**SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON THE HEADLINES IN**

**NEW YORK TIMES IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS**

**OF MAY 2014 (1ST TO 14TH OF MAY)**

**THESIS**

Presented to Faculty of Islamic Education

Institute Islamic College of Tulungagung

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam In English Education Program



By

**RIJALUL GHAZIE**

**NIM.3213103026**

By

**ISNIA WULAN SUCI**

**NIM. 3213103019**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION**

**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE (IAIN)**

**TULUNGAGUNG**

**2014ADVISOR’S APPROVAL SHEET**

Thesis entitled “Syntactic Analysis on The Headlines in New York Times in The First Two Weeks of May 2014 (1st to 14th of May)” written by Isnia Wulan Suci NIM. 3213103019 had been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Tulungagung, August 15th 2014

Advisor,

**SUKARSONO, M.Pd.**

**NIP.19710514 200501 1 002**

Approved by

The Head of English Education Program

**ARINA SHOFIYA, M.Pd**

**NIP. 19770523 200312 2 002**

**BOARD OF THESIS EXAMINERS’ APPROVAL SHEET**

**SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON THE HEADLINES IN**

**NEW YORK TIMES IN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS**

**OF MAY 2014 (1ST TO 14TH OF MAY)**

THESIS

BY

**ISNIA WULAN SUCI**

**NIM: 3213103019**

Has been approved by the Board of Examiners on **………………..**

as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)

**Board of Thesis Examiners Tanda Tangan**

**The Chair:**

Dr. Ahmad Zainal Abidin, M. A …………………

NIP. 19740213 199903 1 002

**Main Examiner :**

Dr. Susanto, S.S, M. Pd …………………

NIP. 19730831 199903 1 002

**The Secretary :**

Faizatul Istiqomah, M. Ed …………………

NIP. 19791220 200912 2 001

**Approved by,**

**Dean of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Education**

**IAIN Tulungagung**

**Dr. H. Abd. Aziz, M.Pd.I**

**NIP. 19720601 200003 1 002**

**MOTTO**

**“Working hard is important,**

**but there is something**

**that matters even more,**

**believing in yourself.”**

**~Harry Potter~**

**DEDICATION**

**This thesis is proudly dedicated to:**

Her beloved parents whom she devotes her entire live for.

All relatives for care and support they all always give her.

Lecturers for guidance and knowledge they have shared her.

Her fellows TBI A for every spirit and laughter they all have brought into her life during their beauty of togetherness.

And all people she can’t mention one by one for their merits until she can attain this point.

**DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP**

Name : ISNIA WULAN SUCI

NIM : 3213103019

Faculty : Islamic Education Department (Tarbiyah)

Program : English Education Program (TBI)

Date of birth : Trenggalek, March 6th 1992

Address : Ds. Ngadirenggo-Kec.Pogalan- Kab. Trenggalek. RT 09/RW 04

States that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the partial of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam entitled : “*Syntactic Analysis on The Headlines in New York Times in The First Two Weeks of May 2014 (1st to 14th of May)*” is my original work. It doesn’t corporate and plagiarize any material previously written or published by another person, except those indicate in quotations and references. Due to the fact that I am the only person who takes responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim.

 Tulungagung, August 15th 2014

 **ISNIA WULAN SUCI**

**ABSTRACT**

Wulan Suci, Isnia. Register Number Student. 321303019. 2014. *Syntactic Analysis on The Headlines in New York Times in The First Two Weeks of May 2014 (1st to 14th of May)*. Thesis. English Education Program. State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung. Advisor: Sukarsono, M.Pd.

Keywords: Syntactic categories, Phrase structure tree, Phrase structure

pattern

Human as a social being needs to interact and communicate with others in the society. The intention in communicating with others is many, which one of those are to get and to exchange information. The media used in communication are also various. As an international language, English is used in many online news, one of the most famous of all is *The New York Times*. Regarding with online news, the advantage is not only to increase people’s information but also to enlarge their knowledge, especially for the EFL students. As for the EFL students, it can increase their vocabulary and provide them with the larger scope of reading material. In this research, the researcher focused the analysis on the Syntactic categories, Phrase Structure Trees and Phrase Structure rules. It is necesary to know the class word (syntactic category), what this certain word belongs to. This is to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding. Phrase structure trees allow us to break down a sentence until the very base construction, in this case is syntactic and lexical categories so that we will find out what class a word is in a sentence. Later, the researcher expects to find out the sentence/phrase structure patterns occurred in the New York Times headline to know the trend of language structure used in the headlines.

 The statement of research problems are: 1) What phrase structure patterns are found in New York Times headlines? 2) What phrase structure pattern most frequently occurred in New York Times headlines?

 Hence, the purposes of this research are: 1)To know the phrase structure

patterns found in New York Times headlines. 2) To know the most frequent phrase structure pattern occurred in New York Times headlines.

The method used in this research was generated to quantitative research in reason of that the analysis was dealing with number as well of percentage. The researcher analyzed the headline by using phrase structure tree pattern based on phrase structure rule to find the trend of sentence pattern occurred. Thus, the approach again was specified into descriptive quantitative. Later, the data percentage was used to uncover what kind of phrase structure patterns are found on the headlines in *The New York Times* and what phrase structure pattern most frequently occurs.

The research findings show that the most frequent phrase structure pattern

occurred in *The New York Times* article’s headlines in the first two weeks of May was the pattern of S 🡪 NP VP. This type of pattern was found 83 times among 192 total of headlines analyzed by the researcher with the percentage of 43%. The next type of phrase structure tree was NP 🡪 (Art) N (PP) that occurred with 18 occurrances and percentage of 9,4%. The third type of phrase structure occurred was NP 🡪 N (PP) with 13 occurrances and percentage of 6,8%. Next was the pattern of S 🡪 NP (Aux) VP happened to be the fourth type of pattern with 10 occurrances and percentage of 5%. Other types of phrase structure occurred were below 10 occurrances with the percentage below 5% among the total percentage. The least patterns occurr are the pattern of VP 🡪 V (PP), VP 🡪 V (TP), NP 🡪 (Adj) N (N), NP 🡪 (Art) (Det) (Adj) N, and PP 🡪 Prep NP (VP) with only one occurrance of each and percentage of 0,5%.

**ABSTRAK**

Wulan Suci, Isnia. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa. 3213103019. 2014. *Syntactic Analysis on The Headlines in New York Times in The First Two Weeks of May 2014 (1st to 14th of May)*. Skripsi. Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Institute Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Tulungagung. Dosen Pembimbing : Sukarsono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci *: Syntactic categories, Phrase structure tree, Phrase structure pattern*

Manusia sebagai makhluk sosial perlu berinteraksi dan berkomunikasi dengan orang lain dalam masyarakat. Tujuan berkomunikasi bermacam-macam, salah satunya adalah untuk memperoleh informasi dan bertukar informasi. Media yang digunakan dalam komunikasi pun beragam. Sebagai bahasa internasional, bahasa Inggris digunakan di berbagai berita *online*, salah satu yang paling dikenal adalah *The New York Times.* Mengenai berita *online*, manfaat yang diberikan bukan hanya untuk menambah informasi tetapi juga untuk memperluas pengetahua, khususnya untuk pelajar EFL. Bagi para pelajar EFL, berita *online* berpotensi meningkatkan kosakata bahasa Inggris mereka dan memfasilitasi mereka dengan materi bacaan yang berskala lebih luas. Pada penelitian ini, peneliti berfokus pada *Syntactic categories, Phrase Structure Trees* dan *Phrase Structure rules.* Penting bagi para pelajar EFL untuk mengetahui kelas kata, kata tertentu masuk dalam kategori apa. Hal ini untuk mencegah kemungkinan terjadinya kesalahpahaman dalam berkomunikasi. Diagram pohon membantu kita menguraikan kalimat sampai bagian dasar penyusunnya, dalam hal ini adalah kategori sintaksis dan leksikal sehingga kita tahu kelas kata apa saja yang menyusun suatu kalimat. Selanjutnya, peneliti bertujuan menemukan pola kalimat/frasa yang muncul di judul artikel *The New York Times* untuk mengetahui tren struktur bahasa yang digunakan. Formulasi masalah dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) Pola struktur frasa seperti apa yang ditemukan di judul artikel *The New York Times*? 2) Pola struktur frasa apakah yang paling sering muncul di judul artikel *The New York Times*?

 Berdasarkan formulasi masalah di atas, maka tujuan penelitian ini adalah: 1) Untuk mengetahui pola struktur frasa yang ditemukan di judul artikel *The New York Times*. 2) Untuk mengetahui pola struktur frasa yang paling sering muncul di judul artikel *The New York Times*.

Metode penelitian ini diklasifikasikan sebagai quantitatif karena analisa yang dilakukan berhubungan dengan angka dan juga presentase. Peneliti menganalisa judul menggunakan pola *phrase stucture tree* berdasarkan *phrase structure rule* untuk mengetahui tren dari pola kalimat yang terjadi. Dengan demikian, pendekatan dalam penelitian ini dispesifikasikan dalam kuantitatif deskriotif. Selanjutnya, presentase data digunakan untuk mengetahui jenis pola frasa kalimat yang ditemukan di *The New York Times* dan pola kalimat apa yang paling sering muncul.

 Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola yang paling sering muncul dalam judul artikel *The New York Times* dalam dua minggu awal bulan Mei adalah pola S 🡪 NP VP. Tipe pola ini muncul sebanyak 83 kali dari total 192 judul yang dianalisa peneliti dengan presentase 43%. Tipe pola yang muncul selanjutnya adalah NP 🡪 (Art) N (PP) yang muncul sebanyak 18 kali dan presentase 9,4%. Tipe pola ketiga yang muncul adalah NP 🡪 N (PP) yang muncul sebanyak 13 kali dengan presentase 6,8%. Selanjutnya adalah pola S 🡪 NP (Aux) VP dengan kemunculan sebanyak 10 kali dan presentase 5%. Tipe pola-pola yang lain muncul kurang dari 10 kali dengan presentase di bawah 5% dari total presentase. Tipe pola yang paling sedikit muncul diantaranya adalah pola VP 🡪 V (PP), VP 🡪 V (TP), NP 🡪 (Adj) N (N), NP 🡪 (Art) (Det) (Adj) N, and PP 🡪 Prep NP (VP) dengan satu kali kemunculan dan presentase 0,5%.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**I**n the name of Allah SWT The Most Beneficent and The Most Merciful. All praises are to Allah SWT for all the blesses so that the writer can accomplish this thesis. In addition, may Peace and Salutation be given to the prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who has taken all human being from the darkness to the lightness.

The writer would like to express her genuine gratitudes to :

1. Dr. Maftukhin, M.Ag., the Chief of IAIN Tulungagung for his permission to write this thesis.
2. Arina Shofiya, M.Pd., the Head of English Education Program who has given her some information so the writer can accomplish this thesis.
3. Sukarsono, M.Pd., the writer’s thesis advisor, for his invaluable guidance, suggestion, and feedback during the completion of this thesis.
4. All of her lecturers, especially Dr. Susanto, S.S, M. Pd and Bu Faizatul Istiqomah, M. Ed who have shared their useful knowledge, experiences, and given her a help so she can accomplish this thesis on time.
5. All people who can’t be mentioned one by one who help her in finishing this thesis.

The writer realizes that this research is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be gladly accepted.

Tulungagung, August 15th 2014

The Researcher

**TABLE OF CONTENT**

Cover i

Advisor’s Approval Sheet ii

Board of examiner’s approval sheet iii

Motto iv

Dedication v

Declaration of Authorship vi

Abstract vii

Abstrak ix

Acknowledgement xi

Table of Contents xii

List of Appendixes xiv

**CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

1. Background of the Research 1
2. Statement of Research Problems 6
3. Objectives of the Research 6
4. Significance of the Research 7
5. Scope and Limitation of the Research 8
6. Definition of Key Terms 8

**CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

1. Communication and Mass Media 10
2. Syntax 13
3. Syntactic Analysis 20
4. Structural Ambiguity 20
5. Recursion 20
6. Symbol Used in Syntactic Description 21
7. Tree Diagram 23
8. Syntactic Categories 25
9. Phrase Structure Rule 26
10. Complement Phrase 31
11. Transformation 33
12. Review of Related Research 35

**CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

1. Research Design 38
2. Population and Sample of the Research 39
3. Research Instrument 39

D. Data Collecting Method 40

E. Data and Data Source 40

1. Data Analysis 41

**CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS**

1. Findings 42
2. The Phrase Structure Pattern 43
3. Frequency and Percentage 81
4. Discussion 83

**CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

1. Conclusion 85
2. Suggestion 87

**REFERENCES 89**

**APPENDIXES**

**LIST OF APPENDIXES**

Appendix 1 : List of headlines in The New York Times

Appendix 2 : Counselor Card (Kartu Bimbingan)

Appendix 3 : Curriculum Vitae of the researcher