

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Journalists must have a broad range of knowledge and strong language abilities because they are relied upon by the public to convey facts from news that has been published. Additionally, grammar proficiency is needed to create news. Because a journalist can influence or generate public opinion, which has the potential to move a very big amount of power, the career of journalism is one that is quite weighty and vital.

News writers with the necessary skills, commonly referred to as journalists, are needed for newspapers and news publications. Because a journalist can influence or generate public opinion, which has the potential to move a very big amount of power, the career of journalism is one that is quite weighty and vital.

The science of compiling sentences is called the grammar in which sentences must comply with the rules in their rigid and absolute layout. This knowledge is part of the syntax. Syntax is a sub-discipline of linguistics. Syntax regulates the position of words in their use. However, in contrast to grammar which is rigid, the syntax itself is flexible and dynamic and prioritizes messages that are conveyed to the interlocutor properly

In syntax, students do not only learn about sentences. However, learn about symbols and sentence forms. It aims to make it easier for language learners to understand the ins and outs of the language being studied

Basically, in English sentences are divided into four types, namely present, past, future and past future. These 4 aspects are the benchmarks of time. Present is defined as activities or events that occur at this time, past is defined as events that were carried out in the past, and future is defined as activities or events that occur in the future. Meanwhile, the past future is defined as an activity or activity that occurred in the past and its nature will occur or simply in Bahasa, it is defined as "*tadinya aku akan ..., tadi dia akan...*".

Differences in ethnicity, state and religion are one of the arts in life. And in each of these differences, there are many differentiating aspects, both customs, culture, habits and even language. Language is one of the biggest differences shared by ethnicity, nation, state and even religion, just like the Sundanese who speak Sundanese and the Javanese who speak Javanese. Even though they are on the same island, the customs, culture, habits and even the language used are very different.

Language cannot be separated from the vocabulary. The more vocabulary a person has, the person is identified as having high intelligence and good understanding. Because a person's intelligence can be measured by their level of understanding. And that understanding is related to interpreting a word in a sentence, phrase or utterance. For example, in a sentence that expresses an

activity in the past. Without mentioning "Yesterday" but the listener hears a word, phrase or sentence with a "simple past tense" structure, the speech partner will interpret that the incident occurred in the past.

Talking about tenses or sentences, these two things are closely related. As is known, a sentence has 4 forms, namely simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. These types are usually categorized based on the level of length and difficulty of the sentence. An example of a simple sentence is "this is Budi". However, if the sentence is complexly made like this "the person wearing the red shirt, blue jeans, sunglasses and black shoes is Budi". From the two sentences, it can be seen the level of difficulty in making sentences.

Tenses are rules used in grammar. Tenses have a rigid nature in their use because in their application they explain the use of time. There are 4 types of tenses, namely simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous, each of which has 4 branches, such as in simple form divided into 4 categories, namely simple present, simple past, simple future and simple past future. Then, continuous has the present continuous, past continuous, future continuous and past future continuous. Or perfect form, there are present perfect, past perfect, future perfect and past future perfect. And finally, the perfect continuous form is the present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous, future perfect continuous and past future perfect continuous.

Each type and branch of these tenses has a function, such as the simple form stating a short, concise and clear sentence. Continuous use to describe

current events. The use of the perfect form to explain activities that have occurred. And perfect continuous to explain the activity that is happening in the context of the activity that has been done.

And the use of present, past, future and past future is used to express time, such as the present form to explain activities that are currently being carried out. The past form is used to describe an activity in the past. The future form is used to express future activities. And the past future is used to express activities that will be carried out but in the context of happening in the past.

The use of these tenses is also harmonized with the active or passive form of a sentence. The active sentence is a sentence in which the subject does work and the passive form is the subject is subject to a job, an example of the active form is "Budi takes the ball" and the passive form in the sentence is "Ball is taken by Budi". There are significant differences. In the active sentence, it uses verb 1 while in the passive form, it uses verb 3 and is accompanied by a particular.

In this study, the author will raise the topic of the use of "participle phrase." The participle phrase is the participle form to meet with adjective phrase, noun phrase, adverb phrase or simple clause. There is an interesting factor in this form in which the present participle form has the same form with gerund. But they have the difference function. In the participle phrase, the participle form meets with noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase or simple clause. But in gerund form, it is the verb to have been a noun.

This participle phrase is divided into two types, both active and passive. And it is classified into two characteristics, present and past. This is something that must be criticized because unconsciously it is often found the use of participle phrases at the elementary school level, before elementary school students are familiar with writing sentences, for example listening to music, doing the homework, reading a book, etc.

However, in this research, the writer will not only discuss about "participle phrase" but it will target the effective use of "participle phrase" in some news of digital news platform. Consider the following two examples:

1. That may sound like a possible scenario **involving Donald Trump and his COVID-19 diagnosis. (p17)**

In the sentence above, the writer found the word "involving" which are words that refer to the topic of this research about participle phrase. This word can be said as participle, because participle is a verb form who has a function as adjective which modified a noun and pronoun. Participle is divided into two type, past and present.

The type of present participle is always followed by the suffix -ing as a time marker in describing the sentence. For the past, it will be always followed by suffix -Ed. And the function it same like present participle. Back to the word "involving", it can be said this word is the type of present participle because it followed by suffix -ing. Because this research is talk about participle who has phrase, the word "involving" in here has a phrase too to explain more clearly about that word.

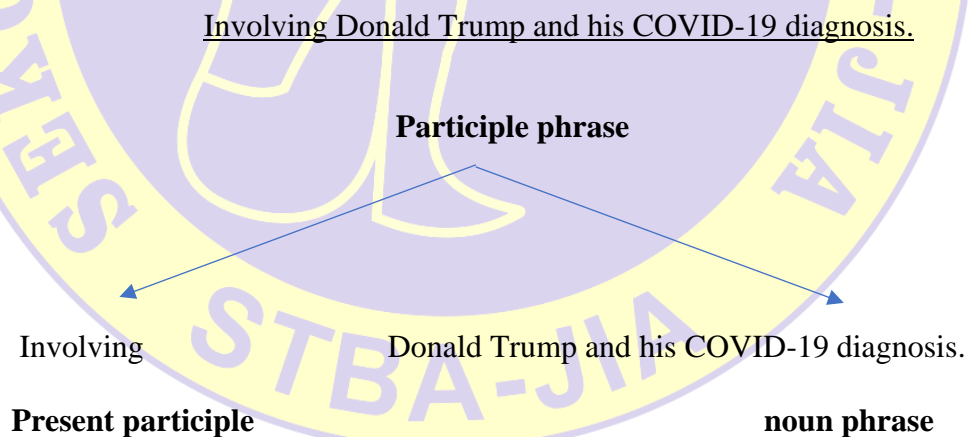
The function of phrase in here is to explain more obviously about the activities or meaning in the word “involving”. The writer found a sentence that shown phrase after the word participle, it is “Donald Trump and his COVID-19 diagnosis.” explaining what happened to Donald Trump sounds like a scenario. And this became a media suspicion.

Based on the explanation there is a participle phrase, namely:

Involving Donald Trump and his COVID-19 diagnosis.

The phrase in question is after the word “involving”, it is “Donald Trump and his COVID-19 diagnosis.” This can be explained through the tree diagram below:

Figure 1.1



Based on the tree diagram above it can be take the conclusion that the sentence *Involving Donald Trump and his COVID-19 diagnosis* is the type of present participle phrase in the form of passive sentence. This type in this datum due to several factors is present participle. However, the

smallest element of sentence-making that is still related to the phrase, is the word. In essence, in a language, words are divided into several types, namely nouns, adverbs, adjectives and verbs. And all these words have their respective functions. This verb is used to express an activity, for example running, eating and sleeping. Noun has a function as a subject or object in a sentence. Nouns are synonymous with words whose objects can be touched, touched, and seen, for example balls, radios and even cars. Meanwhile, adjective is a word whose object can only be seen and felt, for example red, cold and handsome. Adverb is a type of word which expresses information, such as place, atmosphere and time, for example morning, market, and airport. These 4 types of words are the basic categories in the division of words to make a phrase.

Phrases are combinations of words that do not have a predicate. That is, a phrase only consists of one function, it can consist of a subject only, or it can also only consist of a verb or it can start with a preposition. Phrases are linguistic units that do not have characteristics or functional limits as clauses so that the level of the phrase is below the clause but also above the word. Phrases consist of several words and physically fill the slots at the clause level. Phrases always consist of free morphemes that cannot be separated. If one element of the phrase is separated, then the meaning of a sentence will change.

There are many types of phrases in a language. However, there are three main phrases in a language, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases

and adverb phrases. A noun phrase is a collection of words accompanied by a noun, for example: a blue book, a black car or a cute cat. Then, an adjective phrase is a collection of words accompanied by an adjective, for example: very funny, so hard or do love. And an adverb phrase is a collection of words that describe brief information about the existence of something, for example: in the airport, at seven o'clock, on my book

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

According to the research questions, the objectives of this research can be stated as follows:

- a. What are types of participle phrase in the sentence found in “Al Jazeera News” Selected Articles?
- b. What are the phrase structures of participle phrase in “Al Jazeera News” Selected Articles?

2. Scope of the Research

Researcher will analyze about the type of participle who has phrase in article “Al Jazeera News”. After classifying the type of participle in the sentence who has phrase, the writer will present the three diagrams as a conclusion in the data. Also, the researcher is doing this research to get answers to the questions that have been asked in the question of the research. The method of this research is qualitative research that

concentrates on the effectiveness of the use of “participle phrase”. It is hoped to make it easier for further researchers to develop this research. This study uses the tree diagram method by *Noel Burton-Roberts* tree diagram is a concept that sorts a group of objects based on the similarity of basic properties. This method is effective for categorizing word classes. Then compare between one word with other words.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

According to the research questions, the objectives of this research can be stated as follows:

- a. To show the type of participle in the sentence who has phrase that found in the article “Al Jazeera News” Selected Articles.
- b. To explain the phrase structure rules of participle phrase in “Al Jazeera News” Selected Articles.

2. Significances of the Research

From this study, the writer hopes there will be some benefits that can take from this research. The advantages that wish the reader can take the writer are divided into two parts those are theoretical and practical benefits.

Theoretically, the writer hopes this study can contribute to the linguistic field. Especially, in the study of semantics. It can also help the other writer do more research about participle phrase that can be found in any platform for object of the research.

Practically, the writer hopes this study can help to improve the knowledge of the reader about the syntax field. So, the reader not just only understands the type of participle, but they also know the form of participle phrase.

D. Operational Definitions

1. Syntax

Sub-science of linguistics which studies the structure of words and elements of sentence building. These components include words and phrases. And all these components are divided by word class and phrase class.

2. Phrase

A collection of words consisting of word classes. Phrases can be used as subjects, predicates, objects or descriptions. Phrases are not accompanied by a subject, but it can be a subject.

3. Sentence

A collection of several phrases and words is called a sentence. It is a series that has a purpose and a purpose. Sentences have various forms, such as simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound complex sentences.

4. Part of Speech

It is a class of words, each of which has a function. There are main parts of speech, namely nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives. All parts of

speech can be used as subject, object, predicate or description in a sentence.

5. Participle Phrase

Participle phrase blend between participle (present and past participle) with modifier.

6. Present Participle

Present participle is a participle to get form from “simple present continuous”. It has a form “verb 1 is given suffix –ing”.

7. Past Participle

Past participle is a participle to get form from “simple perfect, perfect continuous and passive voice”. It has a form “verb 3”.

8. Tree Diagram

An illustrator to show the hierarchy of a sentence to indicate their grammatical categories and grammatical functions.

9. Al Jazeera News

Al Jazeera News is a news platform from Doha, Qatar which discusses news in the world and the Middle East. It presents the fastest report on the latest facts or ideas that are factual, interesting or important to the public through various media, such as television, radio, social media, applications, etc.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means how this paper orders perfectly.

The thesis is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction consists of a background of the research, question, and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research which contain the writer choose an object and the reason why the writer chooses the title for their research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical Description contains the theories used by the researcher to analyze data which consist of syntax, sentences, clause, phrase, tense, participle phrase, al Jazeera and research of the relevance which shows the previous researches that had been conducted.

Chapter III Research Methodology explains Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, and Data Source.

Chapter IV Analysis Data involves Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion includes Conclusion and Suggestion.