of the sentence structure. Therefore, it often focuses on sentence structures where the most important grammatical relationships are expressed.

Syntax has been studied and defined by some linguists, those are Francis (1958), Wekker and Haegemen (1989), Yule (1985), Chomsky (2002), and Crystal (1987). According to Francis (1958), syntax is inquiry into parts of sentence structures and identifying themselves as part of larger structures. He finds that sentence structures are parts that built the sentence. It can be a part of speech with or without function word, so that Study of language grammar is another word of syntax.

Then, Yule (1985) states that syntax means ‘arrangement’ or ‘setting out together’. It focuses on the structure and sequencing the components of sentence. In addition, Crystal (1987) defines that syntax is how the words arranged to show the meaning of the sentences. According to Haegemen (1989) syntax is describing the parts of sentence grammatically and also determining the component of sentence. The parts of sentence are called as phrases, so the component of part of sentence is called constituents.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that syntax studies about part of sentence structure and it is one of branch of linguistics and how to show the utterances, and destroy the sentence into its constituents or phrases.

2. Sentence

Studying syntax cannot be detached from studying sentence structures. Klemmer (1944) defines that studying on syntax means studying the sentence’s organization. In writing a sentence, it is written with a capital letter in the beginning of sentence and full stop in the last sentence, question maker or exclamation mark. Furthermore, the definition of sentence has been defined by many linguists. One of them is, Klemmer (1944) defines that a word or combination of words containing at least one subject and predicate is called as sentence. He divides sentence into four varieties, those are:

a. Simple sentence

Simple sentence or in Indonesian language known as a single sentence is a sentence that has only one clause, with the characteristic of only one verb.

b. Compound sentence

Compound sentence uses two or more clauses, which means that there are two or more sentences which are followed by conjunction but, and, so, etc.

c. Complex sentence

It consists of one independent clause and one or more dependent clause.

d. Compound-complex sentence

Compound-complex sentence is a combination of compound sentences and complex sentences. It can be said that compound complex sentences are sentences consisting of two independent clauses and one or more dependent clause.

The four kinds of sentence above are appropriate to analyze and easy to classify the headline of the Jakarta Post.

B. Headline

To make the headline's definition clearer, the researcher describe more what is headline and the characteristic of it.

1. Definition of Headline

Headline is also called head or heading. It means a phrase or sentence at the top of newspaper or magazines indicating the subject of the article, usually in larger and heavier type. According to Merriam Webster (1828), headline is a head of the newspaper article or story usually printed in larger type.

2. Characteristics of headline

There are some characteristics of headline, those are:

a) Simple to understand. Headlines should help the reader to immediately understand the main points of the sales message. So, it ensures that it only introduces one big idea. That means, there are no competing ideas to support the main idea at all.

b) The right length. It means not too short and not too long. According to James Brausch, the best headlines are 80-100 characters or 14 -18 words.

c) Emotionally compelling. This is probably the hallmark characteristic of the best headline. The headline must introduce an idea so compelling and emotionally-charged that it stops the reader in his tracks.
d) Targetted. Headlines should not try to sell to everyone. In other words, don't use the headline in an attempt to grab the attention of every reader. Focus only on those readers who have a strong emotional tie to the big idea.

C. Syntactic Structure

The way of classifying the language sentence constituents syntactically is called as syntactic structure. If we do syntactic structures analysis, it means we study about syntax. According to Francis (1958, p.292), there are four types of syntactic structures. The first type is structure of modification, the second type is structure of predication, then the third type is structure of complementation, and the as type is structure of coordination.

1. Structure of Modification

Head and modifier are characteristic of structure modification. This structure may enlarge, select, change, or describe the head. Both the modifier

and the head are not always a single word. An arrow (→) that aims from the modifier to the head is signed as structure of modification in analyzing the syntactic structures.

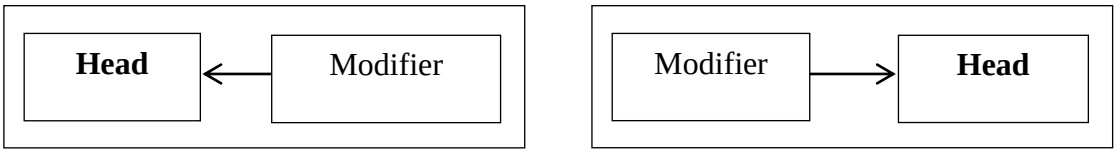


Figure 1. 1 Structure of modification
Source: Francis (1958, p.294)

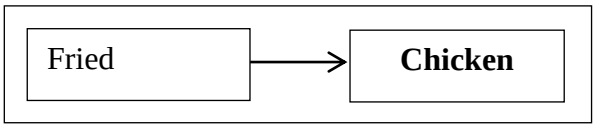
There are four types of phrase in structure of modification based on the structure's main position is the head, those are:

a. Noun as Head

There are five parts of speech, including noun itself, that can modify the noun.

1) Adjective as Noun Modifier

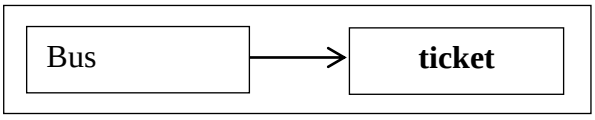
For instance:



2) Noun as Noun Modifier

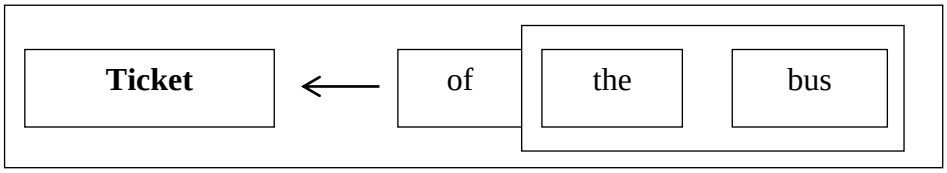
a) The head and the modifier are noun. The noun modifies another noun.

For instance:



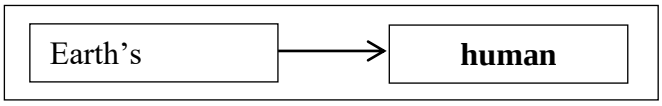
b) The two words are noun with the 'of' construction

For instance:



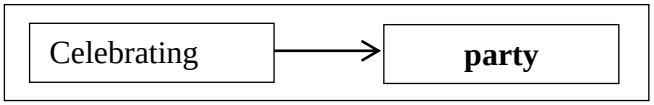
c) the two words are noun with _'s construction and the head is the second noun

For instance:



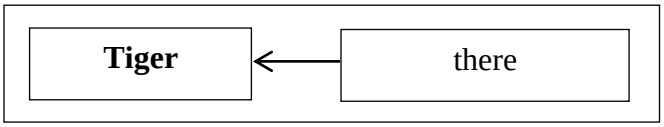
d) Verb as Noun Modifier

For instance:



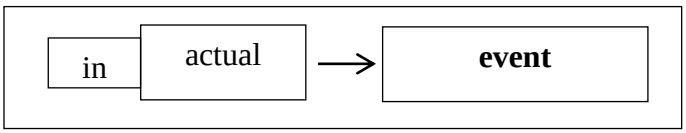
e) Modifier is adverb and the head is noun

For instance:



f) Modifier is prepositional phrase and the head is noun

For instance:

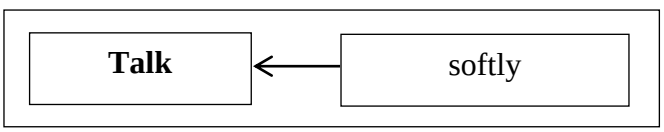


3) Head is Verb

There are some modifiers of the verb head, those are:

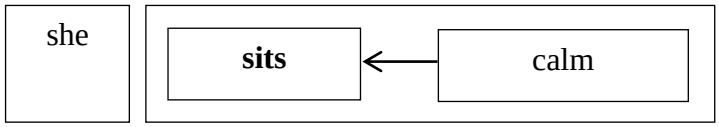
a) Modifier is adverb

For instance:



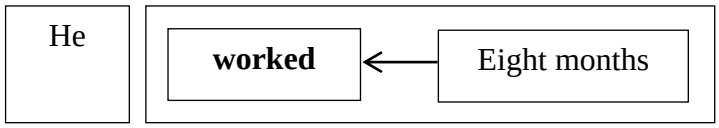
b) Modifier is adjective

For instance:



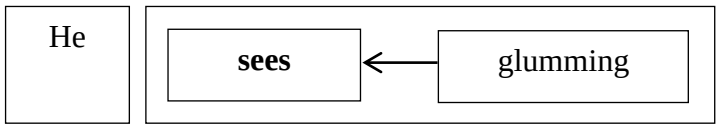
c) Modifier is noun

For instance:



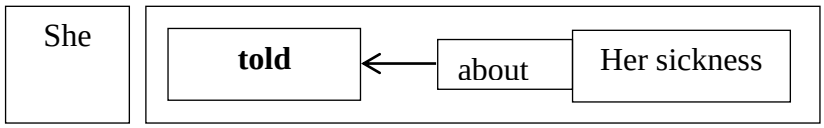
d) Modifier is verb

For instance:



e) Modifier is prepositional phrase

For instance:

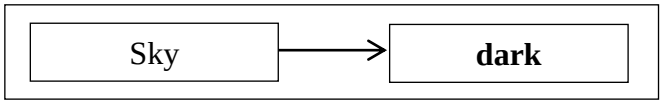


4) The head is an adjective

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

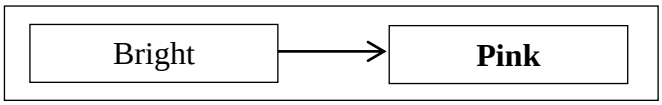
a) Noun as Adjective Modifier

For instance:



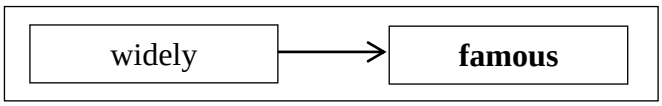
b) Adjective as Adjective Modifier

For instance:



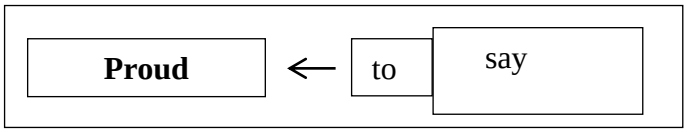
c) The modifier is an adverb

For instance:



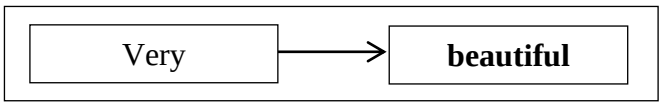
d) The modifier is a verb

For instance:



e) Qualifier as Adjective Modifier

For instance:

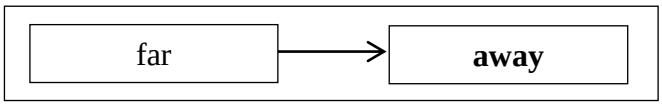


5) Adverb as Head

The modifier of the adverb head can be:

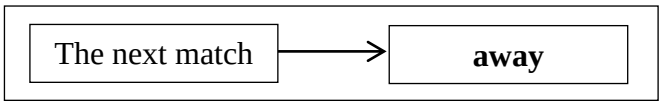
a) The modifier is an adverb

For instance:



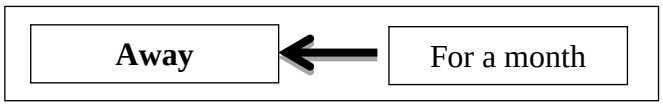
b) The modifier is a noun

For instance:



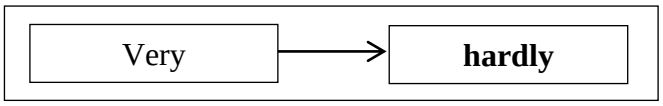
c) The modifier is prepositional phrase

For instance:



d) The modifier is a qualifier

For instance:



The are some function word as head except the four types of phrases above (Francis, 1958). Although it rarely happens, but the head of the structure is as functional word to identify the phrases.

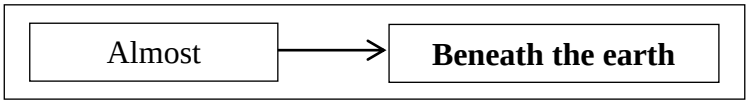
The function words as head of the structure are:

a. Prepositional phrase

Preposition can be a head of structure of modification. Modifier of preposition are qualifiers, particular nouns or adverb.

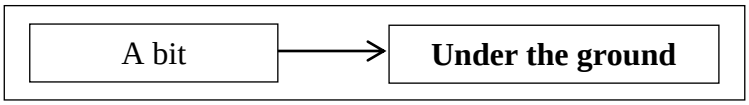
1) Adverbs

For instance:



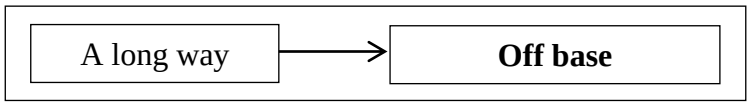
2) Qualifiers

For instance:



3) Particular nouns

For instance:



2. Structure of Predication

Subject and predicate are the two immediate constituents of structure of predication. It is represented by a capital 'P' its front facing the predicate, also refers to the subject.

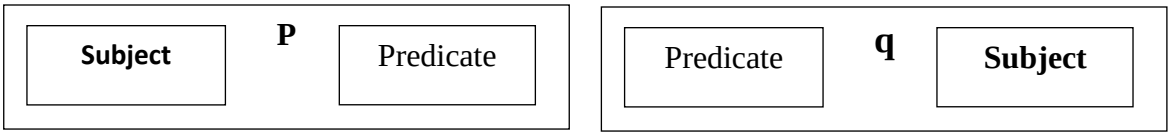


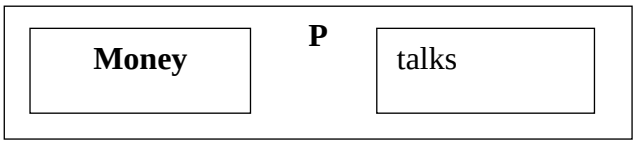
Figure 2.1 Structure of Predication
Source: Francis (1958, p.295)

Subject

There are some subjects of the structure of predication, those are:

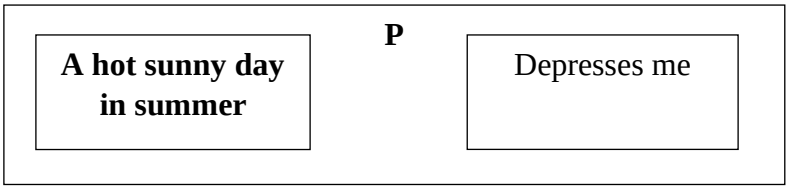
a. Structure of modification's nouns and noun-headed

For instance:

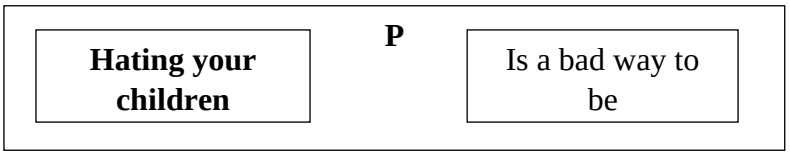


b. Structures of modification where the head are adjectives, adverbs, or verbs

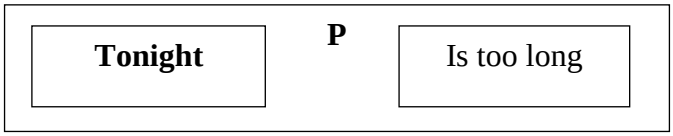
For instance:



1) Adjective

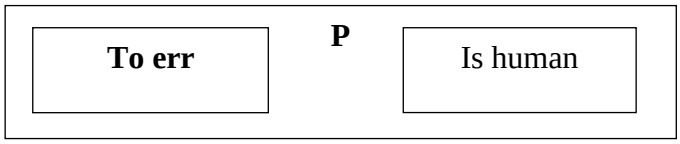


2) Adverb

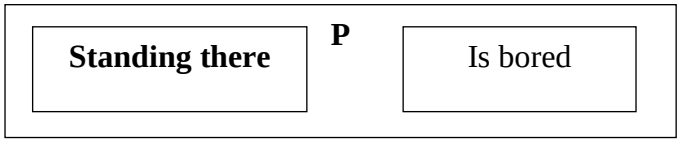


3) Verb

(infinitive)

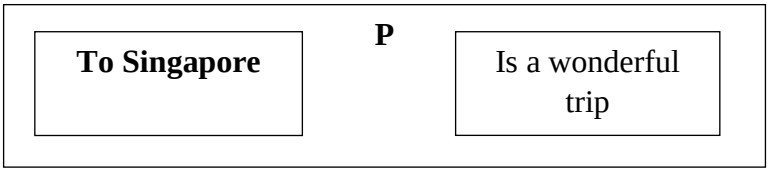


(Present Participle)



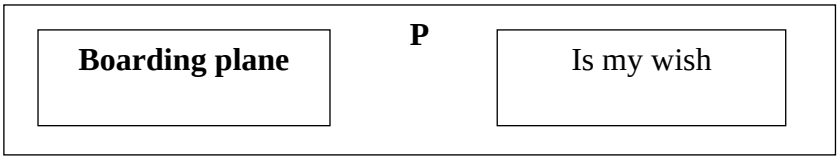
c. Prepositional phrase

For instance:



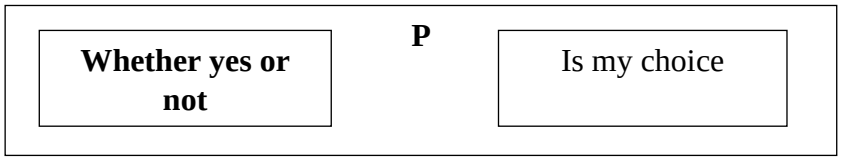
d. Structure of complementation

For instance:



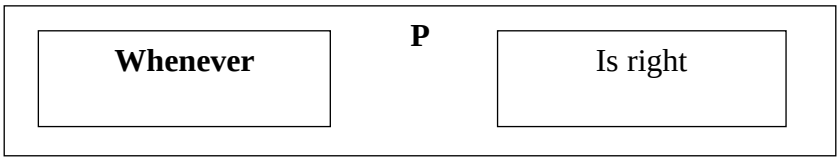
e. Structure of coordination

For instance:



f. Structure of predication (included clause)

For instance:

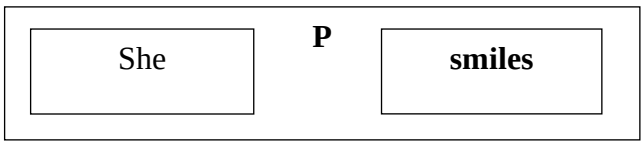


Predicate

It has a verb or verb phrase. The predicate is the sentence that marks what the speaker says about the subject.

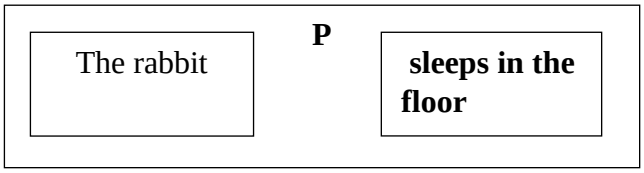
a. The predicate is a verb

For instance:



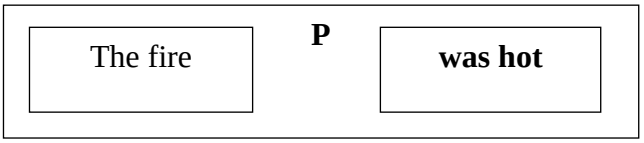
b. The predicate is stucture of modification

For instance:



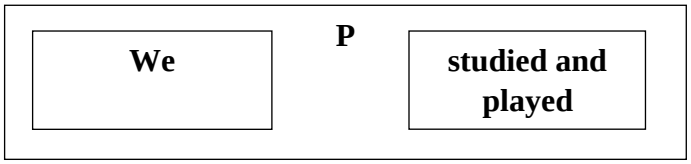
c. The predicate is structure of complementation

For instance:



d. The predicate is structure of coordination

For instance:



3. Structure of Complementation

A verbal element and a complement are the two immediate constituents of structure of complementation. A verbal element is represented by capital 'C' which refers to the verbal element. It consists of simple verb or other structure which has a verb in key position.

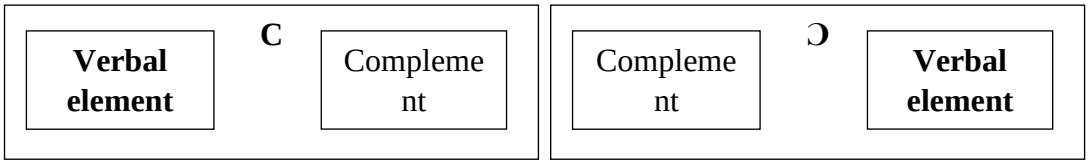
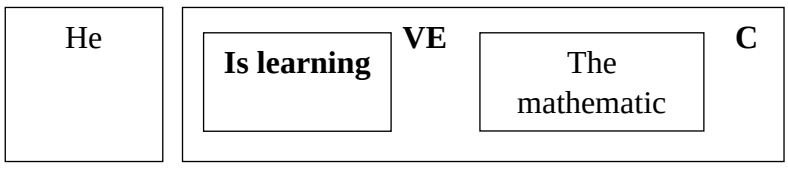


Figure 3.1 Structure of Complementation
Source: Francis (1958, p.295)

The following sentences are the examples of structure of complementation:

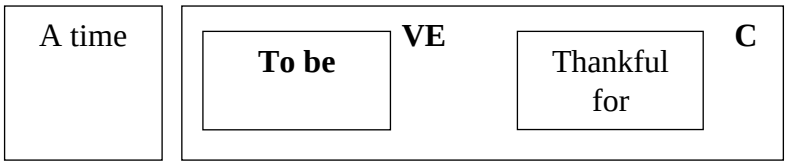
a. The verbal element is simple verb

For instance:



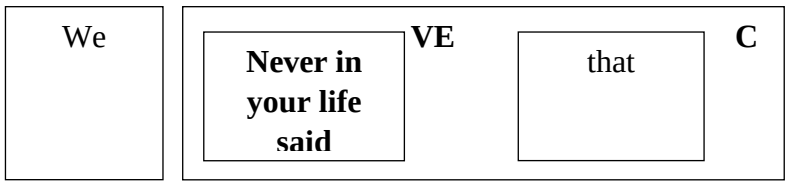
b. The verbal element is infinitive

For instance:



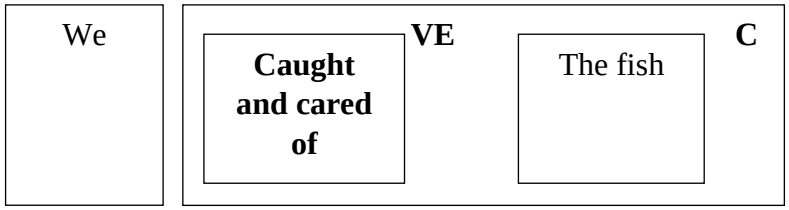
c. The verbal element is structure of modification

For instance:



d. The verbal element is structure of coordination

For instance:



Verbal Element

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

1) Linking verbs

Linking verb is a static verb describing the situation or subject's condition. Linking verb is always intransitive because there is no direct object that accepts action or action as if the sentence uses the main verb.

For instance: seem, smell, look, become, remain, sound.

2) Transitive verbs

Transitive verb is a verb that needs an object. In this case, the object is direct object.

For instance: the women threw her lipstick.

3) Be (as a full verb, not an auxiliary)

For instance: The cat is there.

Complement

A complement is the characteristic of the structure of complementation. There are two varieties of complements, those are:

1) Subjective complements

Subject complement is a complement contains a noun, pronoun, and an adjective that refers to the subject of a sentence. There are some various kinds of simple subjective complements (Francis, 1958), those are:

a) Noun

For instance: “The man is **a pilot**”.

b) Function noun

For instance: “Ripeness is **all”**.

c) Adjective

For instance: “The women are **sweet”.**

d) Adverb

For instance: “The time was **yesterday**”.

e) Verb

Infinitive

For instance: “His dream is **to write**”.

Present participle

For instance: “Her trade is **reading**”.

Past participle

For instance: “This meat is **canned**”.

f) Prepositional phrase

For instance: “The train is **on time**”.

2) Objectives complement

Objective complement is an adjective or noun completing the verb’s meaning and modifies, names or renames the direct object. It is only found in the sentences which have direct object.

Direct Object (DO)

A complement that emerges with transitive verb is called as the direct object. Direct object is a noun, pronoun, or noun substitute in the sentence which accepts an action of verb. The verb is the action verb and transitive verb. Francis (1958) defines that the direct object is some single-word, they are:

1) Noun

For instance: “He finds **happiness.”**

2) Pronoun

For instance: “I saw **him.”**

3) Function noun

For instance: “She gives **some.”**

4) Verb

Infinitive

For instance: “You come **to go.”**

Present participle

For instance: “I love **writing.”**

5) Adverb

For instance: “The lion wants **out.”**

Some various more *complex structures* function as direct objects are:

1) Structures of modification

For instance: “They like **walk in the rain.”**

2) Structures of coordination

For instance: “The class needs **a new blackboard and cupboard.”**

3) Structures of complementation

For instance: “The cat dislike **to eat vegetables.”**

4) Structures of predication

For instance: “I guess **he is here.”**

Indirect Object (IO)

Indirect object is noun, pronoun, or noun substitute that explains who or what something is being done by the action verb.

These following examples is based on Francis (1958: 349-352)

1) Noun

For instance: “She gives **her mother three gifts.”**
IO DO

2) Function noun

For instance: “We gave **each a present.”**

IO DO

3) Pronoun

For instance: “The agent sold **them a property.”**
IO DO

4) Structure of modification

For instance: “She makes **a hungry beggar fried rice.”**
IO DO

5) Structure of coordination

For instance: “We give **our mother and father a bouquet.”**
IO DO

4. Structure of Coordination

The combination of two or more elements that is joined by the conjuncts or conjoins is called as structure of coordination. The sign of this structure is written by parallel lines ‘=’. The conjunction or the coordinator is as follow (Francis: 1958, p.355):

But, and, not, nor, or, rather than, as well as, together with, along with, not (only), but (also), either..or, neither.. nor, both.

For instance:

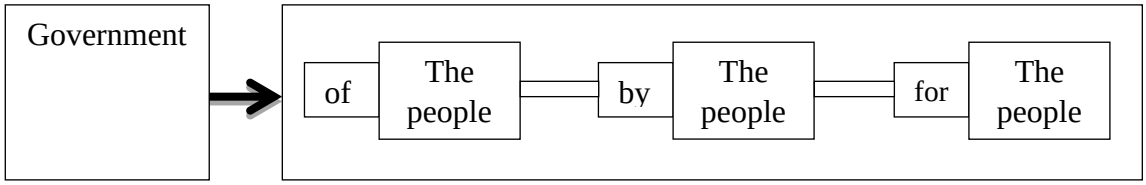


Figure 4.1 Structure of coordination
Source: Francis (1958, p.295)

a) Elliptical Structures of Coordination

It is a process of merging two sentences of different subject but it has the same verb and complement into a sentence. Its function in the sentence aims to prevent the repetition of words that are considered ineffective.

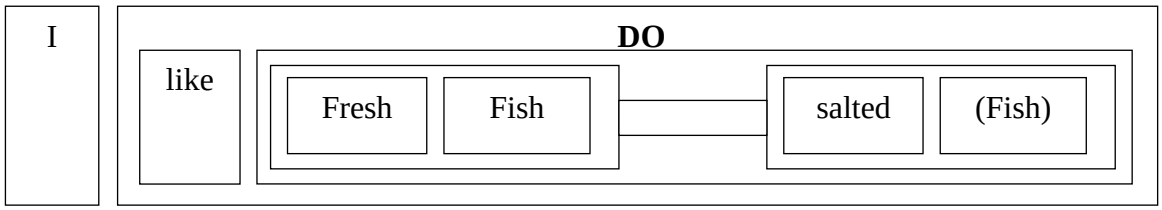


Figure 4.2 Elliptical structure of coordination
Source: Francis (1958, p.361)

b) Correlative Structure of Coordination

Correlative structure of coordination is a coordinator used to connect the same two grammatical constructs as words, phrases, or clauses.

For instance:

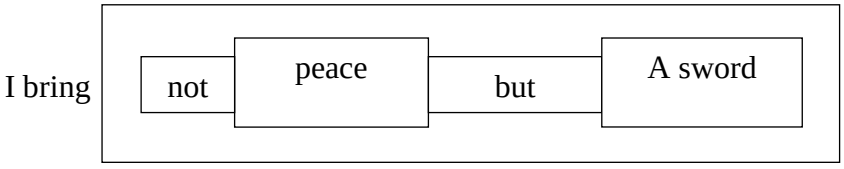


Figure 4.3 Correlative structure of coordination
Source: Francis (1958, p.364)

5. Chinese Boxes System

Chinese Boxes system is a simple system of diagramming sentence into parts and elements. It represents the kinds of structure included in syntax graphically in analyzing syntactic structure.

According to Francis (1958, p.293), he states that a system that compose the structures into its elements and parts by dividing into its immediate constituents (it is abbreviated as IC's by some linguists).

In analyzing the structure using Chinese Boxes, the sentences are marked by a symbol, and each syntactic structure has different symbol. The structure of modification is signed with an arrow ' → ' . Then, structure of predication indicates a capital 'P', structure of complementation is signed with a capital 'C' and the last is structure of coordination which is marked with parallel lines '=' .

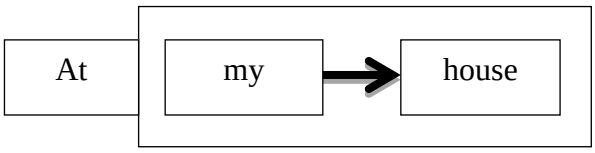


Figure 3.1 Chinese Boxes
Source: Francis (1958, p.296)

the labelling a complement can also be signed in their boxes with the initials DO as direct object, IO as indirect object, SC as subject complement, and OC as object complement.

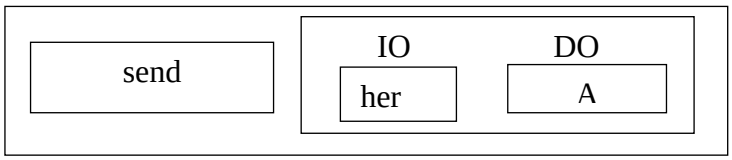


Figure 3.2 Chinese Boxes
Source: Francis (1958, p.296)

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding of the analysis based on the problem of research by using Chinese Boxes theory. The discussion is then explained to discuss the finding.

A. Finding

Before presenting the findings, the researcher classified the data based on the analysis of syntactic structures and the types of sentence. The types of the structure are as follows:

Table 1. The classification of Syntactic Structure

No	Datum	Headline Sentence	Structure Modification	Structure Predication	Structure Complementation	Structure Coordination
1	P.1	Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom	-	✔	-	-
2	P.2	Rain Spells Trouble for Ballots	-	✔	-	-
3	P.3	Gerindra Stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post	-	✔	-	-
4	P.4	Bawaslu Becomes Scapegoat for Foul Play	-	✔	-	-
5	M.1	Celebrating Diversity	✔	-	-	-
6	P.5	Jakarta Candidates Face Intense Competition	-	✔	-	-
7	P.6	Islamic Group Warns against Deepening Polarization	-	✔	-	-

8	P.7	Candidates Set for Round 2	-	✔	-	-
9	P.8	Jokowi Stands His Ground	-	✔	-	-
10	P.9	Prabowo Burned Over Land	-	✔	-	-
11	P.10	Jokowi Calls on NU to Combat Hoaxes	-	✔	-	-
12	P.11	Agus Rises to Fight Political Divisions	-	✔	-	-
13	P.12	Pollsters Put Jokowi In Pole Position as Election Day Approaches	-	✔	-	-
14	P.13	Islamic Parties Face Uphill Task	-	✔	-	-
15	M.2	Ma'ruf, Sandiaga to Face off in Third Debate	✔	-	-	-
16	P.14	Jokowi Woos Voters with Pre-Employment Card	-	✔	-	-
17	P.15	Election Commission Faces Cyberattacks	-	✔	-	-
18	P.16	Sandiaga Expected to Grill Ma'ruf in Debate	-	✔	-	-
19	M.3	Gunning to Vote	✔	-	-	-
20	P.17	Jokowi, Prabowo Prepare for Large Rallies	-	✔	-	-
21	M.4	Warring Women	✔	-	-	-
22	M.5	Democracy for all	✔	-	-	-
23	M.6	Helping hands	✔	-	-	-
24	M.7	Try Out	✔	-	-	-
25	M.8	Art of Folding	✔	-	-	-

Based on the table of classification above, the researcher classified the types of syntactic structure which are found in the headline of the Jakarta Post. There are 25 headlines that found by researcher. In the column datum, P.1 means that "P" is Structure of Predication and M.1 means that "M" is Structure of Modification. As the researcher discussed in Chapter II, structure modification is composed by a head and a modifier. In the table above, the researcher found 8 phrases from 25 data which consist of a head and a modifier, those are *Celebrating Diversity, Gunning to Vote, Warring Women, Democracy for All, Helping Hands, Try Out, Ma'ruf, Sandiaga Face off in Third Debate* and *Art of Folding.* Another structure of modification, the researcher found structure of predication. The structure is consisting of subject and predicate or it can call as sentence. In the data above, there are 17 sentences from 25 data which consist of subject and predicate. Those are *Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom, Rain Spells Trouble for Ballots, Gerindra Stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post, Bawaslu Becomes Scapegoat for Foul Play, Jakarta Candidates Face Intense Competition, Islamic Group Warns against Deepening Polarization, Candidates Set for Round 2, Jokowi Stands His Ground, Prabowo Burned Over Land, Jokowi Calls on NU to Combat Hoaxes, Agus Rises to Fight Political Divisions, Pollsters Put Jokowi In Pole Position as Election, Islamic Parties Face Uphill Task, Jokowi Woos Voters with Pre-Employment Card, Election Commission Faces Cyberattacks,* and *Jokowi, Prabowo Prepare for Large Rallies.* While, the researcher did not find the structure of complementation and the structure of coordination.

Table 2. The Classification of Sentence

No	Datum	Sentence	Simple sentence	Compound sentence	Complex sentence	Compound-complex sentence
1	P.1	Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom	✔	-	-	-
2	P.2	Rain Spells Trouble for Ballots	✔	-	-	-
3	P.3	Gerindra Stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post	✔	-	-	-
4	P.4	Bawaslu Becomes Scapegoat for Foul Play	✔	-	-	-
5	P.5	Jakarta Candidates Face Intense Competition	✔	-	-	-
6	P.6	Islamic Group Warns against Deepening Polarization	✔	-	-	-
7	P.7	Candidates Set for Round 2	✔	-	-	-
8	P.8	Jokowi Stands His Ground	✔	-	-	-
9	P.9	Prabowo Burned Over Land	✔	-	-	-
10	P.10	Jokowi Calls on NU to Combat Hoaxes	✔	-	-	-
11	P.11	Agus Rises to Fight Political Divisions	✔	-	-	-
12	P.12	Pollsters Put Jokowi In Pole Position as Election Day Approaches	✔	-	-	-
13	P.13	Islamic Parties Face Uphill Task	✔	-	-	-
14	P.14	Jokowi Woos Voters with Pre-Employment Card	✔	-	-	-

15	P.15	Election Commission Faces Cyberattacks	✔	-	-	-
16	P.16	Sandiaga Expected to Grill Ma'ruf in Debate	✔	-	-	-
17	P.17	Jokowi, Prabowo Prepare for Large Rallies	✔	-	-	-

From the classification of sentence, the researcher classified the sentence into a table to know the kinds of sentence; those are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. Simple sentence consists of one subject and one predicate. Then, Compound sentence contains more than one simple sentence, it is joined by a coordinating. Complex sentence contains independent and dependent clause, and compound-complex sentence contains more than one independent clause and at least one dependent clause.

In the table above, the researcher found only simple sentence because the sentences consist of one clause (one subject and one predicate). But, although the headlines are short, it does not mean that it is always in simple form, there are many headlines that it is in compound or complex sentence, because one of the characteristic of headline is not too short or too long and simple means easy to remember. In the datum P.1 *Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom*, Jokowi is a subject and "Decorated for protecting press freedom" is a pedicate. Then in the datum P.2, the sentence *Rain Spells Trouble for Ballots* is also a simple sentence, the subject is "Rain" and the predicate is "Spells Trouble for Ballots". Furthermore, in the datum

P.3, the sentence *Gerindra Stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post* is a simpe sentence. the word “Gerindra” is a subject and “Stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post” is a predicate. Also, the datum P.4 untill P.17 is a simple sentence, there is only one subject and one predicate.

These following analyses of data, the researcher will classify the four syntactic structure using Chinese Boxes Theory. Then, the researcher describes the findings based on the position of the words in detail, in order the result of analysis can be understood easily. The findings of analysis are presented as follow:

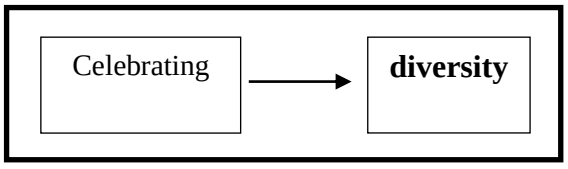
1. Structure of Modification

From the analysis of syntactic structure on the table above, there are 7 structure of modification. It is because the researcher found 7 phrases in the headline of the Jakarta Post included in politics as the topic of this research. Here are the phrases:

Datum M.1

“Celebrating Diversity”

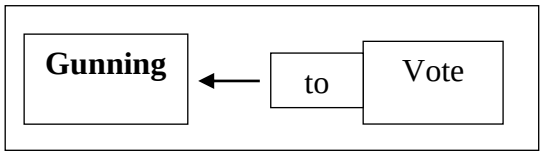
The phrase above consists of head and modifier. It is called as structure of modification. The word “Celebrating’ is the modifier and the word “diversity” is the head. The type of this phrase is noun as head. The word “diversity” is noun and the word “Celebrating” is verb, so it is verb as noun modifier. The phrase “Celebrating diversity” is diagrammed as follow:



Datum M.2

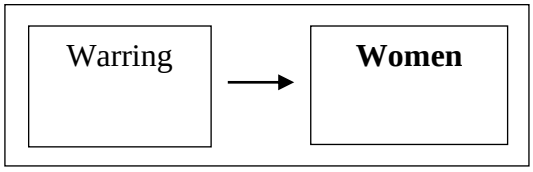
"Gunning to Vote"

The phrase above indicates as structure of modification. The word "Gunning" is the head and it is included as verb. The modifier is in the simple form of verb by using "to infinitive". The phrase "Gunning to vote" is diagrammed as follow:



Datum M.3

"Warring Women"

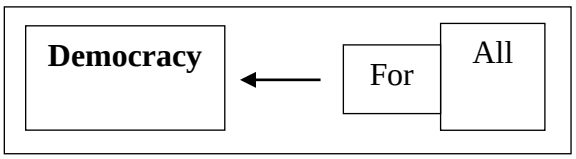


Based on the diagram above, the phrase *"Warring Women"* is included as structure modification. The word "warring" is modifier the head "women". The word "warring" is adjective and the word "women" is noun. Therefore, it is included as adjective of noun modifier.

Datum M.4

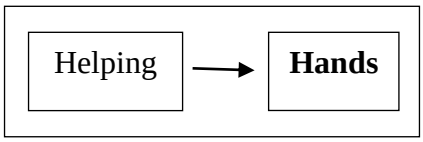
"Democracy for all"

The phrase above indicates as structure modification. The head is the noun "Democracy" modified by prepositional phrase "for all". The diagram of it as follow:



Datum M.5

"Helping Hands"

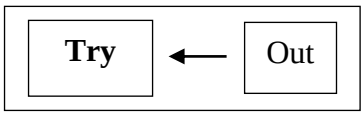


Based on the diagram above, the phrase "Helping Hands" indicates as structure modification. This phrase is included as verb as noun modifier with noun as head. The head is the noun "Hands" and the modifier is verb "Helping".

Datum M.6

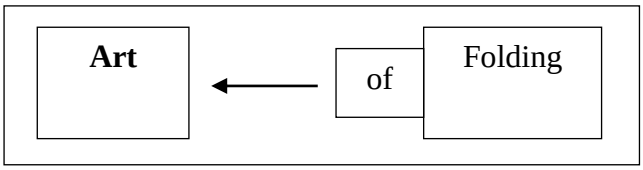
"Try Out"

The phrase "Try Out" is included as structure modification where the head is the word "Try" and the modifier is the word "out". It is included as verb phrase. The diagram from this phrase is….



Datum M.7

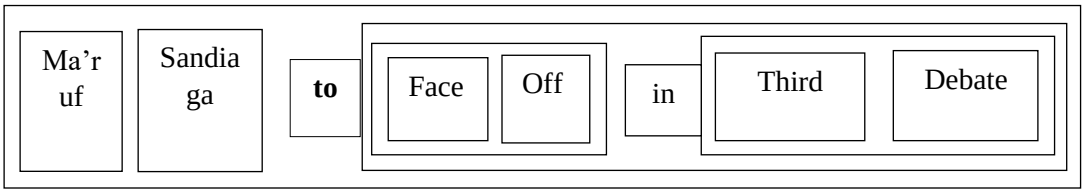
"Art of Folding"



Based on the diagram above, the phrase "Art of Folding" consists of the head and the modifier. The head is in the form of noun 'Art' and the modifier is the simple form of 'of' construction of the word "of folding".

Datum M.8

"Ma'ruf Sandiaga to face off in third debate"



From the diagram above, the sentence *"Ma'ruf, Sandiaga to Face off in Third Debate"* indicates the structure of modification. The head is the noun "Ma'ruf, Sandiaga". The modifier is the prepositional phrase "to face off in third debate" which is included as structure of modification. The verb "face off" is the head of the modifier "in third debate. Then, the phrase "in third debate" is included as structure of complementation. The

structure is in the form of prepositional phrase. In detail, the preposition "in" is a complement that modifies the head "third debate". The phrase "third debate" with the head "debate" and the modifier "third", it is clear that is a structure of modification analysis.

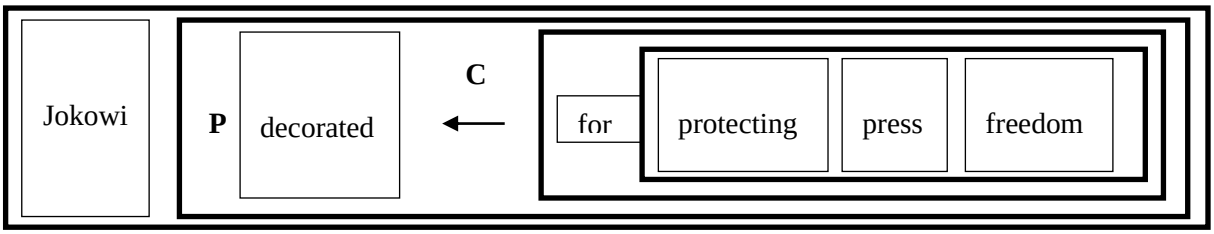
2. Structure of Predication

Structure of predication consist of subject and predicate and it is called as sentence. From the analysis of the table above, the researcher found 18 sentences and it is classified as structure of predication. To make it clear, the analysis of those sentences as follows:

Datum P.1

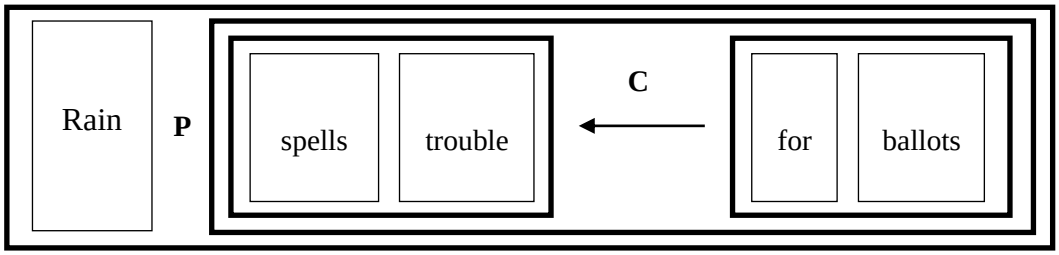
"*Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom*"

The sentence of "*Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom*" is included of simple sentence and it is classified as structure of predication. From syntactic aspect, Francis (1958) states that the structure of predication consists of two components: the subject and the predicate. In the sentence above, the subject is the noun "Jokowi" and the predicate is "decorated for protecting press freedom". The phrase "decorated for protecting press freedom" is structure modification, where the head is "decorated" and the word "for protecting press freedom" is prepositional phrase as the modifier. Therefore, it is clear that this sentence is the structure of predication. Therefore, this sentence "Jokowi Decorated for Protecting Press Freedom" is diagrammed as follow:



"Rain Spells Trouble for Ballots"

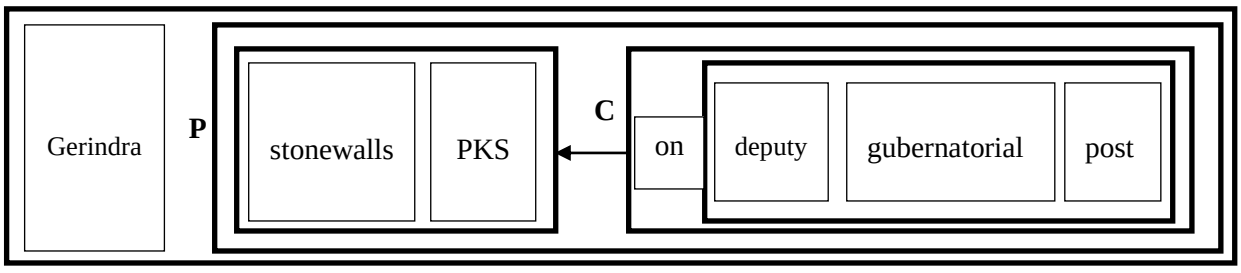
The sentence above indicates the subject and the predicate. It means that it is belong to structure of predication. The subject of the sentence is "rain" and the predicate are "spells trouble for ballots". The form of subject is noun, and the form of predicate is structure modification. There are two structures of modification in the phrase "spells trouble for ballots", those are "spells trouble" and "for ballots". The verb phrase "spells trouble" is the structure of modification, the head is the verb "spells" and the modifier is the noun "trouble" as the object. Also, there is a complement in the form of prepositional phrase "for ballots". The prepositional phrase "for ballots" is considered as structure of modification. This sentence *"Rain Spells Trouble for Ballots"* is diagrammed into Chinese boxes as follow:



Datum P.3

"Gerindra stonewalls PKS on deputy gubernatorial post"

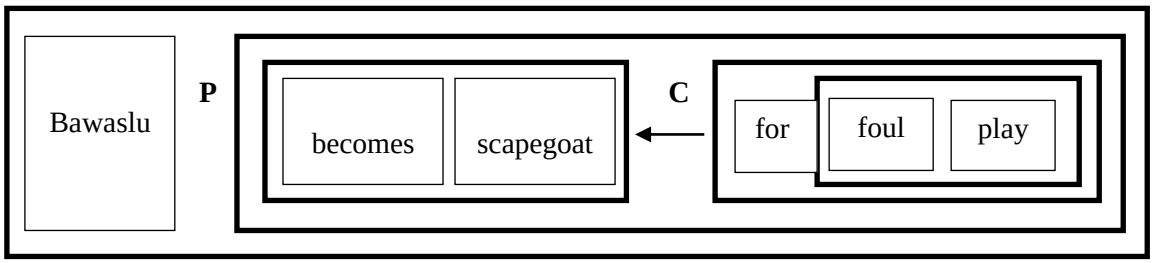
The sentence above indicates the structure of predication. The subject is the noun "Gerindra" while the predicate is "stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post". The predicate is classified as structure of modification. There are two structure of modification in the phrase "stonewalls PKS on Deputy Gubernatorial Post", those are the verb phrase "stonewalls PKS" and "on Deputy Gubernatorial Post". The verb phrase "stonewalls PKS" is included as the verb "stonewalls" modifier the noun "PKS". There is a complement in the predicate with the form prepositional phrase "on Deputy Gubernatorial Post". The complement is considered as structure of modification. The head of that phrase is noun "Deputy", while the modifier of the head is "gubernatorial post". Also, in the phrase "gubernatorial post", there is a structure modification. The head is the word "post" and the modifier is the word "gubernatorial". The diagram of the sentence "Gerindra stonewalls PKS on deputy gubernatorial post" is as follow:



Datum P.4

"Bawaslu becomes scapegoat for foul play"

From the sentence above, the structure found is similar to the datum 2, that is structure of predication. The word "Bawaslu" is the subject and the phrase "becomes scapegoat for foul play" is the predicate. The predicate consists of two structure, those are "becomes scapegoat" and "for foul play". The verb phrase "becomes scapegoat" is considered as structure of modification. The verb "becomes" modifier the noun "scapegoat". Additionally, the second structure is structure of modification with the simple form of prepositional phrase where the head is "play" and the modifier is "foul". The word "play" is noun and the word "foul" is noun, so it is noun as noun modifier. The diagram of the sentence is as follow:

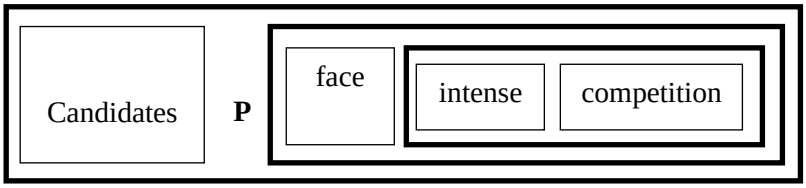


Datum P.5

"Jakarta Candidates face intense competition"

The sentence *"Jakarta Candidates Face Intense Competition"* indicates subject and predicate and it is classified as structure of predication. The subject is the noun "Jakarta Candidates" and the predicate

“face intense competition”. The subject is included as structure of modification with the head “Candidates” and the modifier is “Jakarta”. The phrase “face intense competition” is included as structure of modification. The phrase “intense competition” modifier the word “face”. Besides, the phrase “intense competition” is also a structure of modification where the word “competition” is the head and the word “intense” is the modifier. The word “intense” is adjective and the word “competition” is noun. The Chinese Boxes of the sentence *“Candidates face intense competition”* is diagrammed as follow:



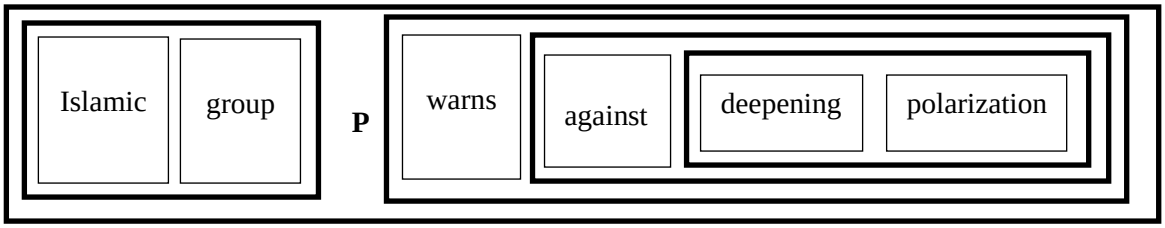
Datum P.6

“Islamic Group Warns against Deepening Polarization”

The sentence above is included as structure of predication that consist of the subject “Islamic Group” and the predicate “Warns against Deepening Polarization”.

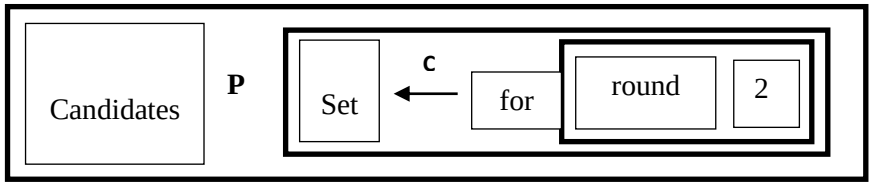
The word “Islamic Group” is included as the subject in the form of structure of modification as the subject, the word “Islamic” modifier the noun “Group” as the head. Then, the predicate “warns against Deepening Polarization” is in the form of verb as the predicate. The predicate consists of the verb “warns” as the head and “against deepening polarization” as

the modifier in the form of prepositional phrase. The phrase “deepening polarization” is included as structure of modification in the form of verb that consist of “deepening” as the modifier of the head “polarization”. The sentence *“Islamic Group Warns against Deepening Polarization”* is diagrammed as follow:



Datum P.7

“*Candidates set for round 2”*



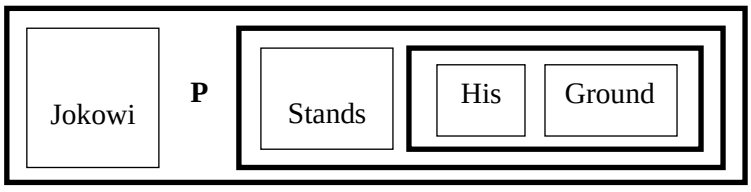
Based on the diagram analysis above, the sentence “Candidates Set for Round 2” indicates subject and predicate. The subject is filled out by the noun “candidates” and the predicate is “set for round 2”. The phrase “set for round 2” is included as structure of modification in the form of prepositional phrase as verb modifier. The word “for round 2” is the modifier of the head “set”. Besides, the phrase “for round 2” is the structure of complementation in the form of prepositional phrase. The word “for” is preposition in which the object of preposition is the phrase

"round 2". Then the phrase "round 2" is included as the structure of modification. The word "2" is the modifier of the head "round".

Datum P.8

"Jokowi Stands His Ground"

The sentence *"Jokowi Stands His Ground"* is included as a structure of predication. The word "Jokowi" in this case is a noun showing the subject of the predicate "stands his ground". The phrase "stands his ground" is included as structure of modification where the phrase "his ground" modifier the word "stands" as the head. Besides, the phrase "his ground" is also classified as structure of modification. The word "his" is the modifier and the word "ground" is the head. So here is the diagram of the sentence *"Jokowi Stands His Ground".*

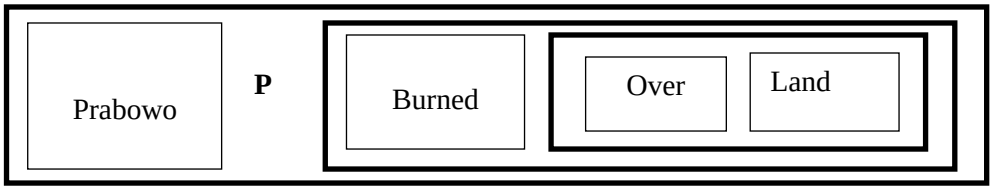


Datum P.9

"Prabowo Burned over Land"

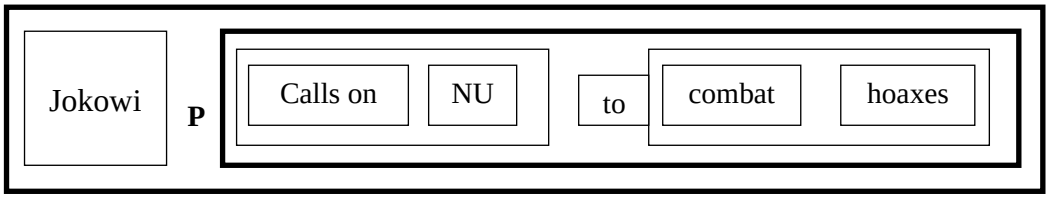
The sentence above indicates the subject and the predicate. It means that it is classified as structure of predication. The subject is the word "Prabowo" in the form of noun, and the predicate is the phrase "burned over land" which is included as structure of modification. The

phrase “over land” is the modifier in the form of prepositional phrase, besides the word “burned” is the head. Then, the phrase “over land” is also included as structure modification, where the word “over” is modifier the head “land”.



Datum P.10

“Jokowi calls on NU to combat hoaxes”



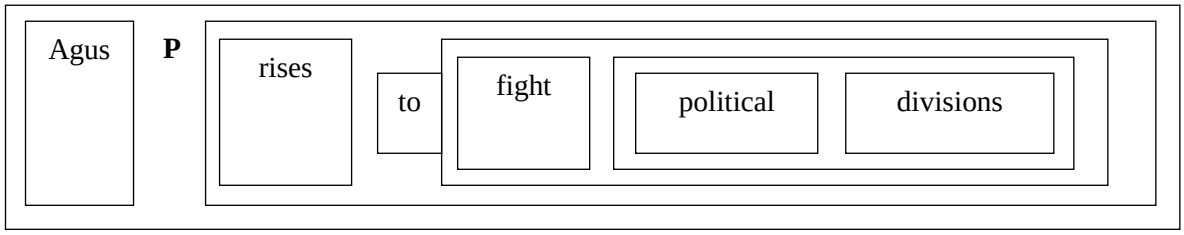
Based on the Chinese Boxes above, the sentence *“Jokowi Calls on NU to Combat Hoaxes”* indicates the subject and the predicate. The subject is the noun “Jokowi”, and the predicate is the phrase “calls on NU to combat hoaxes”. This predicate is in the simple form of verb by using "to” infinitive. Then, there is also the structure of modification in the verb “calls on NU” and “combat hoaxes”. The verb phrase “calls on NU” consists of the word “calls on” is as the head and “NU” is as the modifier. Additionally, the other structure of modification is in the form of

prepositional phrase. The word “hoaxes” is modifier and the head “combat”.

Datum P.11

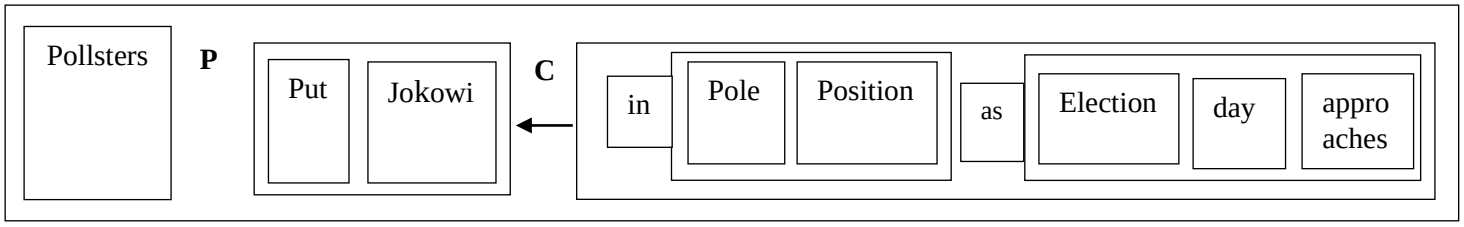
“Agus Rises to Fight Political Divisions”

The sentence above is included as structure of predication. The word “Agus” is the noun as the subject and the predicate is the phrase “rises to fight political divisions”. The predicate “rises to fight political divisions” is in the form of verb by using the “to” infinitive”. There is also the structure of modification in the verb phrase “fight political divisions”. The verb “fight” is the head and the modifier is the phrase “political divisions”. Besides, the phrase “political divisions” is included as structure of modification too. The word “political” is modifier the noun “divisions”. The diagram of the sentence “Agus rises to fight political divisions” is as follow:



Datum P.12

“Pollsters put Jokowi in Pole Position as Election Day approaches”

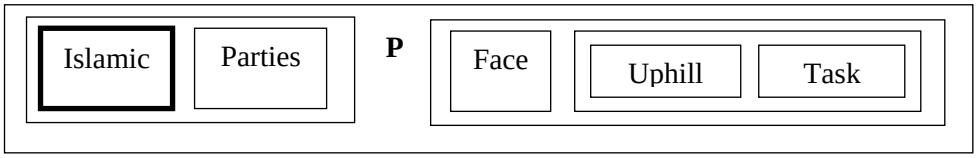


Based on the Chinese boxes above, the sentence *"Pollsters Put Jokowi In Pole Position as Election Day Approaches"* indicates the subject and the predicate. The subject is in the word "Pollsters" and the predicate "put Jokowi in pole position as election day approaches". The predicate consists of structure of modification and structure of complementation. The structure of modification is in the verb phrase "put Jokowi", where the word "Jokowi" is the modifier and the verb "put" is the head. The phrase "in pole position" is structure of complementation in the form of prepositional phrase. In detail, the preposition "in" is a complement that modifies the head "pole position". The phrase "pole position" with the head "pole" and the modifier "position", it is clear that it is a structure of modification. Phrase "as election day approaches" is included as structure modification. The head is phrase "election day" and the word "approaches" is the modifier.

Datum P.13

"Islamic Parties Face Uphill Task"

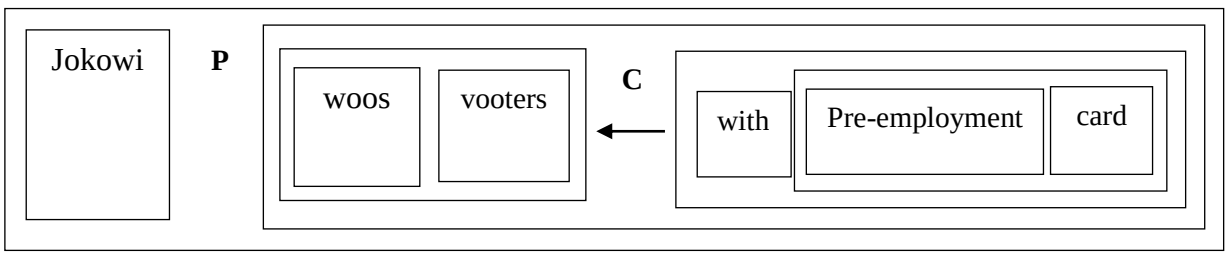
The sentence *"Islamic Parties Face Uphill Task"* is included as structure predication. The phrase "Islamic parties" is the subject of the predicate "face uphill task". The subject "Islamic parties" is classified as structure of modification. The word "Islamic" modifies the head "parties". Then, the phrase "uphill task" is also structure of modification. The word "task" is the head and the word "uphill" is the modifier.



Datum P.14

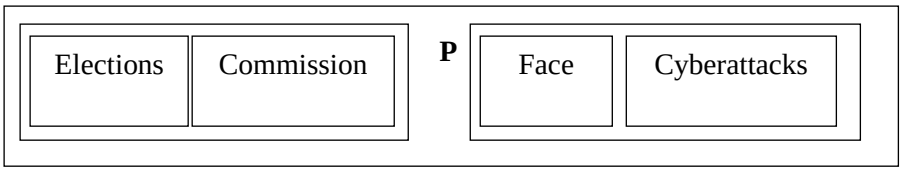
"Jokowi Woos Voters with Pre-Employment Card"

The sentence above indicates the structure of predication because it is included the subject "Jokowi" and the predicate "woos voters with pre-employment card". The predicate "woos voters with pre-employment card", there are three structure. The first "woos voters" is the structure of modification in the form of verb phrase. The word "voters" is the modifier of the head "woos". The second structure is structure of coordination in the form of prepositional phrase "with pre-employment card". The preposition "with" is a coordinator to connect the constituents "pre-employment card". Then, the third structure is the structure of modification in the phrase "pre-employment card". The head is the word "card" and the modifier is the word "pre-employment". The diagram of the sentence "Jokowi woos vooters with Pre-employement card" is as follow:



Datum P.15

"Elections Commission Faces Cyberattacks"



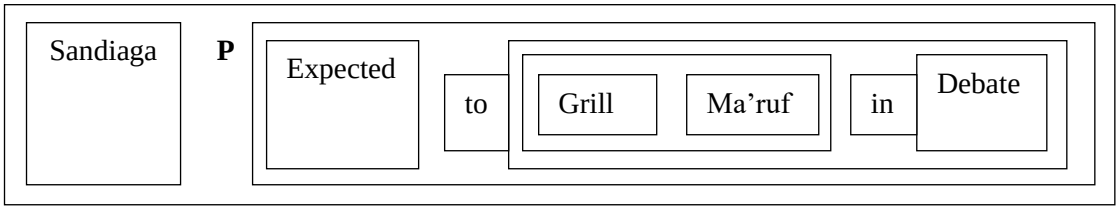
Based on the diagram, the sentence above indicates the structure of modification in the subject "election commission". The word "election" is the modifier of the head "commission". The sentence "Election Commission Faces Cyberattacks" is also included as the structure of predication with the subject "election commission" and the predicate "faces cyberattacks". The predicate is classified as the structure of modification in the form of verb phrase. The head is "faces" and the modifier is "cyberattacks".

Datum P.16

"Sandiaga Expected to Grill Ma'ruf in Debate"

The sentence above indicates the structure of predication. The subject is the word "Sandiaga" in the form of noun and the predicate is the phrase "expected to grill Ma'ruf in debate". The predicate "expected to grill Ma'ruf in debate" is in the form of verb by using the "to" infinitive". There is also the structure of modification in the verb phrase "grill Ma'ruf in debate". The verb "grill" is the head and the modifier is the phrase "Ma'ruf in debate". Besides, the phrase "in debate" is included as structure

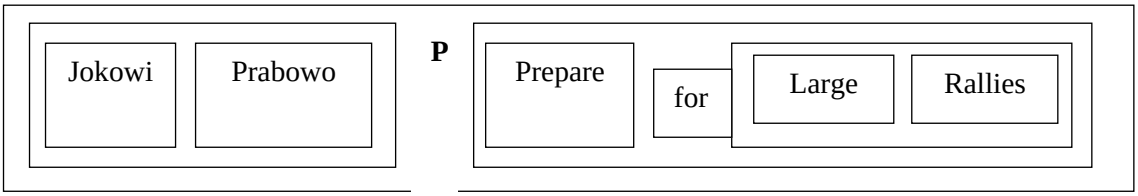
of complementation in the form of prepositional phrase. The preposition "in" is a complement that modifies the noun "divisions". The diagram of the sentence *"Sandiaga Expected to Grill Ma'ruf in Debate"* is as follow:



Datum P.17

"Jokowi, Prabowo Prepare for Large Rallies"

The sentence above indicates the structure of predication. The word "Jokowi, Prabowo" is the subject in the form of noun and the predicate is the phrase "prepare for large rallies". The predicate is included as the structure of modification. The phrase "for large rallies" is the modifier of the head "prepare". Then, the phrase "for large rallies" is also classified as structure of modification in the form of prepositional phrase. The word "for" is preposition in which the object of preposition is the phrase "large rallies". Then, the phrase "large rallies" is also the structure of modification where the head is "large" and the modifier is "rallies".



B. Discussion

After obtaining and analyzing the data based on W. Nelson Francis' theory, the most syntactic structure found in the headlines of the Jakarta Post is structure of predication. It is because the data consist of subject and predicate. In the data 1-25, it is found 2 kinds of syntactic structure, structure of modification and structure of predication. It is because the headlines consist of phrases and sentences. The selected sentences consist of subjet and predicate, also there are no coordinator in the sentences that shows the structure of coordination, then there are no complement that shows the structure of compementation.

While the structure of complementation and structure of coordination are not found in the whole data because based on Francis' theory of syntactic structure in the structure of complementation and coordination, structure of coordination consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units called by coordinators. These following words or phrases with coordinator (Francis, 1958) "and, but, not, or, nor, either….or, neither….nor, also, with, rather than, as well as, together, along with, both…and", and structure of complementation consists of combination and complement of words or phrases.

The whole sentence consists of simple sentence, where there is only one clause in the sentence. Besides, compound and compound-complex sentence consist of two or more clause using the coordinator "and" and it is called structure of coordinator. However, there is also the structure of coordination found in simple sentence, it happens because there is coordinator "with" in the

sentence. In conclusion, the types of the syntactic structure depend on the kinds of the sentence. If the types of sentence are compound and compound-complex sentences, then clearly it is included in the structure of coordination, as well as other sentences.

In the findings of analyzing the data, the researher found that the headlines of the Jakarta Post from February 1 until March 20, 2019, with the topic of the headline is political headline of presidential election are in the form of simple sentene. The result shows that structure of predication dominated the headlines with the amount of frequeny 18 sentences. Then, the structure of modification follows it with 7 sentences. The finding of this research is different from the previous studies because this research and the previous studies used the different object. For example, the finding of Wulandari research, she analyzed the syntactic structure that focused on its sentence structure and sentence construction. The result shows that compound sentence structure dominates the short story with the amount of frequency 24 in number. Then, compound-complex sentence structure follows it with 16 sentences.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher drew the conclusion from the finding of the analysis in the previous chapter. The conclusion is based on the research questions including the types of syntactic structure which are found in the headline of the Jakarta Post using Chinese Boxes theory. Then, the researcher also presents the suggestion for the next researcher.

A. Conclusion

From applying the syntactic structure in the headline of the Jakarta Post into Chinese Boxes above, the researcher found two patterns of syntactic structure. The Francis' theory and the Chinese Boxes system are used to analyze the data. Those are two patterns:

The first pattern is the structure of modification. In the headline of the Jakarta Post, the structure of modification consists of the head noun with modifier verb, noun, noun phrase, adjective, prepositional phrase, 'of' construction and structure of coordination. The head verb is with the modifier noun, noun phrase, prepositional phrase.

The second pattern is structure of predication. In the headline of the Jakarta Post, the researcher found the structure of predication consists of subject noun with the predicate verb. Besides, the researcher found the predicate in the form of structure of modification.

In conclusion, the syntactic pattern by using Chinese Boxes system is the way to analyze the sentence in order to know the extension of sentence because it can help the reader understand what the writer means.

B. Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher found several structural patterns which have been mentioned above. However, the researcher realizes that this research is far from perfect, so the researcher suggests further researchers to conduct the research in the same field that is more specific, because this research found two types of syntactic analysis in the political headline, it is suggested that the next researcher do the integrating semantics into syntactic analysis, so that it is not only understanding the word function, but the meaning of the words.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name : Viky Wahdatu Ummah

Place of Birth : Probolinggo

Date of Birth : October 3rd , 1995

Gender : Female

Religion : Islam

Addres : Jl. Condong Gang 2 RT/RW 007/001 Dusun Pesantren, Pajarakan Kulon, Pajarakan-Probolinggo.

No. Phone : 081336127758

E-mail : Vikyummah@gmail.com

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

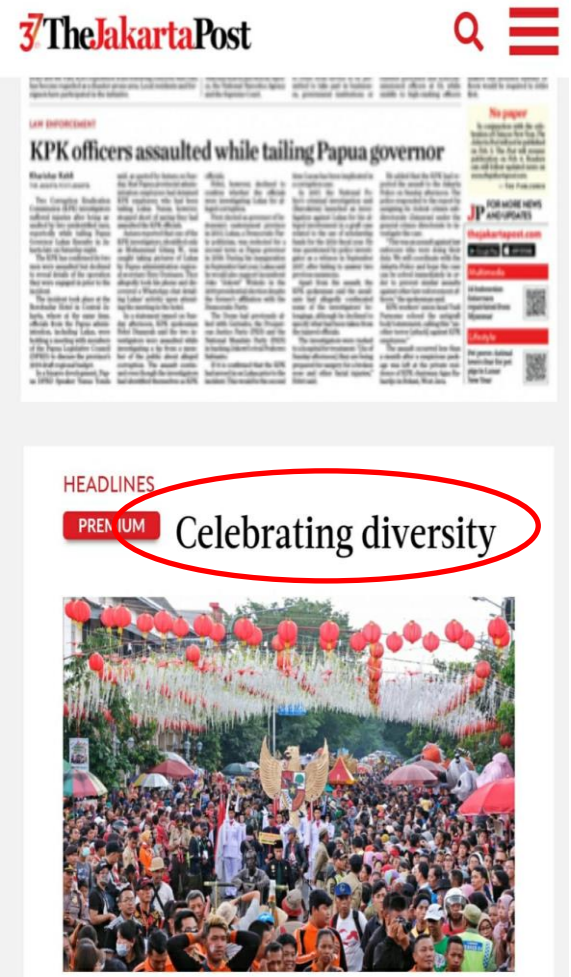
1. RA SALAFIYAH
2. MI SALAFIYAH
3. MTs SALAFIYAH
4. MA NURUL JADID

APPENDIX

Headlines of the Jakarta Post

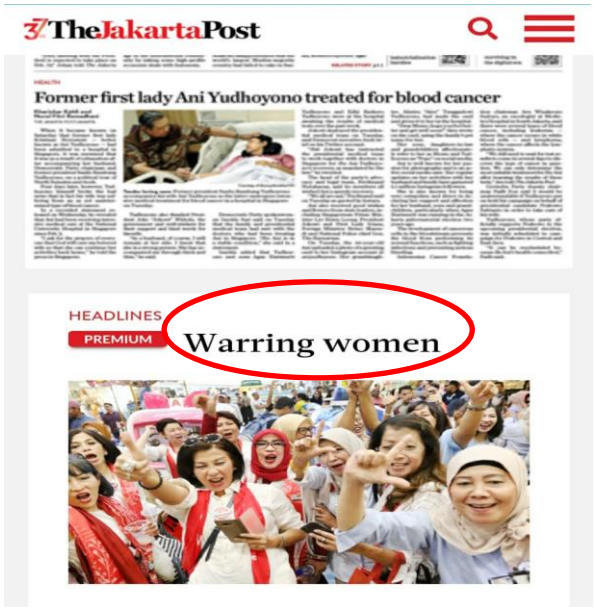
Structure Modification

Datum M.1



Datum M.2

Datum M.3



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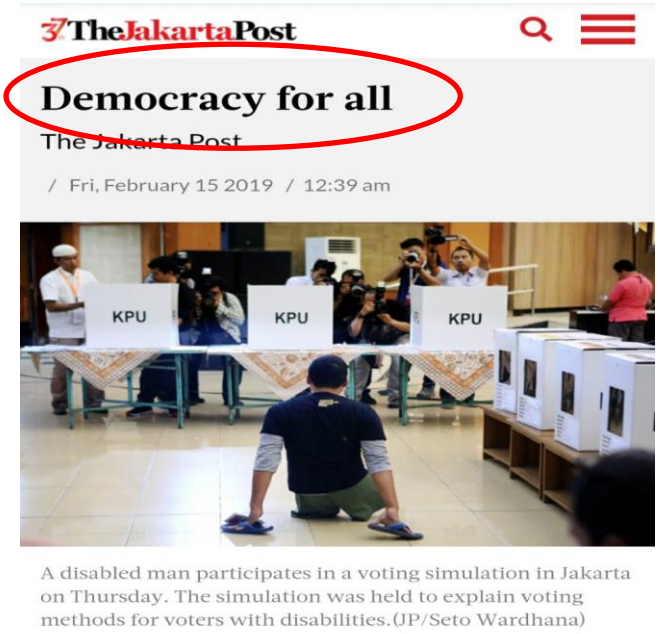
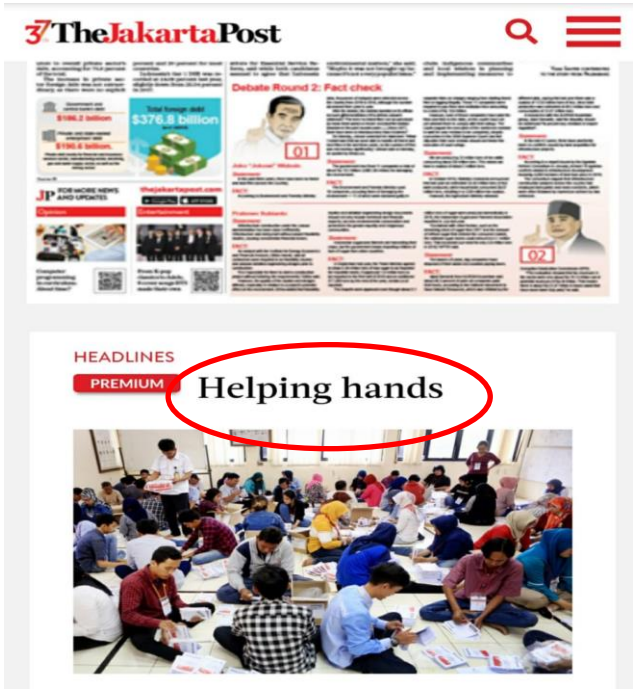


Datum M.5



Datum M.6

The Jakarta Post

Try out

The Jakarta Post

/ Wed, March 13 2019 / 12:30 am

General Elections Commission (KPU) chairman Arief Budiman (left) casts a ballot during a mock voting day at the KPU compound in Jakarta on Tuesday. The simulation was held to familiarize voters with the voting process, slated for April 17. (JP/Dhoni Setiawan)

Datum M.7

The Jakarta Post

Art of folding

The Jakarta Post

/ Fri, March 15 2019 / 12:22 am

Volunteers sort and fold ballots for the local legislative election at STT Mandala hall in Bandung, West Java, on Thursday. The job required some 650 volunteers to finish. (JP/Arya Dipa)

Datum M.8

The Jakarta Post

SOCCER
Spotlight on Salah to rediscover 'Victory' p.9

POLITICS
US says North Korea diplomacy 'very much alive' p.11

TRAVEL
Hiroshima: A thriving innovation hub p.20

Boeing faces worldwide probes

ELECTIONS
Ma'ruf, Sandiaga to face off in third debate

JP FOR MORE NEWS AND UPDATES
thejakartapost.com

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
4,000 Jakartans enjoy first day of MRT's trial run

Structure of Predication

Datum P.1

Datum P.2

Datum P.3

TheJakartaPost

Gerindra stonewalls PKS on deputy gubernatorial post

Satusan Atika
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Wed, February 13 2019 / 12:15 am

Akhmad Syaikhu (left) (Antara) - Agung Yulianto (Courtesy of Agung Yulianto)

A political tug of war between the Gerindra Party and the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) over which party should get the second-most important job in the capital drags on, with the two key opposition parties failing to come up

Datum P.4

TheJakartaPost

TRANSPORTATION

TRADE

JAZZ

Bawaslu becomes scapegoat for foul play

Eased rules to boost car exports

Journalist critical of Duterte freed on bail

Datum P.5

11:36 55%

thejakartapost.com/news/2019/02/15/j

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta candidates face intense competition

Fachrul Sidiq

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Fri, February 15 2019 / 12:26 am

Legislative elections – Jakarta electoral districts

Three hundreds and eleven legislative candidates in Jakarta are vying for 21 allocated seats in the House of Representatives.

The dapil (electoral districts) in the capital are considered among the toughest across the archipelago.

Well-known and long-time politicians are spread across three dapil, namely Dapil 1,

INGGRIS INDONESIA

Datum P.6 and P.7

The Jakarta Post

RECORD STORES
Last mainstream music outlets cling to life ›5

SOCCER
Arsenal loses at BATE as Chelsea, Napoli win in Europa League ›9

COMMERCE
Despite import controls trade deficit still problem ›13

JP FOR MORE NEWS AND UPDATES
thejakartapost.com

"Berjuang yang Menceraikan"

TANWIR MUHAMMADIYAH

Islamic group warns against deepening polarization

Candidates set for Round 2

Anang backs down on music bill

Datum P.8

Datum P.9

Datum P.10

The Jakarta Post

Jokowi calls on NU to combat hoaxes

India, Pakistan down each other's jets

Long, winding road for electric vehicle development

Datum P.11

The Jakarta Post

Deflation paves way for benign prices

Agus rises to fight political divisions

N. Korea, US vow to keep talking after Hanoi summit collapse

Datum P.12

The Jakarta Post

HEALTH
Dengue cases soar but KLB level not reached ,5

SOCCER
Jorginho fires Chelsea to victory as recalled Kepa shines ,9

EDUCATION
Jungle school: Making exchange in classrooms ,20

Silent procession

RI-Oz ties begin new chapter with CEPA

E-WALLET
State platform ready to compete in e-payment

JP FOR MORE NEWS AND UPDATES

Pollsters put Jokowi in pole position as election day approaches

Datum P.13

The Jakarta Post

Islamic parties face uphill task

RI must exploit trade pact with Australia: Experts

London patient becomes world's second AIDS cure hope

Datum P.14

The Jakarta Post

Ethiopia to send black boxes to Europe as questions mount

Sibolga blasts show JAD still threat

Jokowi woos voters with pre-employment card

Datum P.15

The Jakarta Post

CHAMPIONS LEAGUE
Premier League's 'fab four' dominate quarterfinals ›9

DIPLOMACY
Oman helps fill free citizen held hostage ›12

ARTS
BaCAA: An assembly of Indonesia's finest contemporary artists ›20

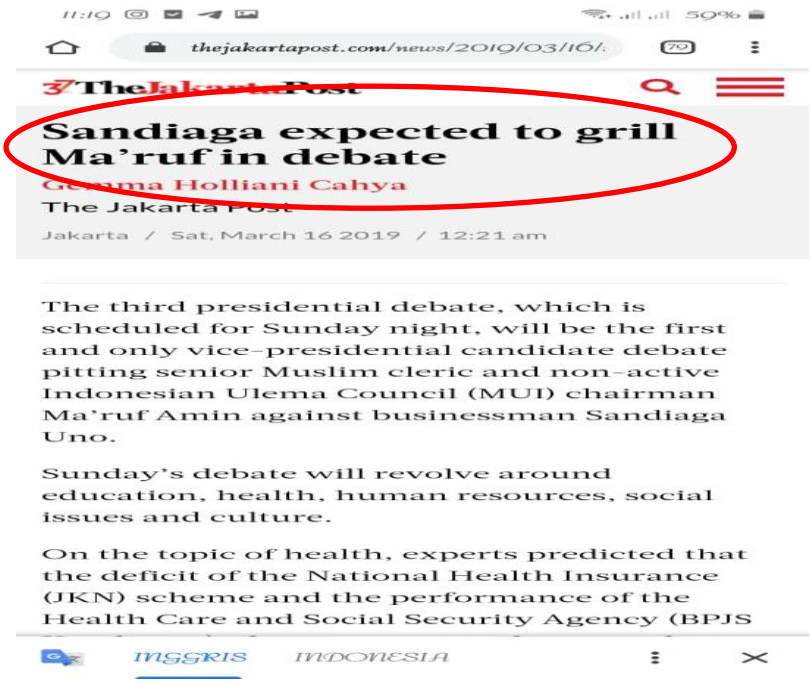
Art of folding

SOCIAL MEDIA
Facebook outage triggers soul searching

Electric cars way of future

Elections commission faces cyberattacks

Datum P.16



thejakartapost.com/news/2019/03/16/...

TheJakartaPost

Sandiaga expected to grill Ma'ruf in debate

Gemma Holliani Cahya
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Sat, March 16 2019 / 12:21 am

The third presidential debate, which is scheduled for Sunday night, will be the first and only vice-presidential candidate debate pitting senior Muslim cleric and non-active Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) chairman Ma'ruf Amin against businessman Sandiaga Uno.

Sunday's debate will revolve around education, health, human resources, social issues and culture.

On the topic of health, experts predicted that the deficit of the National Health Insurance (JKN) scheme and the performance of the Health Care and Social Security Agency (BPJS

INGGRIS INDONESIA

Datum P.17

TheJakartaPost

DISASTER CITY TOURISM

Billions on offer for Belt and Road

Jokowi, Prabowo prepare for large rallies

MRT to be inaugurated Sunday amid fare uncertainties