**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



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**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.

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**ABSTRACT**

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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%.

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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

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