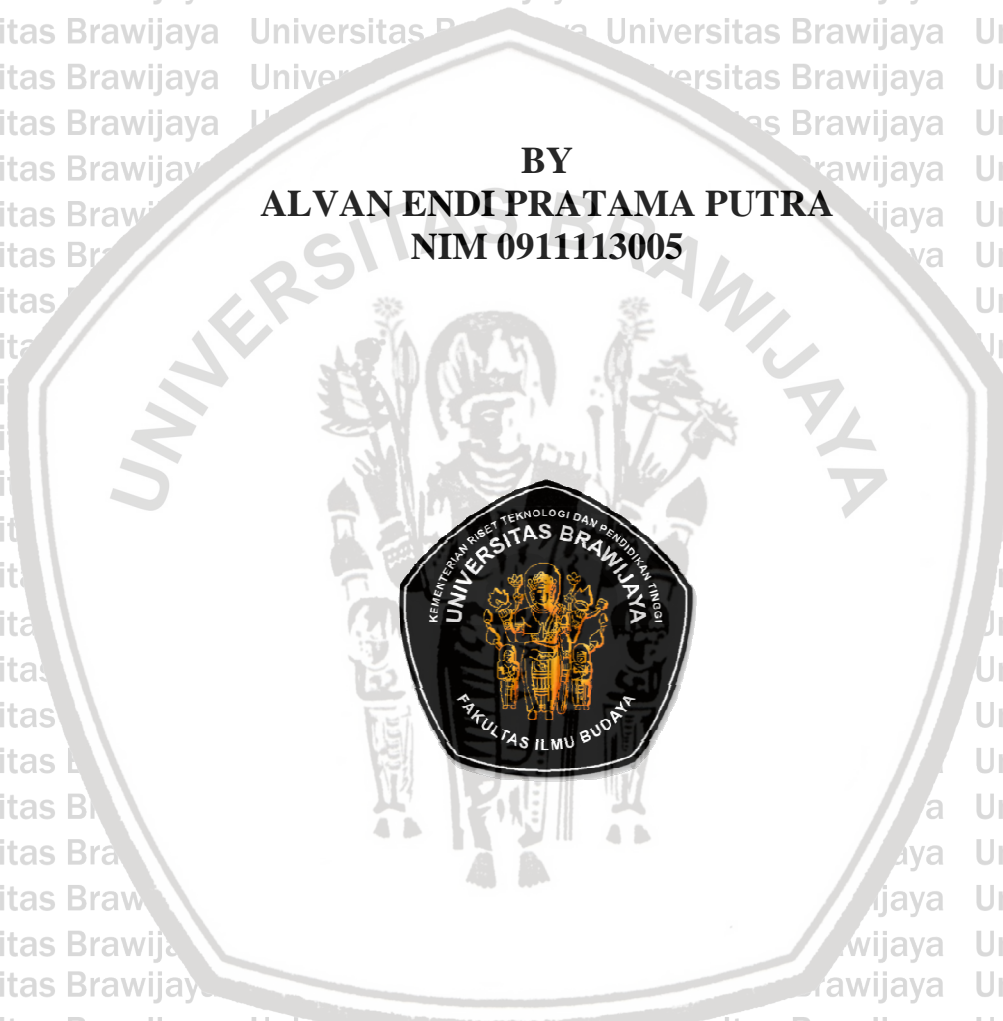


**SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST'S  
"TEXT YOUR SAY"**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

BY  
**ALVAN ENDI PRATAMA PUTRA**  
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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

**2016**

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"TEXT YOUR SAY"**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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Malang, 10 August 2016



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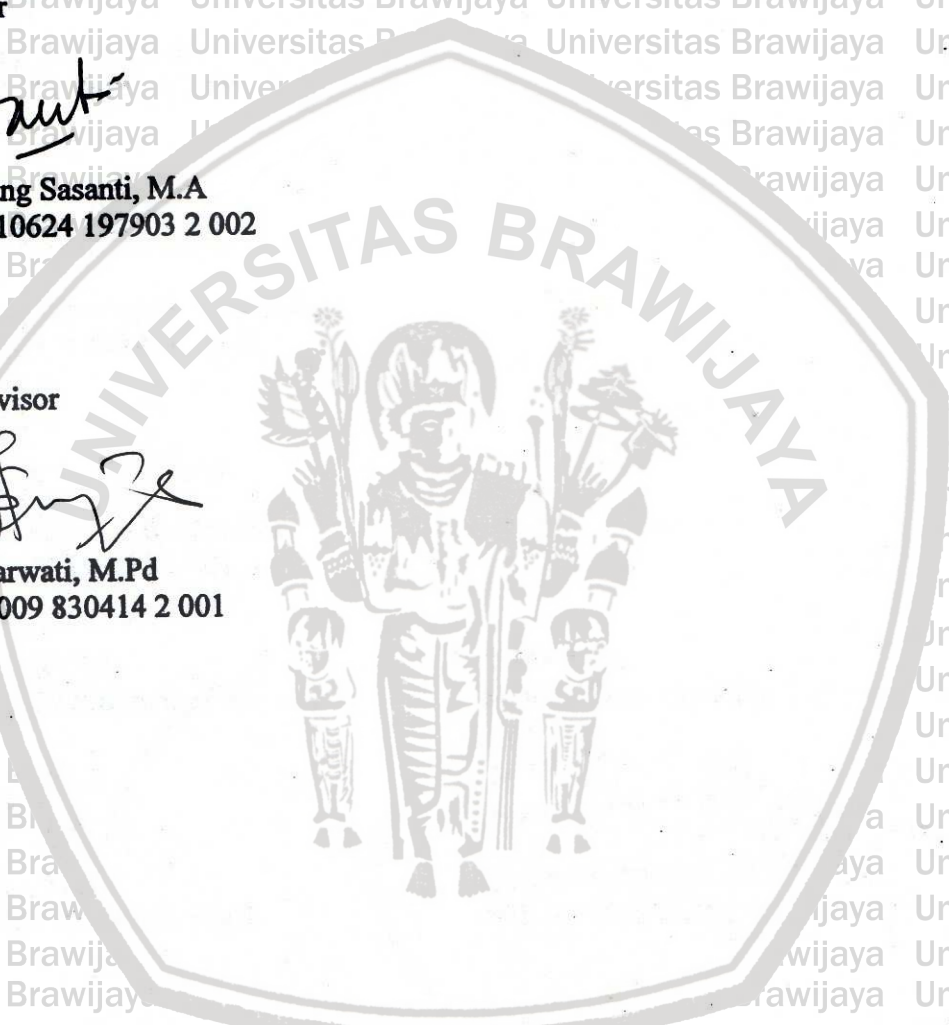


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The Researcher

## ABSTRACT

Putra, Alvan Endi Pratama. 2016. **“Syntactical Analysis on The Jakarta Post’s *Text Your Say*”**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya.  
Supervisor : Endang Sasanti, Co-Supervisor : Emy Sudarwati

Keyword: syntax, tree diagram, transformational grammar, comment

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies the sentence structures. One of the sentence types which can be analyzed is written comment. Traditionally, comment is a verbal response to something. But nowadays, comment is not always in oral form but also in written form. Due to the development of technology, texting is now a primary habit in writing. The researcher analyzed the syntactic structure of readers’ comments in online media. One of them is The Jakarta Post which has a special section to receive comments from people regarding to the latest issue called *Text Your Say*. Then the researcher chose 2 interesting topics according to some criteria; they are *End of direct election?* and *RI’s quest for visa-free status in Schengen*. This research is conducted to find out what syntactic structures are used in the comment sentences of The Jakarta Post’s *Text Your Say* by using transformational grammar.

Regarding that, this research used qualitative approach and in collecting the data the saturation data theory is used to eliminate similar characteristics of the data. Then the researcher chose 10 comments in total from those topics.

The researcher found out that the transformational grammar in the deep structure that were dominantly applied on the data were interrogative transformation ( $Q + NP + tense + (Aux, be) + X \Rightarrow tense + (Aux, be) + NP + X$ ) and negative transformation ( $Neg + X + tense + (Aux, be) + Y \Rightarrow X + tense + (Aux, be) + not + Y$ ) as the rule in tree diagram.

The researcher also suggests that the next researcher analyze sentences more in social media or online website by using Hallidayan systemic functional grammar since there are not many scholars who conduct a research by using that kind of theory.

## ABSTRAK

Putra, Alvan Endi Pratama. 2016. “Analisis Sintaksis pada *Text Your Say* dari *The Jakarta Post*”. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing I : Endang Sasanti, Pembimbing II : Emy Sudarwati

Keyword: sintaksis, diagram pohon, tata bahasa transformasional, komentar

Sintaksis merupakan cabang ilmu linguistik yang mempelajari tentang struktur kalimat. Salah satu jenis kalimat yang bisa dianalisis adalah berupa komentar tertulis. Biasanya komentar merupakan sebuah respon secara lisan akan sesuatu. Namun sekarang ini bentuk komentar tak hanya berupa lisan tapi juga berupa tulisan. Dikarenakan perkembangan teknologi sekarang ini, masyarakat lebih terbiasa mengirim pesan teks. Peneliti ingin menganalisis struktur sintaksis dari kalimat komentar orang-orang di media daring seperti *The Jakarta Post* yang memiliki rubrik tersendiri untuk menampung komentar masyarakat terhadap isu yang tengah hangat. Kemudian peneliti memilih 2 topik menarik dengan berbagai kriteria yaitu *End of direct election?* dan *RI's quest for visa-free status in Schengen*. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk mencari tahu struktur sintaksis apa saja yang digunakan dalam kalimat komentar *Text Your Say* dari *The Jakarta Post* dengan menggunakan tata bahasa transformasional.

Berkaitan dengan itu peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam penelitian ini dan dalam pengumpulan datanya peneliti menggunakan *theory of saturation data* untuk memilah data-data yang memiliki karakteristik yang sama. Kemudian peneliti mengambil total sebanyak 10 komentar dari kedua topik tersebut.

Peneliti menemukan bahwa tata bahasa transformasional yang dominan diterapkan di dalam *deep structure* pada data tersebut adalah *interrogative transformation* ( $Q + NP + tense + (Aux, be) + X \Rightarrow tense + (Aux, be) + NP + X$ ) dan *negative transformation* ( $Neg + X + tense + (Aux, be) + Y \Rightarrow X + tense + (Aux, be) + not + Y$ ) beserta aturannya dalam diagram pohon.

Peneliti juga menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk lebih meneliti struktur kalimat dalam media daring dengan menggunakan teori *functional grammar* oleh Halliday karena masih belum banyak yang melakukan penelitian dengan menggunakan teori tersebut.



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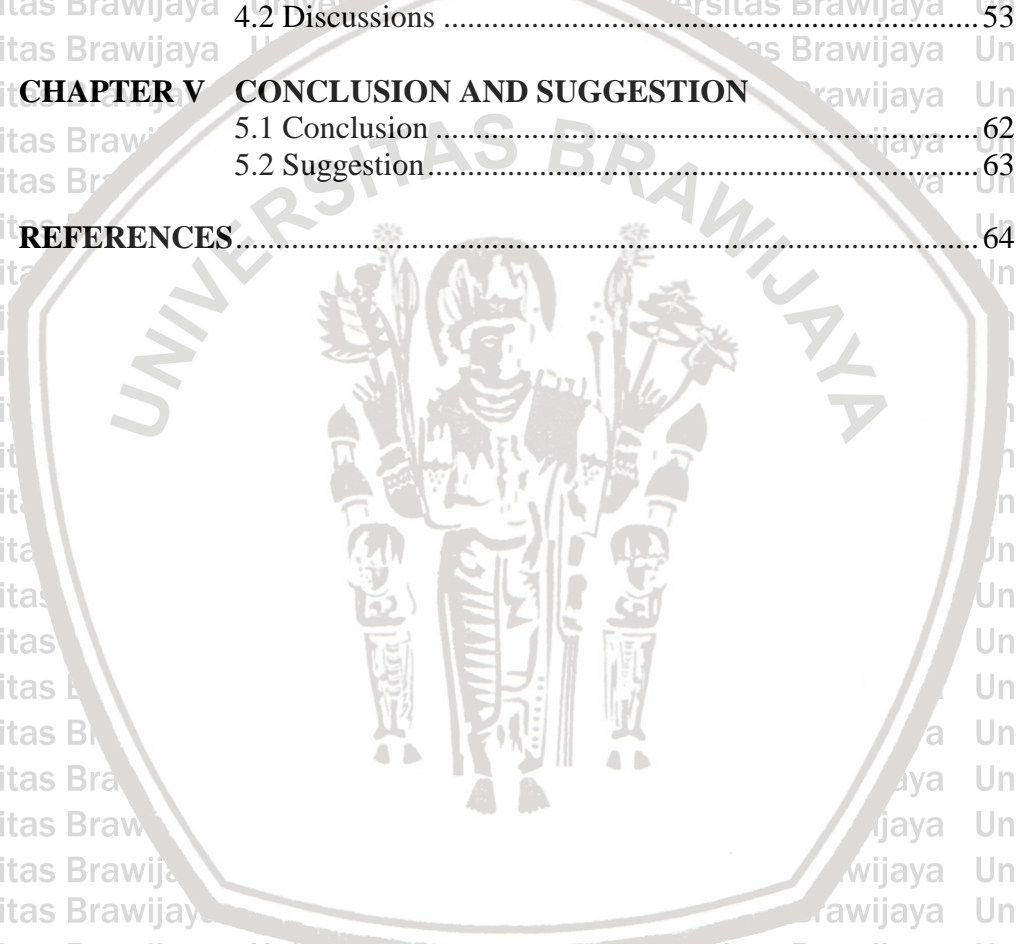
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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of the study which includes background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of communications. According to Chaer & Agustina (1995, p.14) language is a tool of communication or interaction tool which is only owned by human. By using a language we can share our opinions, thought, and ideas with the others. We can also express our feelings in spoken or written form. Thus language plays a very important role in our life.

When we express our feelings in spoken or written form that means we make a sentence. Merriam-Webster (2016) describes that sentence is a group of words, phrases, or clauses forming a syntactic unit which expresses a statement, question, command, or wish. In writing, it usually begins with a capital letter and concludes with appropriate end punctuation. While in speaking it is distinguished by characteristic patterns of stress, pitch, and pauses.

In linguistics, there is a study to analyze the structure of a sentence. The study is called Syntax. Chomsky (1966, p.11) stated that Syntax is the study of principle and process by which sentences are constructed in particular language. In a simple

way, Syntax is the study of how words are put together to make phrases and sentences (Tallerman, 2011 p.1). According to Matthews (1982, cited in Valin, 2004, p.1) explains that:

The term 'syntax' is from the Ancient Greek *syntaxis*, a verbal noun which literally means 'arrangement' or 'setting out together'. Traditionally, it refers to the branch of grammar dealing with the ways in which words, with or without appropriate inflections, are arranged to show connections of meaning within the sentence.

That explanation goes well with what Kim (2007, p.7) states about the reason why we study Syntax. According to him, Syntax can help us to illustrate the pattern of a sentence more effectively and clearly and also it can enable us to analyze the structure of a sentence in a systematic way. Thus, the researcher chooses Syntax as the main ideas to conduct this research.

There is a method in Syntax that is used to describe or analyze the sentence structure. The method is called as tree diagram. It is a derivation of a sentence consisting of the substitutions that result from the application of the rewriting rules (Bornstein, 1977). Using the tree diagram would be very useful to understand the meaning of a sentence. It is related to Levefere (1992, p.87) that meaning cannot be reached except through the structure.

Nowadays, the way how people use language in communication is improved in some particular way. Due to the development of technology like internet and social media, people now have a wider and easier access to get some information.

Traditionally, we need a piece of paper to write something or read newspaper to get

the latest news. But now, people just sit down and they can get much information online through their phones and they type something to interact with the others. Newspaper agencies like *The Jakarta Post* have now provided their online websites that is easily accessible and they can interact with the readers by asking them to give opinions to a topic.

The *Jakarta Post* is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. There is a section in *The Jakarta Post* website where they can ask the readers to give their opinion to a topic and the section is called "*Text Your Say*". In this section the readers can be involved in imparting comments about hot and recent issues through short message service (SMS), email, and social media like Facebook or Twitter (Sulton, 2014, p. 107). It was part of the newspaper's printed edition. Nowadays the section can only be accessed online through the website. They give a question periodically related to a recent issue to the readers so that the readers can give their opinion about that in English. That is why the researcher is interested to choose *Text Your Say* because the issues they ask are commonly the hot issues and become the trending topics in society so they can attract the readers to participate in giving their opinion and comments to it. Moreover, the readers' comments on *Text Your Say* may vary from just one simple sentence to more than ten sentences that are more complicated. They can be either grammatical or ungrammatical in structure and can also be ambiguous because the readers do not give all mind of the sentence structure

in English when they write it via short message service (SMS) or post it to the website via their social media account.

Regarding on those considerations above, the researcher wants to analyze the syntactic structure of the readers' comments of the *Text Your Say* section. The readers' comments of the Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say* chosen on this research were taken from two most commented topics from 2014 and 2015 each. In order the readers' comments are understandable by the others, there needs a systematic analysis so that people especially the general readers could understand what the comment actually means regarding the topic. The tree diagram analysis could overcome the misunderstanding since it can be used to instances of ambiguity that are not lexical (Akmajian, et. al, 2010, p.181).

In terms of applying the tree diagram analysis on the readers' comments of *Text Your Say* section of The Jakarta Post online website, the researcher limits his research only in two interesting topics that are most commented from 2014 and 2015. The researcher also uses transformational structure by Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976) to analyze the tree diagram of the readers' comments. In this research, the researcher assumes that if the comments section is analyzed using the transformational grammar, the result will be that the most transformational grammar which is used in the readers' comment section is negative transformation since sometimes the topic that is provided makes or results some pros and cons among the society.



The benefit for the researcher in doing this research is to expand his knowledge about syntactic structure especially that is used in written form of communication. This research is expected to make the general readers (non-The Jakarta Post readers) understand the people's thoughts in reacting the hot topics in the country so that they are more attracted to participate in giving comments on *Text Your Say* with a good structure. Moreover, this research is also expected to put up more information about syntax for students who are interested in conducting research on this subject. Therefore, the researcher is interested to conduct a study entitled "Syntactical Analysis on The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*"

### **1.2 Problem of the Study**

Regarding to the description above, this study is supposedly aimed to answer the question "What syntactic structures are used in the readers' comments in The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*?"

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

Related to the problem of the study above, this study is intended to describe what syntactic structures are used in the readers' comments in The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*. It is expected to be useful for syntactic studies of tree diagram analysis about how to construct a structure in a sentence.

### 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Syntax** is the process by which words and grammatical categories combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences in a language (Bornstein. 1977)

2. **Tree Diagram** is a derivation of a sentence consisting of the substitutions that result from the application of the rewriting rules (Bornstein, 1977)

3. **Syntactic Structures** is the combination of no more than two lexical words, with or without function words (words that can stand alone and have little meaning or no meaning), (Francis, 1958)

4. **Transformational grammar** is a grammatical process that operates on a string of words and symbols with a particular constituent structure and converts it into a new string with a new derived constituent structure (Bornstein, 1977)

5. **Phrase Structure Rules** are rules for producing the basic sentence of a language; each rule refers to only one element at a time (Bornstein, 1977)

6. **Text Your Say** is a column section in The Jakarta Post online website that provide questions so that readers could be involved in imparting comments about hot and recent issues (Sulton, 2014)

7. **Comment** is what someone says or writes related to their opinion (Sulton, 2014)

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher gives the review of some related literatures about the topic of this research. It expands from the theory of Syntax, Tree diagrams, Phrase Structures Rules, Transformation Rules, Deep and Surface Structures, and Previous Studies.

#### **2.1 Syntax**

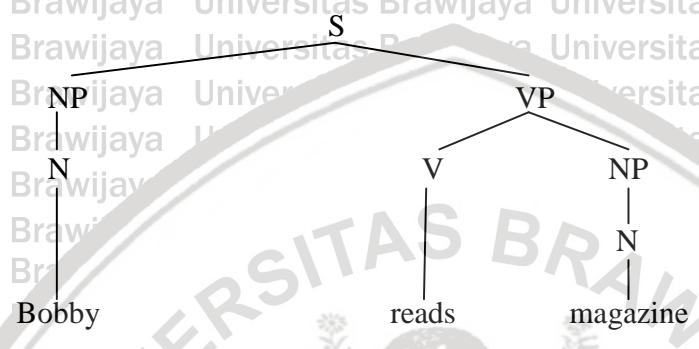
Syntax is the process by which words and grammatical categories combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentences in a language (Bornstein, 1977 p.264). Carnie (2011, p.3) defines syntax as the scientific study of sentence structure. While Radford (1997, p.1) state that syntax is concerned with the formation and interpretation of phrases and sentences. From those definitions by the experts, the researcher can make a conclusion that syntax is a study dealing with a combination and arrangement of words and grammar that are put together into a good structure by systematic rules.

Syntax can be used to analyze sentence grammar in order to understand the interpretation and the meaning of a sentence.

#### **2.2 Tree Diagrams**

In a simple way, tree diagram is a visual description of a constituent hierarchically (KBBI, 2005). Yule (2006, p.91) states that “there is a level of analysis

at which a constituent such NP is represented and a different, lower, level at which a constituent such as N is represented.”



From the sentence above we can see that sentence (S) can be separated by two constituents (NP and VP). VP then consists of V and NP and NP has noun (N) as constituent.

### 2.3 Phrase Structures Rules

Chomsky (1957) first proposed the phrase structures rules as a type of rewrite rules to describe a given language syntax. Then Bornstein (1977) elaborates that the phrase structure rules consist of symbol on the left side and can be rewritten as their symbol on the right side of the arrow. For example,  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ , where “S” refers to “sentence” and it is stated that a sentence can be rewritten as Noun Phrase (NP) and Verb Phrase (VP)

The following is the phrase structures rules sets:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

NP → {Art (Adj) + N}  
PN

VP → V(Aux) + NP + (PP) (Adv)

PP → Prep + NP

AP → Adj + PP (VP)

The symbols that are usually used are:

S : Sentence

NP : Noun phrase

VP : Verb phrase

PP : Prepositional phrase

N : Noun

PN : Proper Noun (Mary, David, Jupiter)

Art : Article (the, a, an)

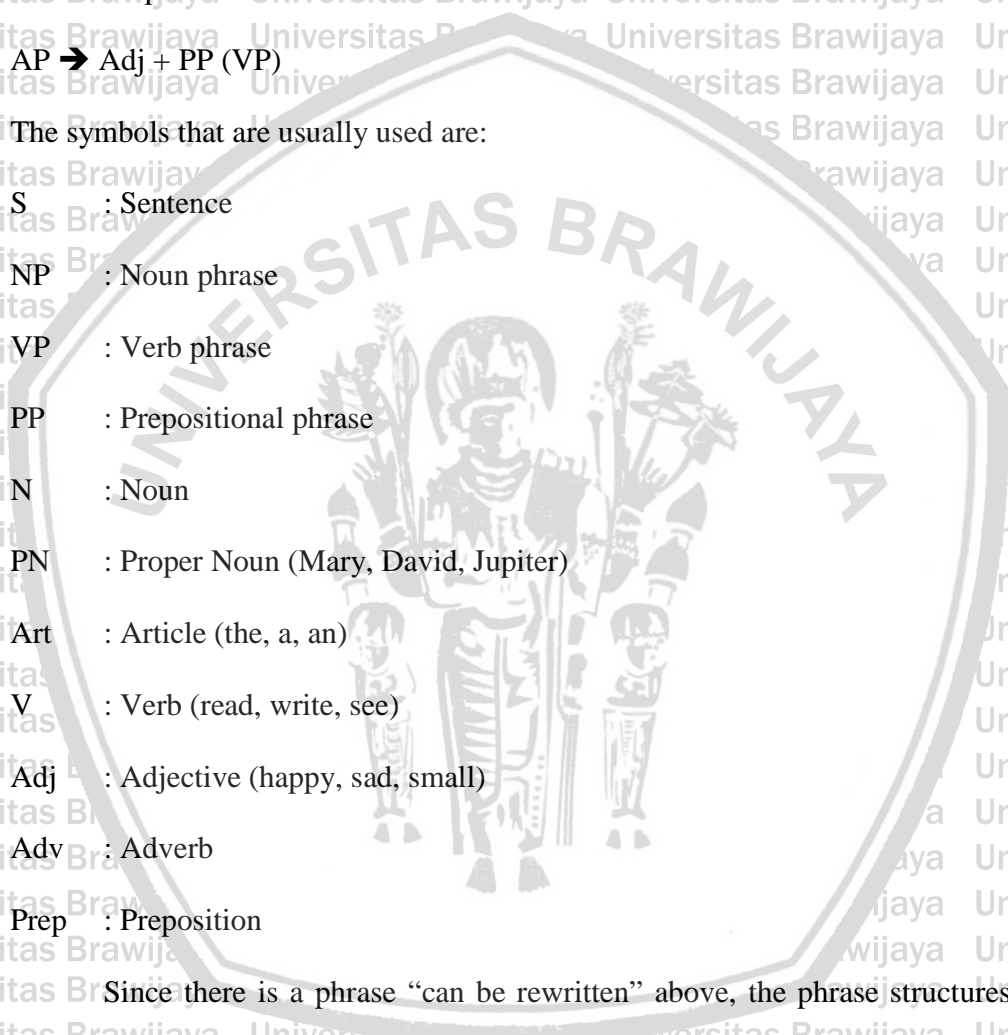
V : Verb (read, write, see)

Adj : Adjective (happy, sad, small)

Adv : Adverb

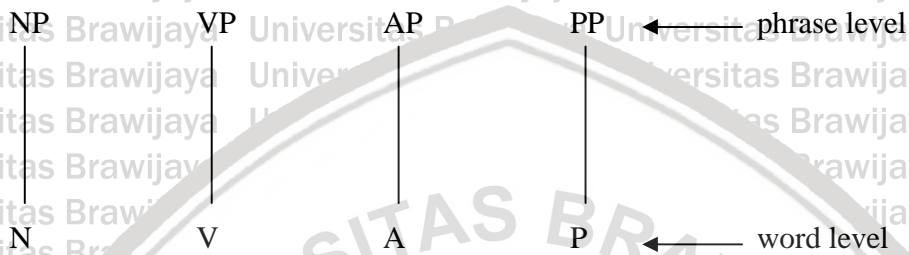
Prep : Preposition

Since there is a phrase “can be rewritten” above, the phrase structures rules are sometimes considered or called as rewriting rules, constituent structure rules, or branching rules. There are three elements in the phrase structures rules: head, specifiers, and complements.



## 1. Head

According to O'Grady et al (1996), head consists of two levels; the lowest levels show the descendant of the first levels



This diagram shows us that the heads have two levels. The first one is called phrase level and the second is word level. Each phrase level can consist of more than one word.

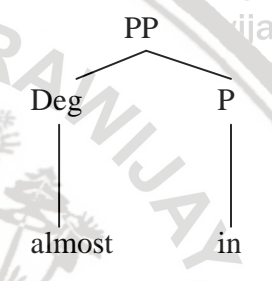
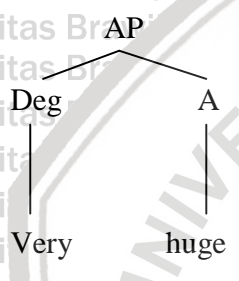
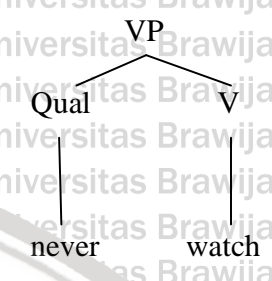
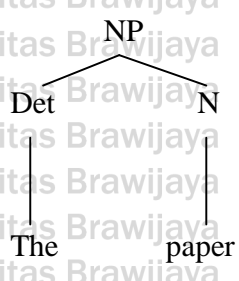
## 2. Specifiers

O'Grady et al (1996, p.186) states that specifiers typically mark a phrase boundary. In English, specifiers occur at the left boundary (the beginning) of their respective phrases.

**Table 2.1 Some specifiers (O'Grady et al, 1996, p.187)**

Category	Typical function	Examples
Determiner (Det)	Specifier of N	This, those, the, a, no
Qualifier (Qual)	Specifier of V	Always, often, perhaps, never
Degree word (Deg)	Specifier of A or P	Very, almost, more, quite

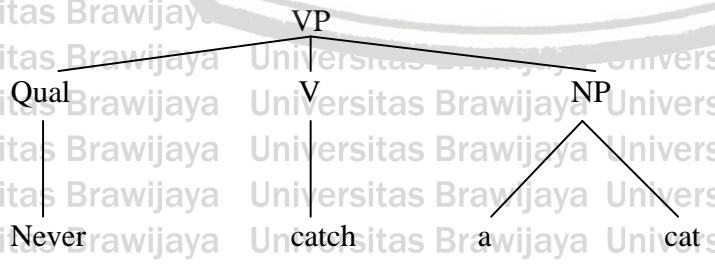
Examples:



From the examples above we can know that the syntactic category of specifier is different and it depends on the category of the head.

### 3. Complements

Bornstein (1977, p.238) states that complement is a noun or adjective that follows the linking verb and refers back to the subject. It can tell us about the meaning of the head which implies the location and entities.

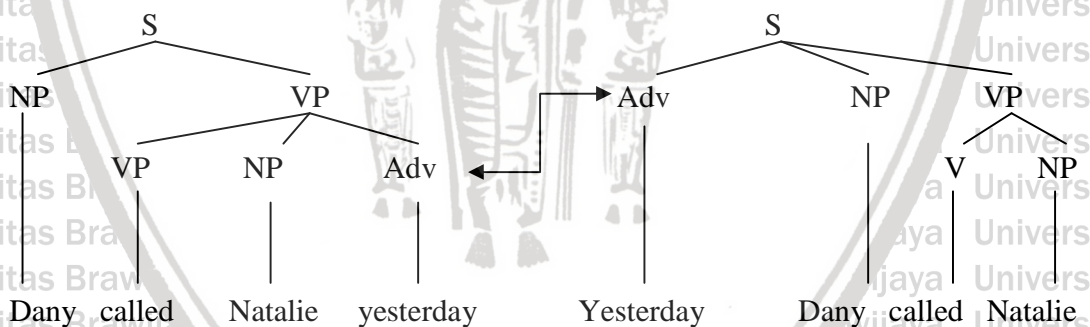


The complement of the V (catch) is an NP that consists of a determiner (a) and a head (cat). It then combines with the verb and its specifiers above to create a larger structural unit.

## 2.4 Transformational Rules

Transformational rules are a set of rules that will change or move constituents in the structures derived from the phrase structure rules (Yule, 2006, p.95). Thus it can be said that the transformational rules can be used to move constituents from one part to another. Since Syntax deals with sentences and phrases then the transformational rules can be applied there as what Bornstein (1977) stated that "sentence is the basic unit of syntactic analysis in a transformational grammar".

Below is the example:



We can see from the example above that the transformational rules can change or add the position of the elements or delete and even substitute to another.

Regarding for that the researcher shows theories of transformations that are proposed by Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976). The difference between



Bornstein and Akmajian and Heny is that Bornstein theories mainly work and are applied in the deep structure, while Akmajian and Heny's mainly applied in the surface structure.

### 2.4.1 Transformation Theory by Bornstein

The transformation theory according to Bornstein (1977) as follows:

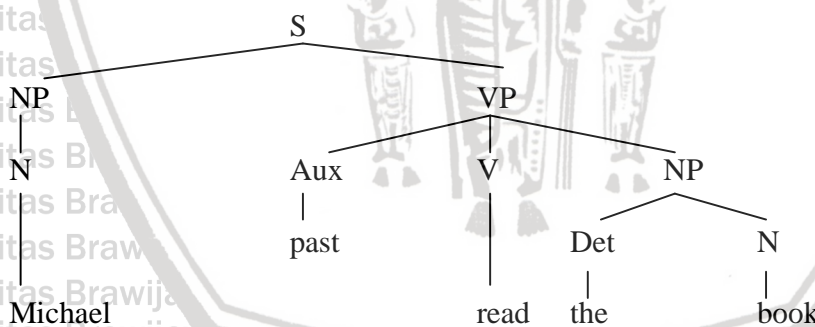
#### 2.4.1.1 The Passive Transformation

The following structural index that a sentence requires to the passive transformation is:

$$NP^1 + Aux + V + NP^2 \Rightarrow NP^2 + Aux + (be + -en) + V + by NP^1$$

For example:

Input tree: Michael read the book



Output tree: The book was read by Michael



The diagram above shows us that the output tree is different from the input tree. Passive transformation rule switch the position of the subject and object noun phrase, add the word “by” before the subject noun phrase, and add “be” plus past participle.

**2.4.1.2 The Indirect Object Switch**

Rearrangement and addition are also involved in the indirect object switch and is described in the following rule:

$$NP^1 + Aux + V + NP^2 + NP^3 \rightarrow NP^1 + Aux + NP^3 + (to, for) + NP^2$$

Example:

Sarah will give Thomas the apple → Sarah will give the apple to Thomas

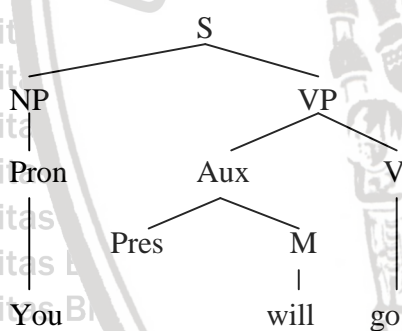
The position of  $NP^2$  (the indirect object) and  $NP^3$  (the direct object) are changed, and there is a preposition “to” placed before  $NP^2$  (the indirect object).

### 2.4.1.3 The Imperative Transformation

The imperative transformation shows the deletion of “you will”. According to Bornstein (1977, p.101), the verb phrase can have any one of the possible structures for verb phrase, as long as the subject NP is “you” and the auxiliary is “pres + will”

It means that in the imperative transformation we can delete almost all of the elements of the sentence, except the verb of the sentence itself. This kind of rule can only be applied in the sentence which has “you” as the subject NP and “pres + will” as the auxiliary. The example of the imperative transformation by Bornstein as follows:

Input tree: You will go



Output tree: Go!



### 2.4.1.4 The Negative Transformation

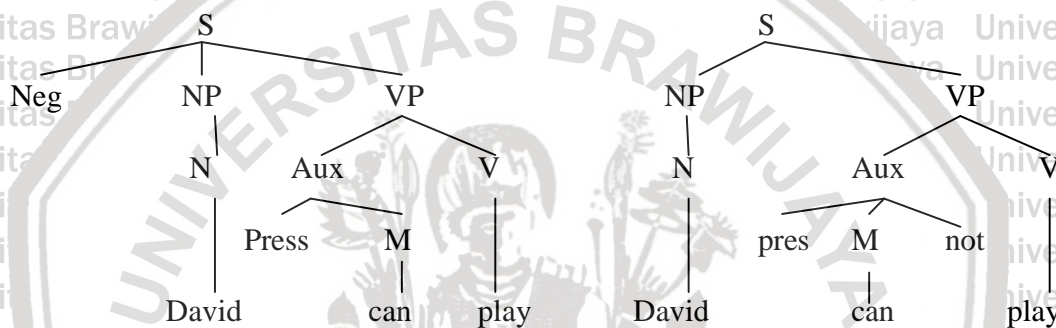
Bornstein (1977), states that transformation should not change the meaning of the sentence. Then to show the negative sentences should have a dummy node in the deep structure (such as “Neg” or “Q”) to distinguish them from positive sentence. She defines ‘dummy node’ as a symbol which did not appear in the surface structure; its function was to show the transformation. The ‘dummy node’ used in this

transformation is 'Neg'. The rules and examples of the negative transformation by Bornstein as follows:

$$\text{Neg} + X + \text{tense} + \begin{pmatrix} \text{Aux}^1 \\ \text{be} \end{pmatrix} + Y \Rightarrow X + \text{tense} + \begin{pmatrix} \text{Aux}^1 \\ \text{be} \end{pmatrix} + \text{not} + Y$$

Deep structure: David can play

Surface structure: David cannot play



The tree diagram shows the deep structure and surface structure of the negative transformation. The word 'not' after tense in the surface structure performs the negative sentence and it is substituted by the dummy node 'Neg' in the deep structure. The dummy node is placed before subject NP.

#### 2.4.1.5 Interrogative Transformations

Bornstein (1977) defines interrogative transformations as a question sentence.

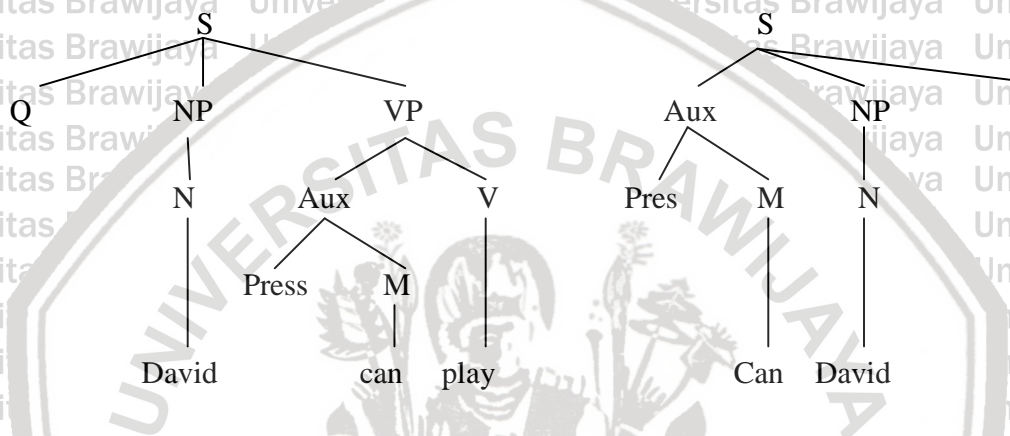
According to her, there are two main types of questions in English; 'yes/no questions' and 'wh-questions'. In this transformation, a sentence modifier symbolized as 'Q' in sentence-initial position. The rules and examples of the negative transformation by Bornstein as follows:

The rest of the sentence is symbolized by 'X'

$$Q + NP + tense + \begin{pmatrix} Aux^1 \\ be \end{pmatrix} + X \Rightarrow tense + \begin{pmatrix} Aux^1 \\ be \end{pmatrix} + NP + X$$

Deep Structure: David can play

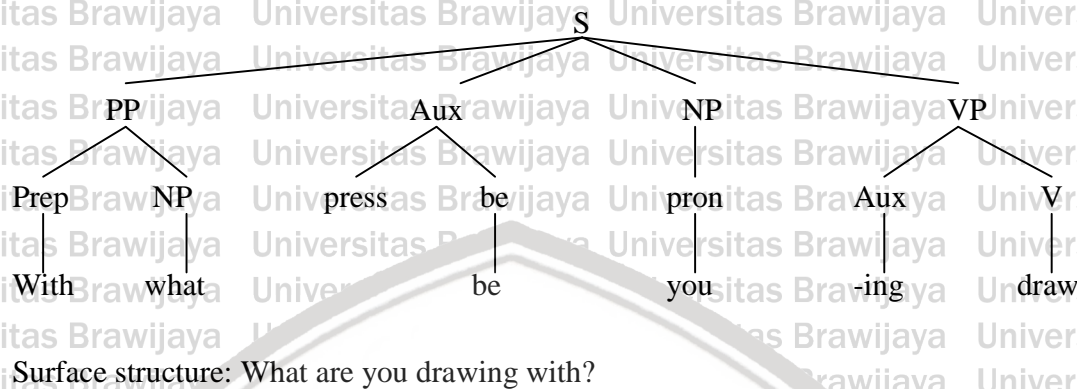
Surface structure: Can David play?



According to Bornstein (1977, p.143), "the syntactic function of *wh* word in the deep structure of the question is the same as that of the new word or words supplied by the answer". It can be concluded that when the *wh* is the *adv*, the *wh* transformation moves the *wh* word to the front of the entire sentence. The rule is:

$$X + wh + Y \Rightarrow wh + X + Y$$

Deep structure: With what are you drawing?



#### 2.4.1.6 The Emphatic Transformation

Emphatic is indicated by intonation in speech or by italics or underlining in writing. In English, it can be achieved by placing every heavy stress on it (Bornstein, 1977). The rule is:  $Emph + X + tense + (Aux, be) + Y \rightarrow Y + tense + (Aux, be) + Y$

This transformation is the same as negative and interrogative transformation that use a dummy node. This type of transformation uses the *Emph* marker after tense and the first auxiliary verb.

#### 2.4.1.7 Pronominalization

This transformational rule substitute noun phrases by pronouns (Bornstein, 1977). The rule of this type of transformation is:

$$X + NP^1 + Y + NP^2 + Z \rightarrow X + NP^1 + Y + NP^2 + Z$$

Example: Bob said Bob was happy  $\rightarrow$  Bob said he was happy

According to the example, we can see that the difference is in the object. The object NP "Bob" is substituted by pronoun "he". The substitution depends on the noun that appears in the deep structure.

#### 2.4.1.8 Relative Clause

This type of transformation type shows the transformation of more than one sentence. This kind of transformation shows the addition of *wh* that is embedded in the sentences. The rule is:

$$X + NP^1 + A + NP^2 + B + Y \rightarrow X + NP^1 + (\text{who, which, that, where, when}) + A + B + Y$$

A = anything that precedes the relativized NP

B = anything that follows the relativized NP

Example: The book I bought, the book is expensive  $\rightarrow$  The book which I bought is expensive

In the tree diagram, we also use a symbol  $[-\text{human}]$  for the noun if we use *which*, *where*, *when* and  $[\text{human}]$  if we use *who*, *that*, *whom*, and *whose*.

#### 2.4.1.9 Complementation

This type makes a sentence become a noun phrase by adding 'complementizer' and makes it part of another sentence (Bornstein, 1977).

Complementizer is the items added to a sentence to transform it into noun phrase.

The most common complementizer in English is 'that'. The rule is:

A new phrase structure rule is needed to account for such NP:

$NP \Rightarrow (Det) N + S$

$X + S + Y \Rightarrow that + S + Y$

Where S = an NP

Example: She went  $\rightarrow$  That she went is certain

#### 2.4.1.10 Conjunction

Conjunction has the function to connect the other words, phrases, clauses, or other constructions. This rule makes it possible to arrange the sentence from two or more sentences without limit.

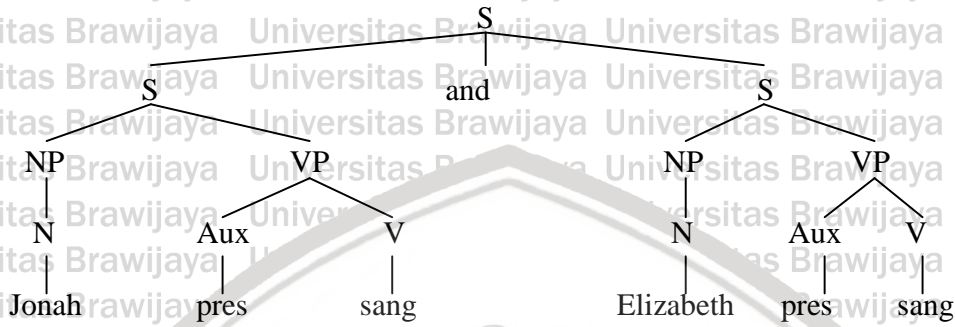
$S \rightarrow S^n$

$S \rightarrow S + S + S + S$

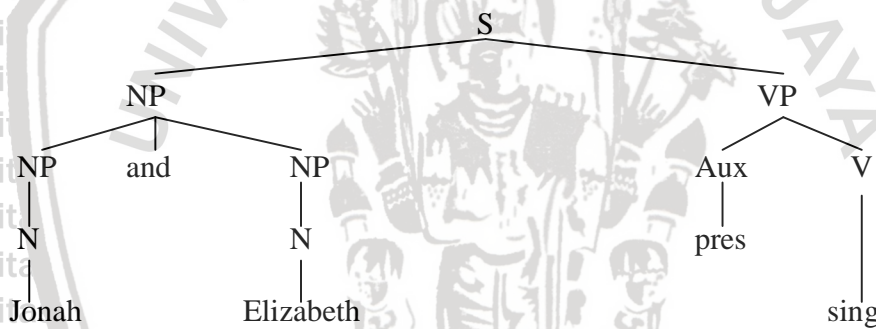
$NP \rightarrow NP^n$



Jonah sang and Elizabeth sang



Jonah and Elizabeth sang



Bornstein (1977, p.201) says that conjunctions are not merely empty structure words. The form of conjunction used depends on the speaker's attitude toward the sentences that are joined. The examples above show the attitude of 'and' which involves a judgment of equality or at least similarity.

#### 2.4.2 Transformation Theory by Akmajian and Heny (1976)

Transformational rules by Akmajian and Heny (1976) are classified into four elementary operations, they are:

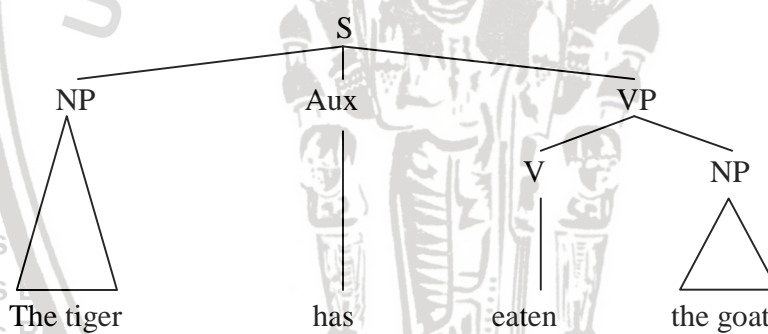
### 2.4.2.1 Movement (Reordering)

Most of transformations in English can move constituents from one part to another. This rule is classified into four:

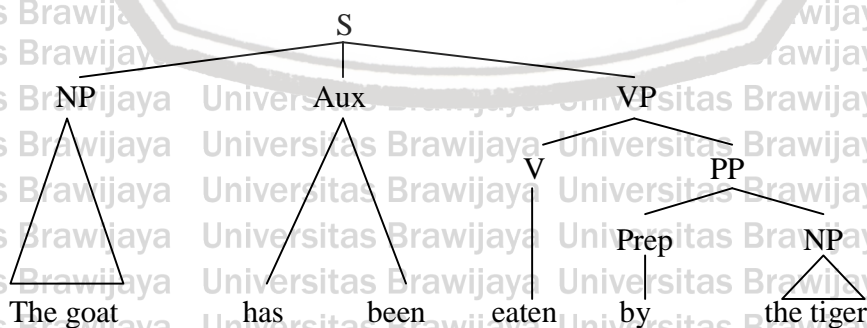
#### 1. Passive Transformation

Akmajian and Heny (1976) states that passive transformation can move the subject and the object NP's from their positions and adjoining them in new position on the tree.

Input tree: The tiger has eaten the goat



Output tree: The goat has been eaten by the tiger



## 2. Question Transformation

According to Akmajian and Heny (1976), the question transformation has the effect of moving the auxiliary after subject noun phrase to the beginning of the sentence, before subject noun phrase.

Example: Natasha will be eating pizza → Will Natasha be eating pizza?

The example above shows the moving of modal 'will' from the first position after the subject noun phrase to the left of it. The sentence also shows the rule of Yes/No

Question Transformation.

## 3. Dative Movement Transformation

It is the rule that has the effect of moving or switching the indirect object NP to a position after the verb (Akmajian and Heny, 1976).

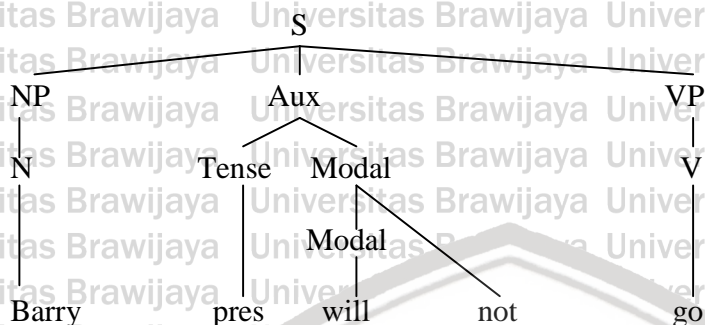
Example: Jason gave the flower to the girl → Jason gave the girl a flower

From the sentence above, we can see that the indirect object 'the girl' moves to the position after the verb and switch it with the object 'the flower'. It also shows the deletion of preposition 'to'.

## 4. Negative Placement Transformation

According to Akmajian and Heny (1976), the negative placement transformation is the rule that have the effect of moving the sentence-initial 'not' within the auxiliary.

Barry will go → Barry will not go



#### 2.4.2.2 Copying

Copying are the rules that have the effect of adding a copy of an existing constituent in a new part of the tree (Akmajian and Heny, 1976, p.231). It is almost the same with the previous rule but the difference is in copying, there is always original NP or pronoun left after they have been moved from. This rule is applied in two kinds of transformation, they are:

##### 1. The Tag Transformation Rule

This transformation rule copies the subject and auxiliary at the end of the main sentence.

Example: Barbara can sing dangdut songs → Barbara can sing dangdut songs, can't she?

##### 2. Dislocation

Dislocation has the effect of moving subject noun phrase to the end of the sentence and changing the noun phrase position with pronouns (Akmajian and Heny, 1976).

Example: My mother is a great woman → She is a great woman, my mother

### 2.4.2.3 Insertion

This rule provides the effect of adding or inserting material into the trees.

Akmajian and Heny (1976) defines that “the rules have one in common one important property; each inserts words that have no independent meaning...but are merely grammatical function words of various sorts.”

#### 1. The Passive Transformation

Akmajian and Heny (1976) states that passive transformation can move the subject and the object NP's from their positions and adjoining them in new positions.

Example: The man has eaten the hamburger → The hamburger has been eaten by the  
man

#### 2. Do Support

“Do support has the effect of inserting do whenever a tense marker has been ‘stranded,’” (Akmajian and Heny, 1976, p.232). the function of this rule is to carry tense without any special meaning.

For example:

a. Jenna went to the market

b. Did Jenna go to the market?

### 3. There Insertion

According to Akmajian and Heny (1976) there insertion has the effect of inserting the word 'there' in the subject noun phrase position.

Example: A girl was on the balcony → There was a girl on the balcony

From the example above we can see that there insertion rule moves the subject noun phrase 'a girl' to the position after the verb and insert the word 'there' to fill the subject noun phrase position on the sentence.

#### 2.4.2.4 Deletion

It is the kind of transformation which has the effect of deleting material from the tree. There are two kinds of this transformation type; they are:

##### 1. Dative Movement Rule

It is the rule that has effect of moving or switching the indirect objects NP to a position after the verb (Akmajian and Heny, 1976).

Example: Katy wrote a letter to the boy → Katy wrote the boy a letter

We can see from the example above that the indirect object 'the boy' moves to the position after the verb and switch it with the object 'a letter' and there is also the deletion of preposition 'to'.

##### 2. Deletion Under Identity

It makes the deletion possible with the change of other word.

Example: James played football and Mario played football → James played football  
and Mario did too

We can see that the deletion is possible to make with the change of the elliptical sentence. According to Akmajian and Heny (1976, p.249) elliptical sentence is “.....this incomplete sentence”. The incomplete sentence of the example above is ‘Mario did too’. The elliptical sentence cannot stand alone.

## 2.5 Deep Structure and Surface Structure

Bornstein (1977) defines transformational grammar into two or each sentence, a deep structure and a surface structure. Deep structure and surface structure are produced by two types of rules.

Phrase structure rules generate the sentences that are found in the deep structure. Transformational rules change around these sentences, making them into surface structure. Then we can conclude that the deep structure presents the real meaning of the sentences, while surface structure presents the second of the sentence.

## 2.6 Previous Studies

To expand and enrich the ideas in conducting an analysis to the readers’ comment section of The Jakarta Post’s *Text Your Say*, the researcher found two previous studies that are related to this research. The first one entitled “The Tree Diagram Analysis on Syntactic Structure Used in the Headline of The Jakarta Post”, which was conducted by Nur Qomariah Goro (2010), while the second one was

conducted by Venoncia Irene (2013), entitled “Transformation Analysis on Campaign Slogans Used by the Presidential Candidates of the United States of America.”

The first research by Nur Qomariah Goro (2010) found out that in writing the headlines, the journalist used simple surface structure of  $S \Rightarrow NP + VP$ , ( $VP \Rightarrow Aux + V + NP + PP$ ), and  $S \Rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$  ( $VP \Rightarrow V + NP - S$ ). She also found out that the journalist often write double subject in one sentence by using apostrophe, they do not separate those subject by using ‘and’.

The second one was conducted by Venoncia Irene (2013). In her research, she found that the transformational grammars that were dominantly used on campaign slogans used by the presidential candidates of the United States of America were imperative transformation which used  $Imp + you + will + VP \Rightarrow VP$  as the rule of the tree diagram and emphatic transformation which used  $Emph + X + tense + \left( \begin{matrix} Aux^1 \\ be \end{matrix} \right) + Y \Rightarrow X + Tense + \left( \begin{matrix} Aux^1 \\ be \end{matrix} \right) + Y$  as the rule of the tree diagram.

The two previous studies above used different theories and objectives. The researcher used these two previous studies to expand the idea and knowledge in analyzing syntactical structure by using the tree diagram. Both previous studies used the same theories by Akmajian and Heny (1976), Borsntein (1977), and Radford (1988), nearly the same to this research but specifically this research uses the two of them: Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976). This research shares the same object of the study with Nur Qomariah Goro, The Jakarta Post, but in different section. Goro used the headline of the The Jakarta Post while the researcher is



interested to analyze the readers' comments section on the website and it is called *Text Your Say*. This research also uses both deep and surface structure like Venoncia's research to analyze the readers' comments sentence.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the method used in the study which consists of Type of Research, Data sources, Data Collection, and Data Analysis

#### 3.1 Type of Research

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative approach. This kind of research produces findings not arrived by at means statistical procedures or other means of quantification. It is appropriate to what Ary et al (2010, p.457) explains that the descriptive data deal with the data that are in the form of words, rather than numbers and statistics. It uses data that are presented in the form of sentence in public records, textbook, or letters to show a brief understanding about the data itself. Thus, the researcher uses this type of research since the researcher deals with the written form of readers' comment section in *Text Your Say* on the website of an English language daily newspaper, The Jakarta Post and then analyze it using the tree diagram and transformational rules.

#### 3.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is the written form of readers' comment section of *Text Your Say* of The Jakarta Post. The researcher used 10 comments from the readers taken from two interesting topics asked from 2014 and 2015. The data were taken from [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com). The researcher used some criteria in deci-

ding what topics are regarded as interesting one that should be taken, they are:

1. The topic is debatable and it results pros and cons among the people.
2. The topic is considered as a hot issue.
3. The topic is up to date.

According to those criteria, the researcher selected two topics, they are “*End of direct elections?*” and “*RI’s quest for visa-free status in Schengen*”.

### 3.3 Data Collection

Ary, et. al (2002) describes that there three methods in collecting the data of qualitative research, they are: observation (participant and nonparticipant), interviewing, and document analysis. In line with that, this research used the document analysis. The main instrument of this research is the researcher itself.

In collecting data, the researcher conducted several steps to get the intended data as follows:

1. Browsing and save the webpage of the readers’ comment section.

The researcher directly went to [www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com). Then the researcher typed the section intended on the search tab of the webpage. After found the readers’ comment from around 2014 to 2015, the researcher downloaded and saved the webpage.

2. Eliminating the comments.

By using the theory of data saturation by Ary (2010, p.249) the researcher chose 5 comments from each topic so the total of the comments selected is 10.

### 3. Re-checking

Since everyone can access the website so the researcher did not concern on the validity of the data. But after selecting 10 comments, the researcher re-read them again to make sure that structure of the comments' sentence can fit into the theories proposed.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is defined as a process whereby the researcher systemically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and enable them to present what they learn to each other. In conducting the analysis of the data, the researcher took some following steps:

1. Identifying and classifying the readers' comments sentence posted online in *Text Your Say*

The first step was identifying and classifying which sentence structures of the readers' comments posted on the website according to theory by Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976)

2. Drawing the tree diagram.

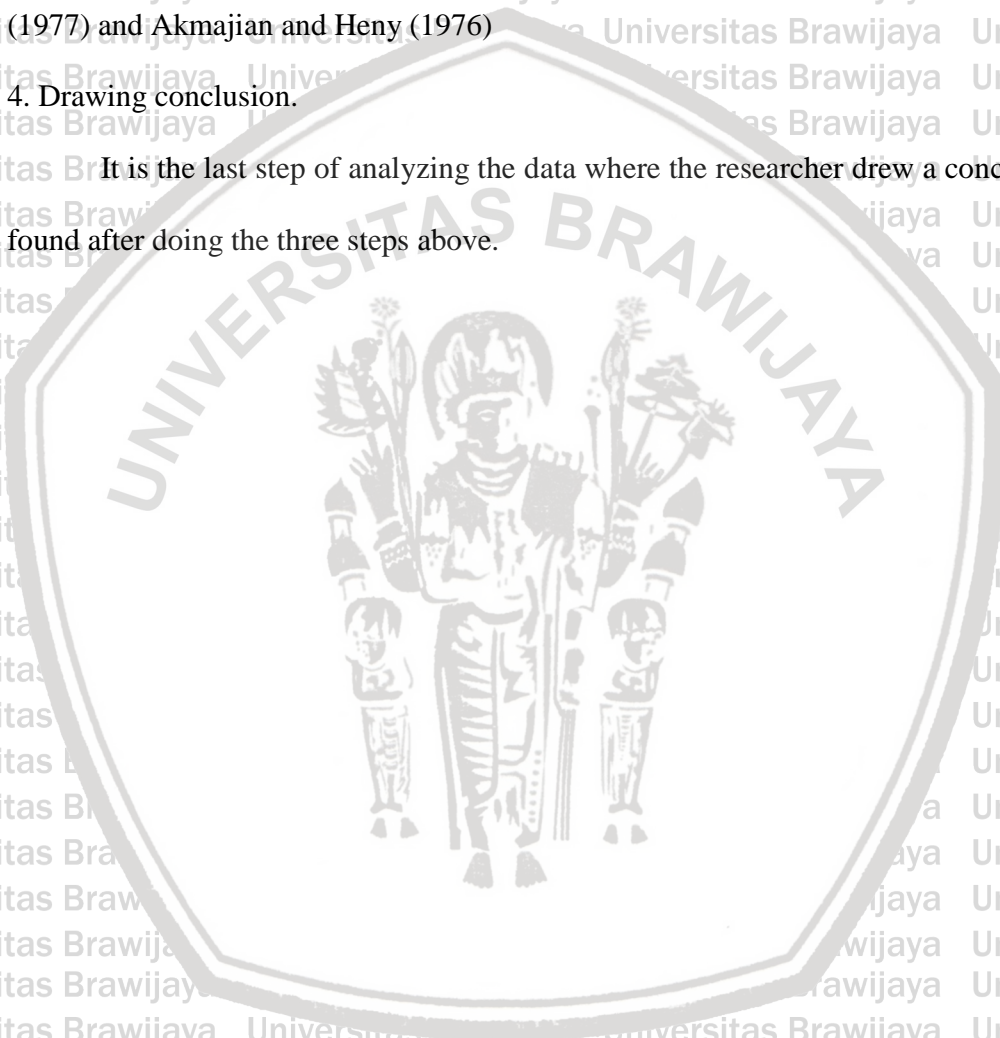
After classifying the sentence, the researcher drew a tree diagram on each readers' comments sentences according to the theory or rules by Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976)

### 3. Interpreting the data

After drew the tree diagram, the researcher interpreted the data to get a brief understanding on his research. He explained the tree diagram theory from Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976)

### 4. Drawing conclusion.

It is the last step of analyzing the data where the researcher drew a conclusion found after doing the three steps above.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussions of this research.

#### 4.1 Findings and Analysis

This research investigated the syntactic structures on readers' comments of The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*. In answering the problem of study, this research employed the theory of transformational rules by Bornstein (1977), and Akmajian and Heny (1976).

The researcher found that there are so many comments posted on the section of *Text Your Say* since everyone can access it and give their comments freely related to the uplifted topic, whereas the uplifted topic is the latest issue in society and that attracts more people to respond it through the newspaper's website. By using some criteria and the data saturation in collecting the data, the researcher found two interesting topics and there are 24 comments of them in total. The researcher then decided to choose 5 comment sentences from each topic so the total comments sentences chosen is 10. Those 10 comments are chosen because they are appropriate with the theory proposed by Bornstein and Akmajian and Heny. Besides, the researcher could not find the supported data to analyze the deep structure of the rest 14 comments. The supported data used by the researcher were mainly the documents found from the internet and the researcher's previous studies. The data that the

researcher would like to present were obtained from <http://www.thejakartapost.com> as follows:

**Table 4.1 the Selected Topics and Comments from The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say***

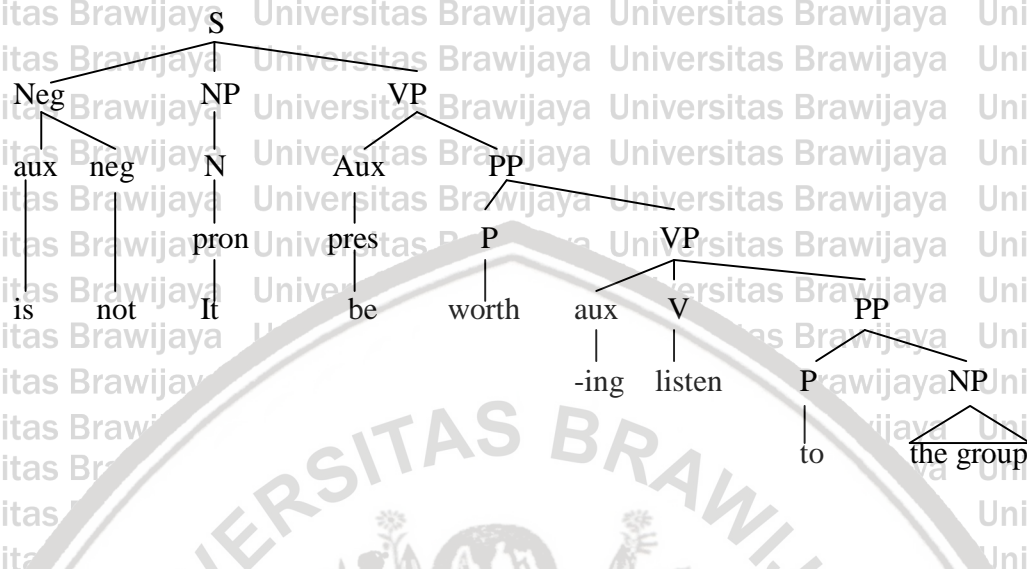
No.	Comments selected and the topic that is taken
	<b><i>End of direct election?</i></b>
1.	It's not worth listening to the group. ( <b>Ferdinandus Supandri</b> )
2.	Is it against or according to the Constitution? ( <b>E. Nurdin</b> )
3.	Governors should be appointed by the representatives. ( <b>Iwan Nurdi Zm</b> )
4.	We are not going to go backward ( <b>Moeljono Adikoesoemo</b> )
5.	Time will take care of the rest ( <b>Noone</b> )
	<b><i>RI's quest for visa-free status in Schengen</i></b>
6.	What is Retno dreaming about? ( <b>Bot</b> )
7.	Don't generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing. ( <b>Sib</b> )
8.	They will not in exchange give free-visa entrance to Indonesia ( <b>BT</b> )
9.	It's a majestic move Bu Retno ( <b>Eduard Iseli</b> )
10.	Schengen visa-free to Indonesia? It is not going to happen ( <b>Suwito</b> )

Before classifying the syntactic structures used, the researcher would like to analyze each of the readers' comments of The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*. The detailed explanations of the analysis as follows:

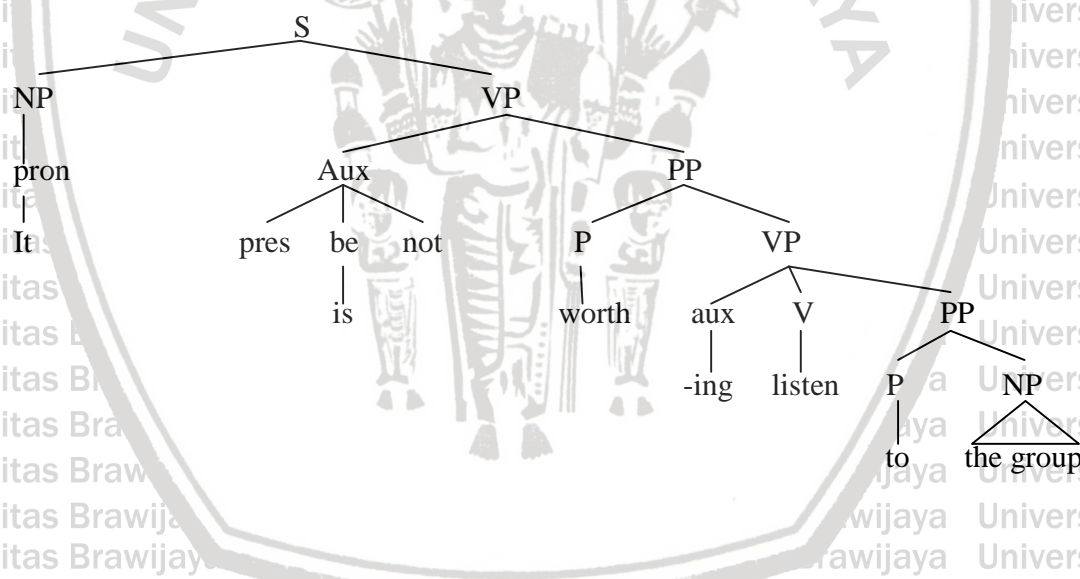
#### **4.1.1 End of Direct Election? (2014)**

##### **1. It's not worth listening to the group (Ferdinandus Supandi)**

Deep structure: It is worth listening to the group.



Surface structure: It is not worth listening to the group



The sentence above used two transformational rules of negative transformation from Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976). The difference is that Bornstein's negative transformation placed 'Neg' marker in the sentence initial as the dummy node in the deep structure. Meanwhile, Akmajian and Heny's negative

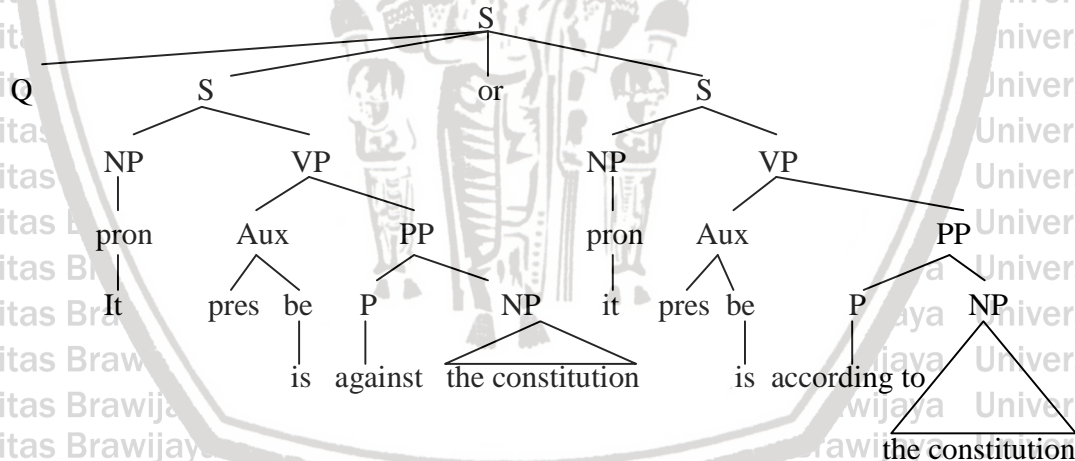


placement rule moved the sentence-initial 'not' within the auxiliary. The negative placement rule of Akmajian and Heny was applied when the sentence was generated in surface structure.

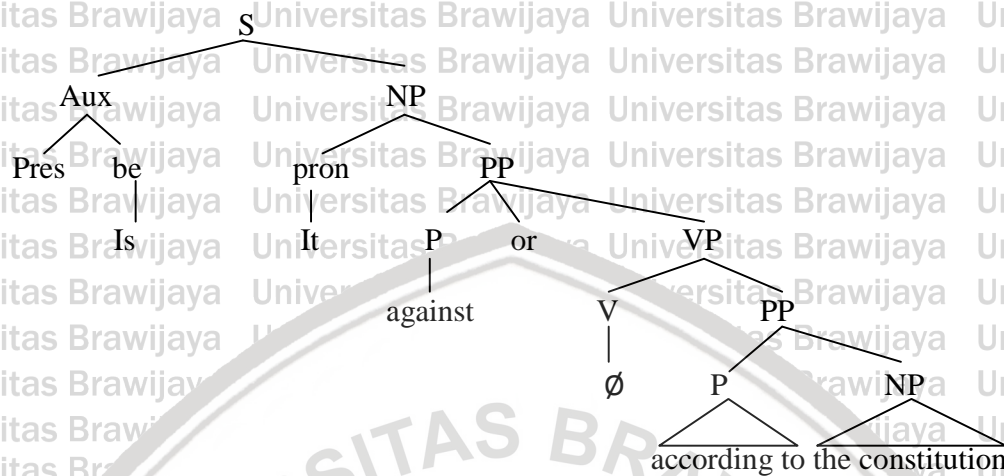
The sentence above used both negative rules from Bornstein and Akmajian and Heny as someone who posted it, named Ferdinandus Supandi, refused the plan of indirect election for governor or mayor. It was regarding to the uplifted topic in 2014 after presidential election was over, the coalition that "held" the House of Representative planned to change the local election from direct to indirect election.

## 2. Is it against or according to the constitution? (E. Nurdin)

Deep structure: It is against the constitution or it is according to the constitution



Surface structure: Is it against or according to the constitution?



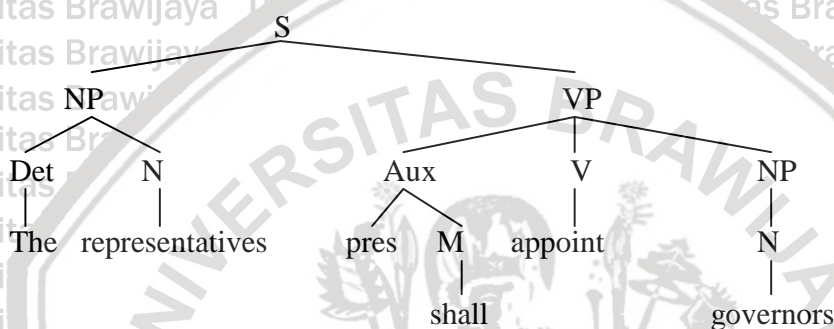
To make the sentence above clear and understandable, the researcher used two transformational rules from Bornstein, they are interrogative Transformation and conjunction. The deep structure of the sentence above should be extended into two positive sentences, "It is against the constitution" then add conjunction 'or' and the followed by second sentence "It is according to the constitution". Then in the sentence initial there was a dummy node marker 'Q' to describe that the sentence was transformed into interrogative sentence.

Next, in the surface structure, the conjunction 'or' was put after P (against) to connect the sentence "It is according to the Constitution" then it became a single sentence "Is it against or according to the Constitution?" since the Conjunction rule made possible to arrange to arrange two or more sentences. According to Borsntein (1977), the form of conjunction used depends on the speaker's attitude toward the sentences that are joined. The sentence above, taken from someone named E. Nurdin,

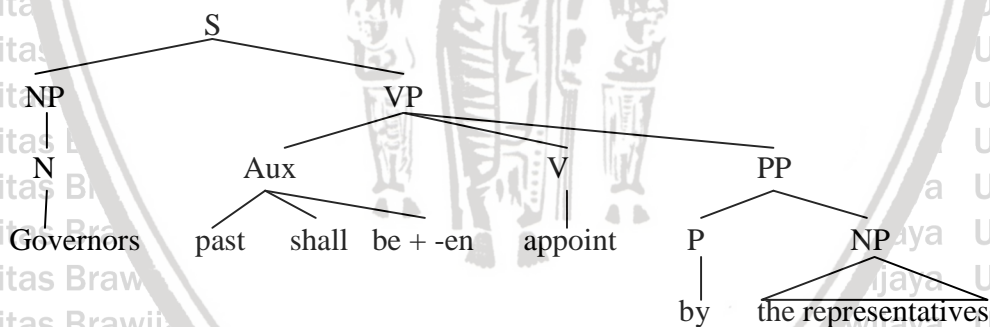
showed that the conjunction 'or' was used to give an answer option that were contradictory.

### 3. Governors should be appointed by the representatives (Iwan Nurdi ZM)

Deep structure: The representative shall appoint governors



Surface structure: Governors should be appointed by the representatives



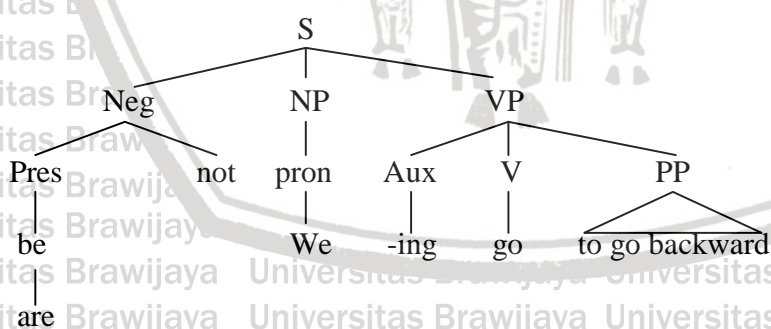
The sentence above was obviously constructed in passive form. The deep structure of the sentence above was the active form of it, "The representatives shall appoint governors". The transformation rule applied on this sentence are from both Borsntein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976) that are Passive Transformation

from Bornstein and Movement operation, specifically on the same type as Bornstein's, the passive transformation. The transformation could be seen from the surface structure that the object from the deep structure 'governors' moved into the subject position and that made preposition 'by' was added after V (appointed).

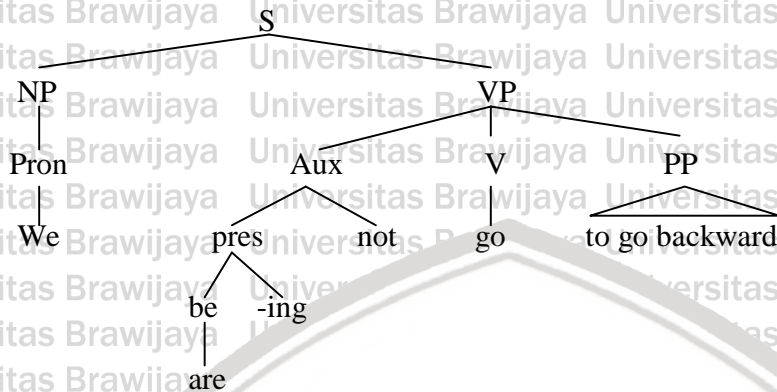
This sentence from Iwan Nurdi which was posted it in *Text Your Say* implied a meaning that he seemed agree to the plan that governor or mayor candidates should be appointed by the representatives or in other word not in a direct election where people could vote their favorite candidates. Overall, from three comments or sentences above this topic of the Representative plan to not hold a direct election to vote local leaders was so interesting since there are many reactions to it because it was also sensitive and became a hot topic among the people in the society.

#### 4. We are not going to go backward (Moeljono Adikoesoemo)

Deep structure: We are going to go backward



Surface structure: We are not going backward



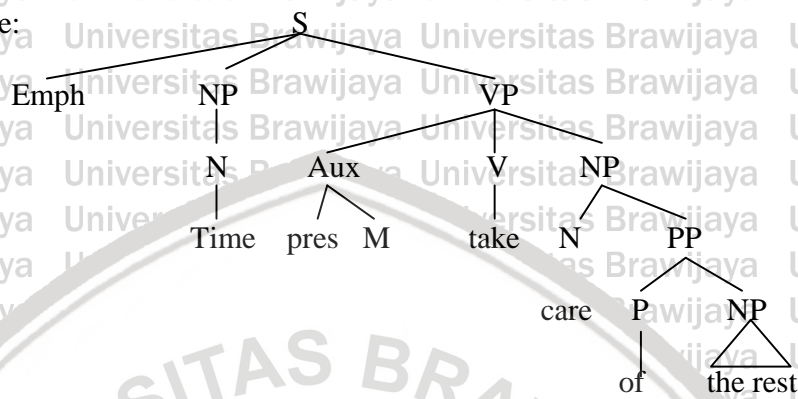
The sentence above was obviously constructed in negative form. But we need to analyze it into transformational grammar theory. The transformational rule applied in this sentence was negative transformation by Bornstein (1977) especially when the sentence was generated into deep structure that made it become the positive sentence.

According to Borsntein (1977) the negative transformation needed a dummy node or a marker that should be put in the beginning of the sentence. The dummy node was 'Neg' and it was only appeared in the deep structure.

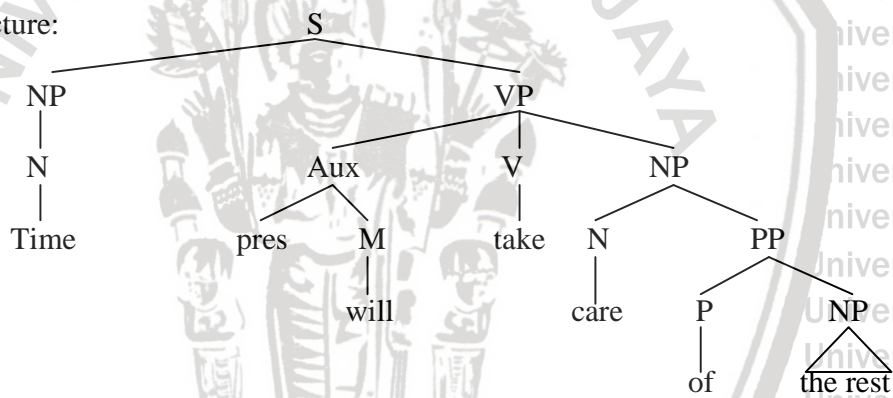
Meanwhile, when the sentence was generated into surface structure, there is a transformational rule of negative placement applied there. It was proposed by Akmajian and Heny (1976) and according to them the rule has the effect of moving the sentence-initial 'not' within the auxiliary. Regarding to the related topic, the one who posted this comment seemed to disagree with the plan to end the direct election for local government. He thought that if the local leader was chosen or selected by the House of Representative, it would be a declining move.

**5. Time will take care of the rest (Noone)**

Deep Structure:



Surface structure:



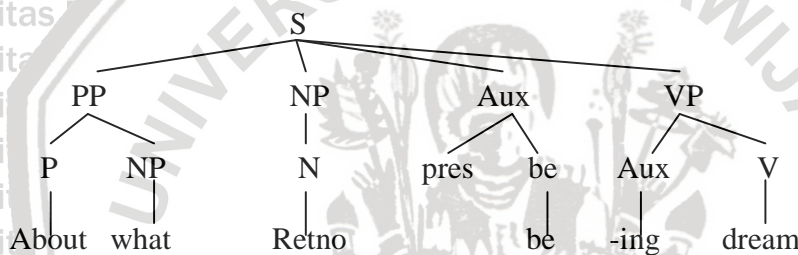
To analyze the sentence above the researcher used the emphatic transformation theory by Bornstein (1977). As what we see from the diagram above, there is a difference between them. Since the sentence was applied in emphatic transformation, therefore we need to put the 'emph' marker in the beginning of the sentence. This 'emph' marker made the difference between the deep structure and surface structure. Just like interrogative, negative, and imperative transformation, the dummy node, or the marker that always put in the beginning of the sentence was

always appeared in the deep structure. According to Bornstein (1977) emphasis can be achieved by placing every heavy stress on it (indicated by intonation in speech or by italics or underlining in writing). Thus, the emphasis of this sentence is “Time”.

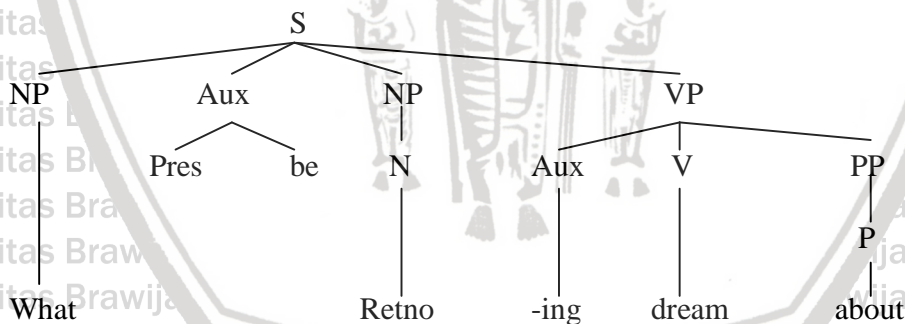
#### 4.1.2 RI's Quest for Visa-free Status in Schengen (2015)

##### 6. What is Retno dreaming about? (Bot)

Deep structure: About what Retno is dreaming?



Surface structure: What is Retno dreaming about?



The first comment is from someone who uses a username “Bot”. He/she posted “What Retno is dreaming about?” It is clear that the comment is in interrogative form as he/she responded to the topic by questioning about RI Ministry

of Foreign Affairs plan to request a visa-free to Schengen area that is comprised of 26 European countries (Document on [www.schengenvisainfo.com](http://www.schengenvisainfo.com) – No author) since it is commonly known that getting a Schengen visa-free needed so many procedures especially for non Schengen citizen.

The sentences above used interrogative transformation rule by Bornstein (1977). According to the diagram above as explained by Bornstein (1977), the syntactic function of *wh* word in the deep structure of the question is the same as that of the new word or words supplied by the answer. So, the deep structure of sentence above is “About what Retno is dreaming?”

### **7. Don't generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing.**

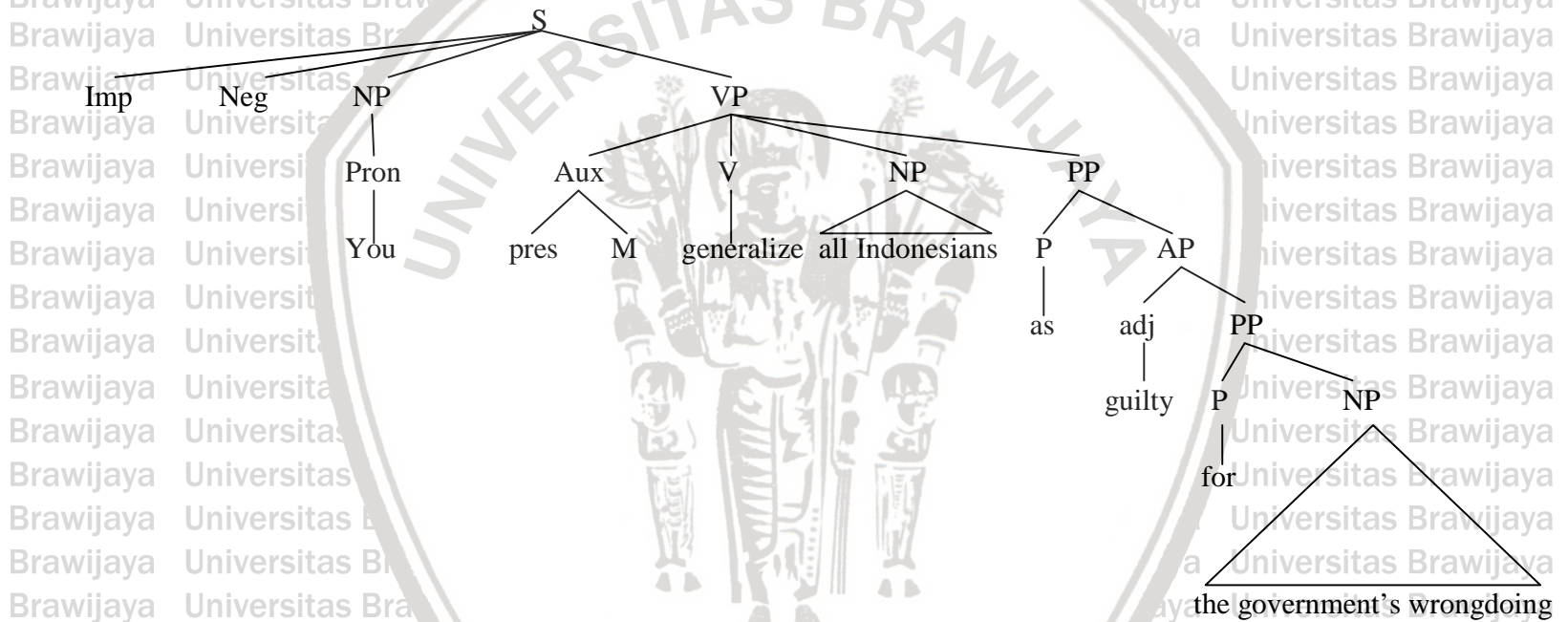
**(Sib)**

Deep structure: You will not generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing

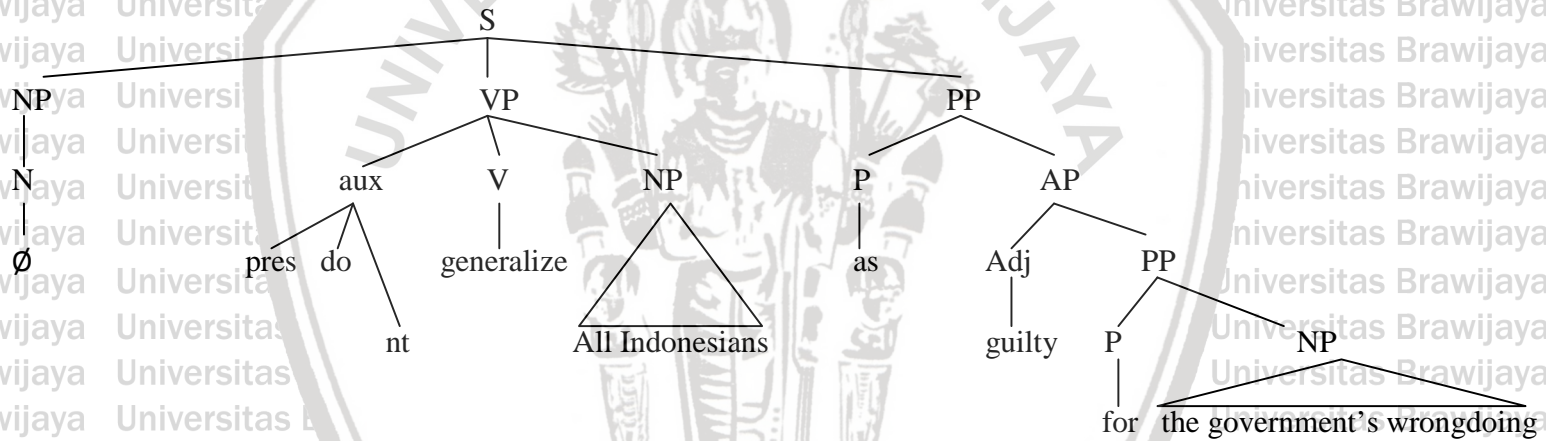
Surface structure: Don't generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing



Deep structure: You will not generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing



Surface structure: Don't generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing

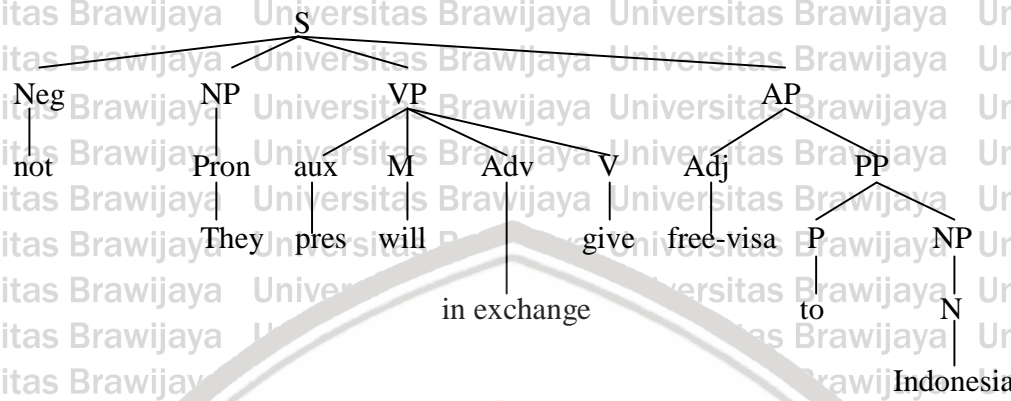


The researcher used three transformational rules in order to make the sentence that was posted by someone who used the username ‘Sib’ understandable. The rules are imperative transformation and negative transformation by Bornstein (1977) and also *do-support* by Akmajian and Heny (1976). The deep structure implies the real meaning of the sentence, “You will not generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government’s wrongdoing”.

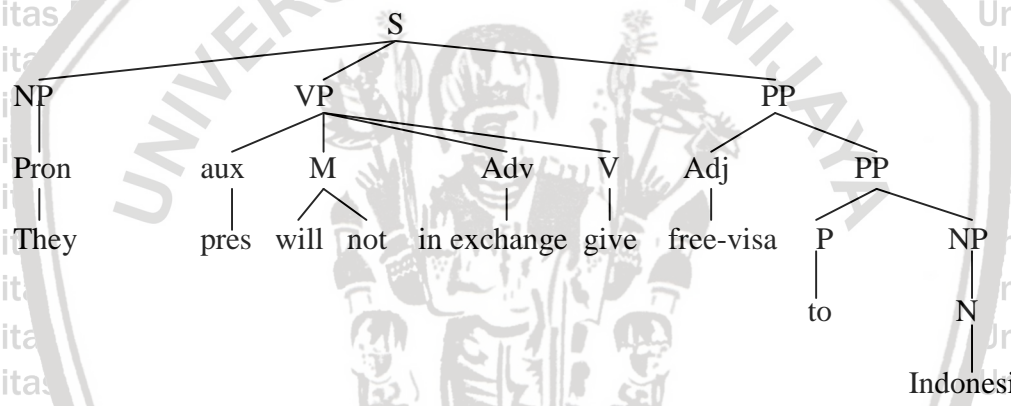
The first transformational rule was imperative transformation where in the deep structure, it would delete the word “you” and “will”. Thus, it became “generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government’s wrongdoing”. The second transformation was negative transformation where we had to put the dummy node ‘neg’ in the beginning of the sentence and changed it to ‘nt’ in surface structure. The last one, we have to insert ‘do’ by using *do-support* when the sentence was generated in surface structure. The word ‘do’ was inserted before V (generalize). The sentence would become “Don’t generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government’s wrongdoing” after the negative transformation and *do-support* was applied. It went well to his/her respond regarding to the topic that he/she that Indonesian skilled workers have the same quality among the Europeans and thus he/she supported the plan of Schengen visa-free request.

#### **8. They will not in exchange give free-visa entrance to Indonesia (BT)**

Deep structure: They will in exchange give free-visa to Indonesia



Surface structure: They will not in exchange give free-visa to Indonesia



The sentence above used the negative transformation from Bornstein (1977) and negative placement Rule by Akmajian and Heny (1976). We can see from the sentence above that the difference is the position of negation 'not'. Bornstein's rule used the negative marker 'Neg' in the beginning of the sentence as seen on the deep structure while in Akmajian and Heny's rule, the negation was moved within the modal (will) when the sentence was generated in surface structure.

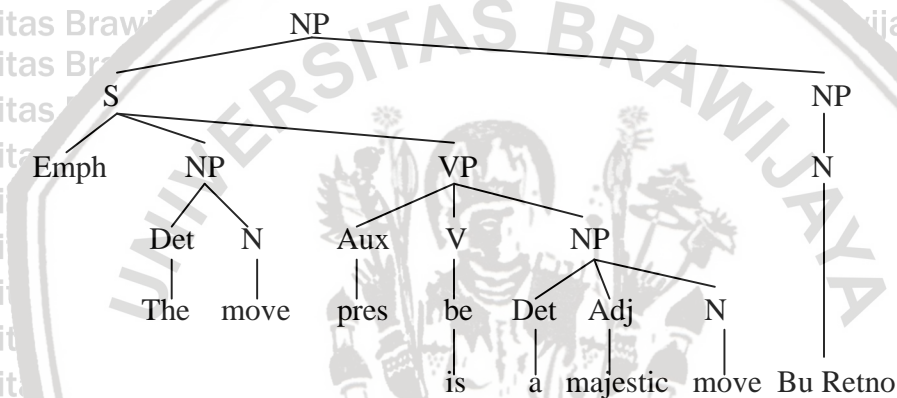
As we seen on the surface structure, the one who posted it (BT) was questioning the plan of requesting a visa-free status in Schengen area. Moreover he

added that the plan would be not attained as he compared to Malaysia which still has difficulty in obtaining the same visa-free status of the same area (see Appendices).

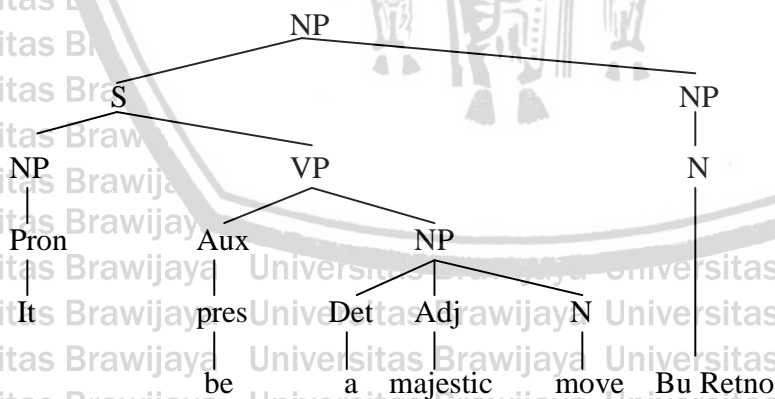
That is why he/she constructed the sentence into negative form.

### 9. It's a majestic move Bu Retno (Eduard Iseli)

Deep structure: The move is a majestic move, Bu Retno



Surface structure: It is a majestic move Bu Retno

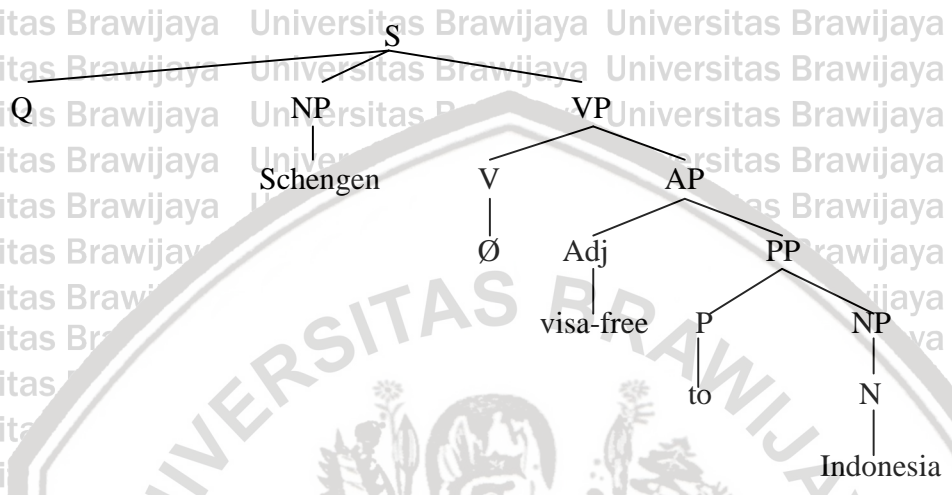


To make the sentence clear, the researcher used two transformational rules by Bornstein (1977), they are pronominalization and emphatic Transformation. This sentence was formed through those transformational types, and the real meaning that was presented in the deep structure is “The move is a majestic move Bu Retno” When we read it at first, it looked like a normal sentence but actually this a phrase that consisted of a sentence and a noun phrase. Even the transformational rule applied in this sentence could not change it from a phrase into a sentence.

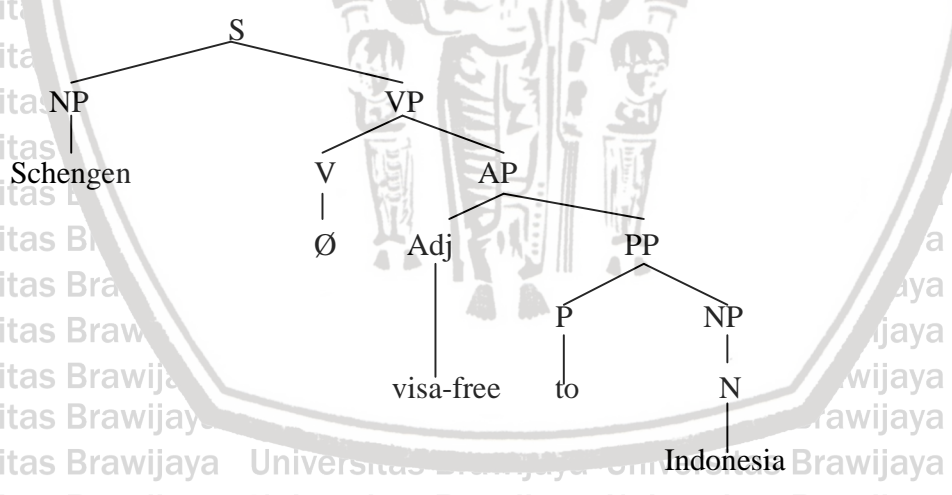
The first transformational rule applied in this sentence was pronominalization that substituted ‘the move’ with pronoun ‘it’. As we can see, the deep structure of this sentence was “The move is a majestic move Bu Retno” became “It’s a majestic move Bu Retno” in surface structure after the Pronominalization was applied. The second transformation was Emphatic Transformation. From the sentence above, the emphasis of the sentence was ‘the move’. In the deep structure, the emphasis marker must be placed in the beginning of the sentence. It is the same with interrogative and negative transformation rule which put a dummy node before the sentence. The dummy node for emphatic transformation was “Emph” as the marker and was put in the front. As what has been emphasized by the one who posted it, we could clearly understand that he has his support for the minister in planning a request for visa-free status in Schengen area.

10. Schengen visa-free to Indonesia? It is not going to happen (Suwito)

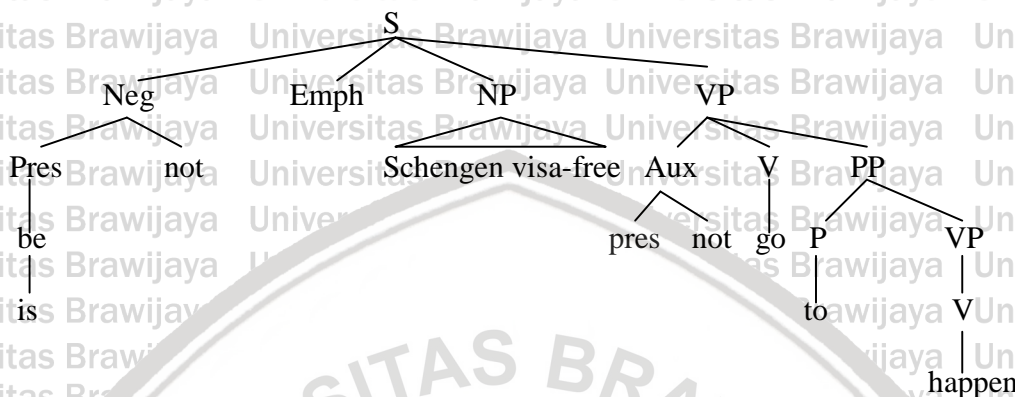
Deep structure 1: Schengen visa-free to Indonesia



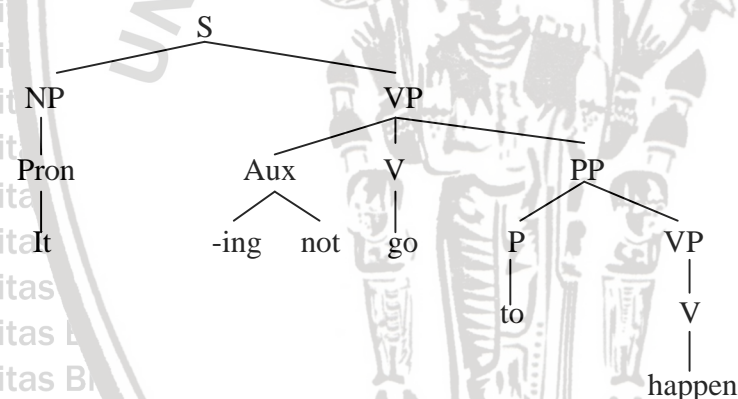
Surface structure 1: Schengen visa-free to Indonesia?



Deep structure 2: Schengen visa-free is going to happen



Surface structure 2: It is not going to happen



The sentence consisted of two different sentences. Therefore, to analyze it, the researcher divided it into two sentences since the form of them are different, they are 'Schengen visa-free to Indonesia?' and 'It is not going to happen'. The first sentence the researcher analyzed was 'Schengen visa-free to Indonesia?'

The transformation rules applied in this sentence were interrogative transformation. This rule was proposed by Bornstein (1977). Then, the deep structure



would be in the positive form 'Schengen visa-free to Indonesia'. Then, put the dummy node in the beginning of sentence. The dummy node or the marker is 'Q'.

In the next sentence, there are four transformation rules applied, they were negative transformation, emphatic transformation, and pronominalization by Bornstein (1977) and Negative Placement by Akmajian and Heny (1976). The first transformational rule by Bornstein could only be seen when the sentence was generated in the deep structure. In the deep structure, the sentence would be in positive form 'It is going to happen'. Then, put the negative marker 'Neg' in the beginning of the sentence. Regarding to the sentence above, Suwito, someone who posted it, also tried to emphasis the minister plan related to the topic. That is why the second transformational rule applied was emphatic transformation since he emphasized on the 'Schengen visa-free'. It is the same as the interrogative transformation which use the dummy node, so there should be put the marker 'Emph' next to the 'Q' in the beginning of the sentence. Since the deep structure of the sentence was 'Schengen visa-free is going to happen' became 'It is not going to happen' in the surface structure, so the next transformational rule applied was pronominalization. It changed the 'Schengen visa-free' into pronoun 'it'. There was also applied the negative placement by Akmajian and Heny (1976) on it. According to them, this kind of transformational rule has the effect of moving 'not' within the auxiliary.

## 4.2 Discussions

Based on the findings, the researcher found several types of transformational rules that are applied on the comment sentences of *Text Your Say* and they have different function in delivering their thoughts related to the topic.

The first transformational rule applied was negative transformation from both Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976). It was used by someone named Fernandus Supandi. This type of transformational rule here did not affect the meaning but it did affect on the deep structure. As Bornstein proposes that to show the negative sentence, it should have a dummy node in deep structure to distinguish from positive sentence. That dummy node is symbolized as 'Neg' and only appears in deep structure. This negative transformation was used by Supandi to show his disagreement related to the topic, that was governors or mayors should be elected indirectly or in other words people of a society cannot give their vote to their favorite candidate. So according to the deep structure of the sentence, the dummy node 'Neg' was put in the beginning of the sentence to distinguish it from positive sentence.

The second transformational rule was interrogative and conjunction by Bornstein (1977). There are two types of interrogative sentence, 'yes/no questions' and 'wh-questions'. The form of the comment sentence here was in compound sentence. Therefore, the deep structure should be in positive form and is extended into two main sentences, 'It is against the constitution' and 'It is according to the constitution' with the conjunction 'or' between them. Since it was a negative

sentence, a dummy node was also needed in the deep structure. The dummy node for the interrogative transformation rule was 'Q' to distinguish it from positive and negative sentence. The 'Q' marker' was put in the beginning of the sentence so the structure of DS (deep structure) would be  $S \Rightarrow Q + S + \text{or} + S$ . Bornstein also stated that the 'Q' marker only appeared in the deep structure. That was why in the surface structure the 'Q' marker could not be found in the surface structure. Then in the surface structure, those two sentences that were split in the deep structure joined into one single sentence and that made the position of conjunction 'or' changed from between two sentences became inserted and combined into a sentence. In the surface structure of the sentence, the conjunction 'or' position became after the P (against). It was related to what Bornstein stated that a conjunction functioned to connect other words, phrases, clauses, or other constructions so it made possible to arrange more than two sentences. Bornstein also stated that the form of conjunction depends on the speaker's attitude toward the sentences that are joined. In this sentence, the writer of the comment gave a question and uses the conjunction 'or' to give an option answer whether the indirect election was against the Constitution or not. Related to the topic, Nurdin, the comment writer, was still wondering about it.

The third transformational rule was passive transformation from both Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976). The essence of this transformation type was simple, to move the object so that became subject, and add the preposition 'by' after the verb. When the actual sentence was in the form of passive sentence, the

the deep structure should be in active sentence. So the deep structure of “Governors should be appointed by the representatives” was “The representative shall appoint governors”. As what the deep structure showed and the researcher stated above, Iwan Nudi, the comment poster, seemed to be agree that local leaders should be appointed, not directly voted by people since he assumed that not all people know the candidates (see Appendices).

The fourth transformational rule was the same with the first one that used the negative transformation by Bornstein and negative placement by Akmajian and Heny. In negative transformation by Bornstein, the ‘Neg’ marker was put in the beginning of the sentence to distinguish it from the positive sentence. The marker did not appear in the surface structure and this type of transformation should not change the meaning of the sentence. When it came to surface structure, the negative placement rule by Akmajian and Heny was applied. The rule had the effect of moving the sentence-initial ‘not’ within the auxiliary. Although it did not change the meaning but we can see the implication from the complete comments that was put on Appendices. It said that Adikoesoemo, the one who posted it, he stated that the end of direct election is indeed undemocratic. Therefore he did want to go backward because it was a declining move.

The fifth transformational rule was the emphatic transformation. There were slightly no differences between the sentence and the real meaning. But when it came to deep structure and surface structure, we could see the difference. There was an

'emph' marker in the beginning of the sentence in the deep structure. According to Bornstein, emphasis can be achieved by placing heavy stress on it and indicated by some things like intonation, italics, and underlining. Therefore the emphasis of the sentence was 'Time'. It can be concluded from the complete comments on the Appendix that he satirized democracy could open into corruption.

The sixth transformational rule, which was taken from first comment of 2015 topic chosen, applied interrogative rule just like the third comment sentence above.

The difference is the fourth sentence here used wh-question. According to Borsntein, the syntactic function of *wh* word in deep structure of the question is the same as that of the new word or words supplied by the answer. Therefore, the deep structure of this sentence was "About what Retno is dreaming?"

Related to the topic that was *RI's quest for visa-free status in Schengen*, Bot, the comment poster, wondered what was the minister thinking about to quest that kind of visa-free status since there were so many immigrants in those 26 Schengen countries or areas (see Appendices) and that would be hard to get that kind of visa-free status.

The seventh transformation rule was the most complicated in this research. It uses three transformational rules, they are Imperative and Negative rule by Bornstein (1977) and *do*-support from Akmajian and Heny (1976). The imperative transformation shows the deletion of "you" and the modal "will" in surface structure. So, the deep structure of the last comment was long-written "You will not generalize

all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing", while in the surface structure, it would be "Don't generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing". We could see that there was a deletion of "you will" in the surface structure which was replaced by "don't". It followed the next transformational rules applied in this sentence the *do*-support and negative transformation by Bornstein. The *do* was inserted and then followed by the negative rule that change it into 'nt'. The *do* here implied a prohibition or suggestion for not doing something like the comment poster mentioned. The *do*-support also needed to be placed in front of the verb to make the negation 'nt' was possible to read.

When we look into the deep structure, there appeared the pronoun "you" and modal "will". The "you" here refer to all people of The Jakarta Post reader, especially anyone who gave their comments on *Text Your Say* so that no one underestimated the people of Indonesia underestimate the capability themselves. In his comment, he proved that he met so many Indonesian who worked in Europe occupy some important position in their office. Also there was the modal "will" that referred to second person "you" to do such action.

The eight comment sentence used the negative transformation by Bornstein and negative placement by Akmajian and Heny. The difference between those two could be seen in the deep structure and surface structure. Bornstein's rule was applied in the deep structure by adding a dummy node or a marker 'Neg' that was put in the beginning of the sentence. Meanwhile, Akmajian and Heny's rule was applied in the

surface structure by moving negation 'not' within the auxiliary or modal (will). These kind of transformation rule did not change the meaning but it was implied in the complete comments. BT, someone who posted it regarding to the topic, stated that Europe has a huge refugee problem and therefore it would be so hard getting that visa-free status in the area. He even compared to our neighboring country, Malaysia, which had given visa-free to Europeans for a long time but they still needed to obtain the Schengen visa.

The next comment sentence used the imperative transformation and pronominalization by Bornstein. The real meaning of the sentence was 'The move is a majestic move Bu Retno'. The emphasis of the sentence is 'the move' and therefore in the deep structure, the 'emph' marker was put in the beginning of the sentence. Then, in pronominalization, 'the move' was substituted into pronoun 'it'. Without checking the full comment, we could conclude that Iseli, the comment poster, seemed to agree with the plan of requesting visa-free status in Schengen. He argued that by having a Schengen visa, it would give us an easy access to the Schengen area.

The last comment sentence used three transformational rules by Bornstein. They are interrogative transformation, emphatic transformation, and negative transformation and also negative placement by Akmajian and Heny. To analyze this, the researcher divided the comment into two different sentences. The first was 'Schengen visa-free to Indonesia?' and the second was 'It's not going to happen'. The

interrogative transformation rule was applied in the first sentence by adding the 'Q' marker in the beginning of the sentence.

The next transformation rules applied in the second sentence. There were three rules from Bornstein, they are negative, emphatic, and pronominalization. The real meaning of the sentence was 'Schengen visa-free is not going to happen'. First of the three rules applied was negative transformation which put 'Neg' marker in the beginning of the sentence. Then, the next was emphatic transformation. The emphasis of the sentence was 'Schengen visa-free' so the 'Emph' marker was put between the 'Neg' marker and the NP (Schengen visa-free). Then the pronominalization applied in the surface structure when 'Schengen visa-free' was changed into pronoun 'it'. Akmajian and Heny's Negative Placement was also applied there by moving the sentence-initial 'not' within the auxiliary.

The next sentence used the negative transformation from Bornstein and negative placement from Akmajian and Heny. The Borsntein's rule applied in deep structure by adding 'Neg' marker in the from of sentence while Akmajian and Heny's rule applied in the surface structure by moving 'not' within the auxiliary.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher found that there were two dominant transformational rules that were applied in the comment sentences; they are negative and interrogative Transformation, both from Bornstein. Each of them even applied six times and four times respectively. The other transformational rules applied were Passive transformation and *do*-support. Overall, there were seven



transformational rules by Bornstein here (negative, interrogative, conjunction, passive, imperative, emphatic, and pronominalization) and three transformational rules by Akmajian and Heny (negative placement, movement (passive transformation), and *do*-support). The findings of this research personally answered the researcher's assumption that most of the sentence comments were in the negative transformation since the uplifted topics makes or even results some pros and cons among the society. This study also revealed that the second dominant transformation rule applied was interrogative form since the researcher also assumed that the uplifted topic of *Text Your Say* would make people wondering about what actually happened in this country.

Furthermore, related to the previous studies, there were differences between this study and the previous studies. The first is the object. Although the first previous study used the same newspaper, *The Jakarta Post*, but the section was different. Goro (2010) analyzed the headline while this research chose specific topic that were not available in printed edition, *Text Your Say*. Moreover, she analyzed only the surface structure while this study analyzed both the surface and deep structure, same as this research's second previous study by Venoncia (2013). While the difference between this research and Venoncia's research is the object. Venoncia analyzed the campaign slogan of presidential candidate of the United States of America. Venoncia used transformation theory by Radford, Bornstein, and Akmajian and Heny. While this research only use the theory from Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976).

The similarities between this study and Venoncia's study were that both of them used the deep structure and surface structure in analyzing the sentence. Both studies also drew the tree diagram to help the analysis.

Nur Qomariyah Goro (2010) found that the headline written in simple surface structure  $S \Rightarrow NP + VP$ , ( $VP = Aux + V + NP + PP$ ), and  $S \Rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$  ( $VP \Rightarrow V + NP + S$ ) while Venoncia's study (2013) revealed that the transformational grammar that were dominantly used on campaign slogans by presidential candidates of the United States of America were Imperative Transformation and Emphatic Transformation. Meanwhile this research revealed that the transformational rules that were dominantly used in comment sentences were Negative Transformation and Interrogative Transformation.

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion related to the finding of this research and also contributes some suggestion that can be used in the future.

### 5.1 Conclusion

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the transformation theory by Bornstein (1977) and Akmajian and Heny (1976). In analyzing the comment sentence of The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*, the researcher found out that there were seven transformational rules by Bornstein that were applied here (negative, interrogative, conjunction, passive, imperative, emphatic, and pronominalization) and three transformational rules by Akmajian and Heny (negative placement, movement (passive transformation), and *do*-support). Negative transformation. Moreover, he found out that there were two dominant transformational rules applied in the comment sentences; they are negative transformation and interrogative transformation. The negative transformation was applied six times while the interrogative transformation was applied four times.

### 5.2 Suggestion

Through this research, the researcher suggests the English Study Program students to analyze more sentences not only in printed media like newspaper or magazine but also in online website since nowadays more people tend to interact with

others by texting especially in social media. Furthermore, analyzing sentences by using not only transformational grammar would be challenging, like using Halliday's systemic functional grammar theory. It is also the researcher's suggestion for the next researcher to conduct a research by using that theory since there are still not many scholars who conduct it.



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# APPENDICES



## Appendix 1 : Topics and Comments from The Jakarta Post's *Text Your Say*

*Text your say: End of direct elections?*

The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post

Fri, September 12 2014 | 11:49 am

Your comments on the efforts of the Red-and-White Coalition, led by losing presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto, to put an end to the direct election of governors, mayors and regents:

The group can't change the system because it lost the election.

**John Berkhmans**

It's a regressive idea. **It's not worth listening to the group.**

**Ferdinandus Supandri**

So far we have some good mayors like Tri Rismaharini of Surabaya, Ridwan Kamil of Bandung and some good regents. I think direct elections are needed here.

**Governors should be appointed by the representatives**, since people have a lack of knowledge about the candidates.

**Iwan Nurdi Zm**

Governors represent the central government in the provinces, so they should be appointed by the president, but the regents represent the people in the regencies, so they should be elected by the people. The present arrangement looks almost like an anomaly.

**Makamba Takumseh**



I think the House of Representatives should be dissolved as it disregards the nation.

**Ning M Widjaja**

Both systems have their flaws. First, people aren't really ready for democracy, even after 16 years of reformasi. Nobody is wholeheartedly willing to lose. Second, the prevailing perception is that everybody can be bought and influenced to act toward desired goals. So each candidate will work all-out, using all means, to win the election.

It's obvious that vote-buying, black campaigns, intimidation, mobilizing mobs and horizontal conflicts cannot be avoided. I agree that direct elections are very costly, not only financially but socially as well.

So if the House finally opts for representation, precautionary measures should be carefully drafted to prevent all flaws associated with the representation system.

**Oom Roes**

**SMS**

My, my, did losing make them so sore that they have lost even their last shred of reason?

**Hadi**

**Surabaya**

The Constitutional Court has a say on direct elections. **Is it against or according to the Constitution?**

Whichever path is taken, there will be corruption. You have to pay in advance either to the people or the legislators.

**E Nurdin**

**Jakarta**

Those who strive to set back democracy are the enemies of the people and must be treated as such.

**Wibowo**

**Jakarta**

I think direct elections are better because the people can choose governors, regents and mayors, but this system needs huge financing and can also be manipulated.

Having elections through local councils will be more efficient so that the funds can be shifted to finance other pro-people programs.

**Abdul Rahim  
Tangerang, Banten**

Indonesia does its best to answer the people's voices in deciding matters in accordance with the world's accepted ways and means, as desired by Pancasila and the corresponding Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity).

Seeking an end to the direct election of governors, mayors and regents is certainly not progress, especially when the losing presidential candidate happens to have a somewhat gainful position in the House; something with which the majority of people don't seem to agree with.

The end of direct elections is indeed undemocratic and the Red-and-White Coalition has tried to impose this as a last resort. No Sir, we are not going to go backward, we are moving forward.

**Moeljono Adikoesoemo  
Jakarta**

Decentralization and the fact that people in faraway municipalities and regencies are able to elect their own leaders have been the single most powerful force behind Indonesia's unity and territorial integrity. Putting an end to this will only alienate people and fuel calls for independence from Jakarta.

**Norbert  
Jakarta**

It is true that democracy is open to corruption. Witness the hundreds identified, caught and brought before the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

Who could deny then that thus far democracy in Indonesia has been far more successful in bringing the corrupt to justice than the New Order system of representation by appointment? How quickly does the Indonesian legislative think the public will forget the US\$2 billion annual turnover of Soeharto Inc.?

All that is required is the separation of powers as exhibited by the KPK. Then allow democracy to run its course. Democracy then allows the people to remove those that the KPK cannot.

Time will take care of the rest.

**Noone**

It is unbelievable how this coalition is behaving. I wonder how many Prabowo voters regret their decision now.

**S Desantis**

Indonesians should just be careful. These are the tactics of Indonesian politicians. They always try to find a way to suck the blood of ordinary people and most of the time they do this illegally.

**Idiansyah Putra**

The House, which has been sitting on its hands getting very little done, is now in a rush to destroy Indonesia's democratic rule. They are slapping the face of everyone who lost family members in the fight for a democratic Indonesia as well as everyone who stood and demanded democracy in Indonesia. Why? Because of one dangerous man who should probably be locked up with no outside contact for basically trying to perform a coup via the House while he has a majority.

If anyone thinks that the Indonesian government is home to a lot of corruption now, just wait and see. The people will have no say and will be told to follow or else. New local leaders will be directed by whoever can pay them or to repay the debt of being put in a leadership position, even though they are the dumbest people in the entire district.

The welfare of any person will be cast aside to serve whatever interests the deciding factions want ' the end of Indonesian democracy, the end of outside investment and the end of good manufacturing.

**X Simaging**

*Text your say: RI's quest for visa-free status in Schengen*

The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post

Fri, October 2 2015 | 08:49 am

Your comments on Foreign Affairs Minister Retno LP Marsudi saying that support is growing for Indonesia'™s request for visa-free access to the Schengen zone, which will enable Indonesian nationals to enter the zone's 22 EU-member and four non-EU-member states without visas.

**What is Retno dreaming about?** Europe has got a huge refugee and asylum-seeker problem. They aren't going to provide visa-free entrance to Indonesians. Malaisia has long been visa-free for Europeans, and Malaysians still need to obtain a Schengen visa.

**Bot**

That request is certainly not going to be granted.

**Devineasia**

Guess it goes to show how often I've traveled to Turkey.

**Willo**

Well let's hope that the EU approve, so that Indonesian passport holders will have more visa-free countries.

**Simba**

Skilled workers? Yes there are Indonesians that I know who are working in countries like Switzerland, Sweden, Germany and other advanced countries. And they work for big multinational companies in engineering fields most of them.

One person that I know has been appointed as a manager in a Swiss-Swedish engineering company and his role is in the power distribution sector. **Don't generalize all Indonesians as guilty for the government's wrongdoing.**

**Sib**

What is Minister Retno dreaming about? Europe already has a huge refugee problem.

**They will not in exchange give free-visa entrance to Indonesia.**

Malaysia has for ages given visa-free entry to Europeans and Malaysians still need to obtain a Schengen visa.

**BT**

Bravo Minister Retno, on RI's quest for visa-free entry to the Schengen zone, and on granting visa-free access to visitors from all Schengen countries.

It will be an advantage for Indonesia. **It's a majestic move Bu Retno.**

**Eduard Iseli**

**Jakarta**

**Schengen visa free for Indonesia? It is not going to happen.** Wait until Indonesia's

Gross National Product per capita is equal to the EU.

**Suwito**

**Surabaya**

### Appendix 2 : Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



**KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN  
PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**  
Jalan Veteran Malang, 65145, Indonesia  
Telp. +62341 – 575875, Fax. +62341 – 575822  
E-mail: fib\_ub@ub.ac.id – http://www.fib.ub.ac.id

### BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Alvan Endi Pratama Putra
2. NIM : 0911113005
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Syntax
5. Judul Skripsi : Syntactical Analysis on The Jakarta Post's  
*Text Your Say*
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 23 Agustus 2013
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 10 Agustus 2016
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A  
II. Emy Sudarwati, M.Pd
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	23 Agustus 2013	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	27 Agustus 2013	Pengajuan Judul	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	12 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	16 Oktober 2015	Konsultasi bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	5 Mei 2016	Revisi bab I, II, III	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	11 Mei 2016	Revisi bab I, II, III	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	22 Juni 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	22 Juni 2016	ACC Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	11 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	11 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	13 Juli 2016	Konsultasi bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	13 Juli 2016	Konsultasi bab IV, V	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	14 Juli 2016	Revisi bab IV, V	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	14 Juli 2016	Revisi bab IV, V	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
15.	15 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
16.	15 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>

17.	22 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
18.	22 Juli 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
19.	26 Juli 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
20.	26 Juli 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>
21.	3 Agustus 2016	Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	<i>[Signature]</i>
22.	4 Agustus 2016	Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	<i>[Signature]</i>

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

*B+*

Malang, 10 Agustus 2016  
Dosen Pembimbing II

Dosen Pembimbing I

*[Signature]*

Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A  
NIP. 19510624 1973903 2 002

*[Signature]*

Emy Sudarwati, M.Pd.  
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Mengetahui,  
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