

A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN CLAUSE USED IN *THE JAKARTA POST'S SPORT COLUMN* PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO MAY 2007

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ABSTRACT

This study is syntactic analysis of noun clause and sentence pattern of noun clause used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007. The objectives of this study are to describe and identify the type of noun clause, to describe the sentence pattern of noun clause, and to describe which noun clause is frequently used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column*.

This is qualitative research. The data consists of 75 noun clauses used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* within published from April to May 2007. To analyze the data, the writer uses distributional method to give a description briefly. The writer reads and observes it carefully. The data is identified based on noun clause and patterns. Then, the data is classified into the form of tables.

The result of the study shows that there are 4 types of noun clause used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column*, they are: noun clause derived from statement, question, request, and exclamation. And the most sentence patterns used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* are S + V + C (40 out of 75 sentences or 53.33%), followed by S + V + O + C (10 out of 75 sentences or 13.33%), next S + V + O (9 out of 75 sentences or 12%), then S+V and S+V+A are the same (7 of 75 or 9,33%), and the lowest is S + V + O + A (2 out of 75 sentences or 2,6%). Next is the most frequent types of noun clause is noun clause derived from statement (48 out of 75 or 64%), followed by noun clause derived from question (22 out of 75 or 29.33%), noun clause derived from exclamation (3 out of 75 or 4%), and the lowest is noun clause derived from request (2 out of 75 or 2.66%). Moreover, the most sentence pattern of noun clause used is S+V+C. It means the most sentence pattern used is simple pattern. Moreover, the Jakarta Post's still suitable for teaching n learning English as second language seen from the language used.

Key words: Syntax, noun clause, and The Jakarta Post

INTRODUCTION

Language has important role in the persistence of life, language is used as a medium of communication and interaction, which is indispensable as a main tool of human communication. Language has been glue to hold the society in the

communication process. Therefore, language has a quite significant role in the existence of human life.

As it is known, there are a lot of languages in the world. Each language has differences. The differences can be in the form, structure, and grammar. One of languages in the world is English. English is the language of England, used in British Commonwealth, the USA, and some other countries (Hornby, 1995: 382). English belongs to the great Indo-European family. It is known as the greatest number of language used in many countries. Schendl in *Historical Linguistics* says that Indo-European languages have been spoken from India to the western borders of the European continent (2001: 16).

In communication era, information about science and technology is mostly written in English since English is considered as one of international languages. Information that comes to the society is difficult to be filtered today. In fact, mass media such as newspaper, magazine, television, radio play an important role in human life. Moreover, they function not only as information sources but also public learning particularly language-learning. In addition, most people use mass media to explore the knowledge, information, and so on. In short, newspapers have great emphasis on the social and formal functions.

In Indonesia, there are many types of newspapers. Basically, based on the language used, they can be divided into two, namely *Indonesian newspapers* and *English Newspaper*. The first one can be divided into two, according to the area; *regional newspaper* and *national newspaper*. Regional newspapers mean newspapers which are issued regionally such as *Banjarmasin Post*, *Solo Post*, *Sriwijaya Post*, *Suara Merdeka*, and so on. In the same words, these newspapers only have audiences in certain regions. National newspapers, on the other hand, are defined as newspaper, which are issued regionally such as *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Suara Pembaharuan*, *Media Indonesia*, and so on. In short, these newspapers have audiences not only in certain region but also in all regions.

The second type of newspapers is English newspaper. It means that the newspapers are written in English. They are the *Jakarta Post*, the *Indonesian*

Observer, and so on. In this occasion, the writer will use the *Jakarta Post* as the main data source of this research.

Newspaper in English can also help the readers to learn English. For that reason, the writer uses the *Jakarta Post* because it is written in English. Besides, the language used in *the Jakarta Post* is Standard English language, so it can help the readers to learn English structure, especially for learners of English as second language. In addition, learning English is not only from the book but also from the other sources that use written English such as English newspaper, English magazine, English articles, etc. Moreover, there are many grammatical language aspects that can be learnt through newspaper. One of them is syntactical aspect of language. It deals with word, phrase clause, sentences, and so on.

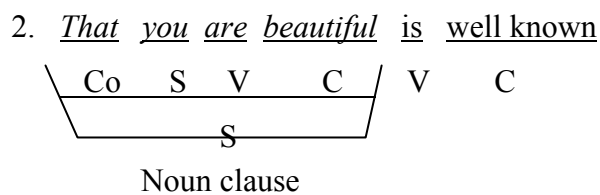
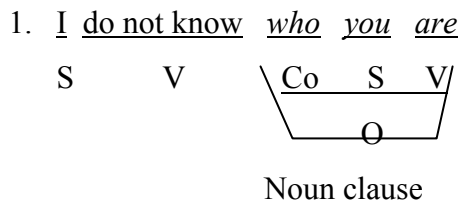
Alwasilah in *Linguistik Suatu Pengantar* says that Syntax is the branch of grammar which is concerned with the study of the arrangement of words in sentences and of the means by which such relationship are shown, e.g. word order or inflection (1986: 104). In the same words, syntax is the study of arranging the word to become phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc. It also talks about the rule of arranging them. Moreover, syntactical study by using newspaper is also one of the most effective ways in improving student's ability, especially syntactic ability.

In analyzing the sentences syntactically in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* there are three ways. Verhaar (1996:162 – 173) states that there are three ways in analyzing the sentence syntactically. The first is the function in sentence (there is Subject/S, Verb/V, Complement), the second is the role (benefactive, agentive, locative, patient role) and the third is as the category (noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, etc). This study will analyze noun clauses used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* based on the function of elements (subject, verb, and complement).

The noun clauses used in *the Jakarta Post's sport column* on the syntactic analysis with an emphasis on the sentence patterns and the types of noun clause. The examples of syntactic Analysis of noun clauses used in *the Jakarta Post's sport column* are as follows:

1. I do not know *who you are*
2. *That you are beautiful* is well known

The sentence pattern of the noun clauses are as follows:



From the examples above the writer of this research tries to analyze the noun clauses used in *the Jakarta Post's Column* based on the syntactic analysis of sentence patterns (Subject, verb object, complement)

There have been a lot of researches on language either spoken or written language. A syntactic analysis of noun clause used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007 is one of structural analysis and it is interesting to be discussed.

Review on the Related Study

Before conducting this research, the writer finds some similar researches dealing with the language on the present mass media. The description is as follows:

Meisri Intandiari (2000) writes a thesis entitled *Sentence Analysis and readability on the Language of Journalism of the Jakarta Post and the Indonesian Observer*. She researches the political topic issued in both newspapers. *The Jakarta Post* and *the Indonesian Observer*. Both are then discussed in term of the grammatical level with an emphasis on the types and patterns of the sentence and clause. The readability of the news report is analyzed from the syntactic point of view which is defined as the degree in which the news reports can be read and understood easily, i.e, containing simpler and clearer sentence types and

structures. According to her research, the sentence type, which has the highest frequency and is hence regarded as type of the language journalism, is complex sentence. This type is found in political news taken from both English newspapers.

Sulistiyanti (2004) writes a thesis entitled *A Syntactic Analysis of the Born Loser Comic Strip in Jakarta Post*. She describes the statistic tables that present the result of the analysis related to the research. The writer takes the sample from the *Jakarta Post* published on January-March 2004 edition especially in the type and basic sentence pattern in *The Born Loser Comic*. The result of the analysis is presented in the following order: a) the result of the analysis concerning the sentence types, b) the frequency of the sentence types, c) the result of the analysis concerning the basic sentence pattern, d) the frequency of the basic sentence pattern, and e) the reason why the born loser Comic strip uses such sentences.

Ruli Heruli (2004) writes a thesis entitled *The Syntactic Analysis of English Sentences used in Headlines News of the Jakarta Post*. His thesis describes the sentence types and patterns, which frequently occur in the headline news of the *Jakarta Post* within thirty editions. The conclusions of the analysis are that the sentence types, i.e. simple sentence type, compound sentence type, complex sentence type, are found in *the headlines news of the Jakarta Post* but the frequency of occurrences of each type is different. According to his research, one of the characteristics is the use of short and simple sentence, whereas the most frequent occurrences of all sentence types in *The Jakarta Post* is complex sentence type.

The research of A syntactic analysis of noun clause used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007 will analyze the noun clause of English sentence used based on syntactic analysis. The differences between this research and the previous similar research are about the point of view and the way in analyzing English sentences in terms of noun clause used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column*.

Method of Analyzing Data

According to Moleong (2002:6) in his book *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, data analysis is a process organizing and putting the data into pattern, category, and unit of basic description to find the theme and to formulate the hypothesis as the data are suggested. The data analysis refers to shifting, organizing, summarizing and synthesizing. In this research, the writer uses structural method to know the sentence patterns and the types of noun clause used in *The Jakarta Post's sport column*. According to Sudaryanto (1992: 640) in his book *Metode Linguistik*, structural method is used to know the language details.

To analyze the data the writer uses distributional method. Distributional method is the method which uses the part of the language as the definite instrument. (Sudaryanto, 1988:25) Zuchi (1993: 61) defines that the technique of distribution frequency is used to give a description briefly about the characteristic in data. Distribution of frequency is one of the techniques in quantitative analyses and interpretative description is one of the techniques in the qualitative analysis.

The writer uses the qualitative data analysis technique that uses non numeral data in the form of sentences taken from *the Jakarta Post's sport column*. In analyzing the sentences, the writer reads and observes it carefully, to find and describe the sentence pattern of noun clause in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column*, the writer identifies the types and patterns of noun clauses. Then, the writer transfers to data card in the form of tables. Then, the writer transfers category of the types of noun clause in the form of table. After that, the writer checks the range frequency of the types of noun clause in table form. Finally the conclusion can be done.

Discussion

A. Description of the Types of Noun Clause Used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column*

In this occasion, the writer describes all of noun clauses (types of noun clause, introductory conjunction, and function of clause) based on the editions of the data. In the following sentences, the types of noun clauses are *italized*, and the

conjunctions are **bolded**. Here, the writer uses 15% of all population of this study. According to Arikunto in *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* the sample can be taken for about 10-15% or 20-25% (2006: 134). Based on statement above, the writer uses 15% of 500 populations. Moreover, this study just employs 75 samples of 500 populations.

In this study, the writer uses 75 samples which consist of four types of noun clauses; they are noun clause derived from statement, noun clause derived from question, noun clause derived from request, and noun clause derived from exclamation. In addition, the writer also finds the function of noun clause such as object of verb, object of gerund, object of preposition, object of participle, object of infinitive, subjective complement, complement after it, and direct object etc.

The following table is the research result of sentences covered noun clause used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007.

Table 3.1

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
1.	Statement	that	Object of verb	Howard said <i>he got up in the middle of the night to watch some of Adam Gilchrist's record ... to victory.</i> (JPSC: April 30 th , 2007)
2.	exclamation	what	Object of verb	" What a Joke it was. The players deserved so much more than that," John wrote on <i>The Sunday Telegraph sports website.</i> (JPSC: April 30 th , 2007)
3.	exclamation	what	Object of verb	" What a shocking tournament it was, each of Pakistan murdered, a rain affected she muzzle of a final that should have been postponed, along with the night force of the final ending twice in pitch-block night," he wrote. (JPSC: April 30 th , 2007)

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
4.	exclamation	what	Direct object	“ <i>What a great outcome it was</i> , Rudd told the <i>Australian Broadcasting Corporation</i> (JPSC: April 30 th , 2007)
5.	question	what	Object of preposition	I indefinitely have a score to settle at learning mans after <i>what happened last year</i> when I should have won the rece (JPSC: May 18 th , 2007).
6.	statement	that	Object of verb	Pletcher, who trains King of the Roxy in addition to circular Quay, said <i>the post positions would have little effect on the Preakness</i> . (JPSC: May 18 th , 2007).
7.	statement	that	Object of verb	“ <i>He’s a very, very good horse, no doubt about it</i> ,” Jones said of street sense (JPSC: May 18 th , 2007).
8.	-question -statement	What That	-Subject -Object of complement	<i>What we have to do now</i> is make sure <i>we recover I the proper way</i> (JPSC: May 4 th , 2007).
9.	statement	that	Object of verb	Rita also hoped <i>Indonesian could host the 2011 SEA Games</i> , but she said <i>she would first have to consult with the government</i> (JPSC: May 4 th , 2007)
10.	statement	that	Object of verb	Fritz said <i>that the club and even PSSI must focus on talent scouting and revenue raising</i> (JPSC: May 7 th , 2007)
11.	statement	that	Object of verb	He added <i>that income from tickets was only enough to pay security</i> . (JPSC: May 7 th , 2007)
12.	statement	that	Object of	Assuming <i>that each member of</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
			gerund	<i>Indonesian's 96 – million – person workforce spends Rp 3.500 (40 US cents) per week on entertainment makes him amazed (JPSC: May 7th, 2007)</i>
13.	question	How much	Object of verb	Imagine how much money could made from the domestic soccer league (JPSC: May 7 th , 2007)
14.	statement	that	Object of verb	“ <i>The Championship is long and I will come back in Europ,</i> ” he added (JPSC: May 7 th , 2007)
15.	statement	that	Object of verb	Nova said <i>she and Lylyana were unable to match their penents in a number of areas</i> (JPSC: May 6 th , 2007).
16.	statement	that	Direct object	“ <i>They played very well and very offensively,</i> ” Mark is told <i>Antara</i> (JPSC: May 6 th , 2007).
17.	question	what	Object of preposition	James seemed more concerned with what <i>the weep means in the immediate future for his team rather than the historical implication</i> (JPSC: May 2 nd , 2007)
18.	statement	that	Subject complement	The most important thing is that <i>it raises our confidence and allows us to get a little bit of rest</i> (JPSC: May 2 nd , 2007)
19.	statement	that	Object of verb	The 19 year old winner said that <i>the colors of Benfica were the deciding factor</i> (JPSC: May 2 nd , 2007)
20.	Question Statement	What That	Object of participle	Asked what <i>he was thinking after the first hole,</i> he said “ <i>I was</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
			Object of verb	<i>looking to that long flight home</i> " (JPSC: May 13 th , 2007)
21.	statement	that	Direct object	" <i>It's always good to play at home,</i> " Richardson told reporters (JP: May 13 th , 2007)
22.	statement	that	Object of participle	Claiming <i>he had trouble getting used to the speed of the greens,</i> woods was particularly unhappy with his putting (JP: May 13 th , 2007)
23.	statement	that	Object of verb	Bordry said that <i>they had passed on their findings to the USADA</i> (JPSC: May 13 th , 2007)
24.	question	how	Subject complement	That is how <i>I feel right now</i> (JP: May 19 th , 2007)
25.	statement	that	Direct object	" <i>Experience has a tendency to help out,</i> " Detroit coach flip Sauders told reporters (JPSC: May 19 th , 2007)
26.	statement	that	Direct object	Learning Mond told the hearing <i>the caller had said, "I am going to be there"</i> . (JPSC: May 19 th , 2007)
27.	question	how	Object of preposition	We can talk about how <i>we used to hide your weenie</i> (JPSC: May 19 th , 2007)
28.	statement	that	Object of verb	" <i>The course is in great shape and the weather is perfect,</i> " Sutherland said (JPSC: May 19 th , 2007)
29.	question	whether	Object of verb	At the 10-day hearing, three arbitration experts will determine whether <i>the 31-year-old American, injected himself with the male hormone testosterone</i> (JPSC: May

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
				19 th , 2007)
30.	statement	that	Direct object	" <i>I simply don't want to lose a UEFA Cup Semifinal two years in succession,</i> " he told UEFA.com (JPSC: May 3 rd , 2007)
31.	Request	that	Object of verb	Television replays suggested <i>he had got bat on ball before in hit the pads</i> (JPSC: April 26 th , 2007)
32.	statement	that	Direct object	" <i>Coming out here this morning was very nice,</i> " Wetterich told reporters at the hosting TPC four seasons Resort Las Colinas (JPSC: April 26 th , 2007)
33.	statement	that	Object of verb	Religious leaders have said <i>the multi-ethnic side could be an example of unity to fractured nation</i> (JPSC: April 26 th , 2007)
34.	statement	that	Object of participle	Knowing <i>that I belong</i> I think is the biggest thing (JPSC: April 26 th , 2007)
35.	question	how	Object of gerund	Learning more of <i>how to play out here</i> is important, too (JPSC: April 26 th , 2007)
36.	statement	that	Object of gerund	World number four Mickelson, champion in 1996, makes his first tournament appearance since announcing on Monday <i>he was switching allegiance to Swing Coach Butch Harmon</i> (JPSC: April 26 th , 2007)
37.	statement	that	Object of verb	The organizers knew <i>thousand of seats in the 23.000 capacity Kensington Oval would be</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
				<i>embarrassingly empty for the meeting of Bangladesh and Ireland</i> (JPSC: April 17 th , 2007)
38.	statement	that	Object of complement	Bryant was determined to make sure that <i>the slumping Lakers would play beyond the regulation season</i> (JPSC: April 17 th , 2007)
39.	statement	that	Direct object	“ <i>You go where the money is</i> ”, former New York Mets manager Bobby Valentine told <i>Reuters</i> (JPSC: April 17 th , 2007)
40.	statement	that	Complement of subject	The one flew in the posting system is that <i>your talented resources are leaving</i> (JPSC: April 17 th , 2007)
41.	statement	that	Subjective complement	The concern for Japanese baseball is that <i>the floodgates could open</i> (JPSC: April 17 th , 2007)
42.	question	what	Object of preposition	The fourth place south African are still only two points ahead of England and meet captain. Michael Vaugharis team in Barbados for what <i>will effectively be a decides in the race for a semi final sport</i> (JPSC: April 16 th , 2007)
43.	statement	that	Object of verb	He added that <i>strong winds and cool temperatures made condition difficult</i> (JPSC: April 16 th , 2007)
44.	Question Statement	What That	Object of participle Object of verb	Asked what <i>effect his victory in the ring would have on the coming pools 's</i> , custodio said, “ <i>it's up to people ... welcome</i> ”. (JPSC: April 16 th , 2007)
45.	statement	that	Object of verb	His doctors said <i>they would inform</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
				<i>him of the outcome</i> later (JPSC: April 16 th , 2007)
46.	statement	that	Object of participle	President Gloria Arroyo congratulated the hugely popular boxer for his victory over previously unbeaten Jorge solis, saying “ <i>the fighting faith of Manny Pacquia is the fighting faith of Filipina</i> ”. (JPSC: April 16 th , 2007)
47.	Question statement	If / whether that	Object of participle Object of verb	However when asked <i>if/ whether he would vote for pacquiao in the coming election</i> , Cowan smirked and said, “ <i>I will not vote for him ... politic is a dirty game.</i> ”
48.	statement	that	Object of participle	In a post fight interview aired over local television, Pacquiao refused to capitalize on his latest victory, saying “ <i>I am uniting our Filipinos in this hour ... I can imagine these two different things</i> ” (JPSC: April 16 th , 2007)
49.	question	How much	Object of infinitive	While describing media reports of a one year layoff as exaggerated, he declined to say <i>how much time will be needed</i> (JPSC: April 28 th , 2007)
50.	Statement Question	That How long	Object of verb Object of infinitive	Chief executive David Gill said <i>United would have to wait and see how long Park’s recovery takes</i> (JPSC: April 28 th , 2007)
51.	statement	that	Direct object	“ <i>We will be taking every opportunity to use the Olimpics to sport light China’s brutal rule, and we will challenge the Chinese at</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
				<i>every turn</i> ” she told AFP (JPSC: April 28 th , 2007)
52.	statement	that	Object of infinitive	Spanish League strugglers Osasura turned on the style to claim <i>a precious I-0 home win over reigning UEFA Cup Champions sevilla in the first leg of their semifinal here Tuesday</i> (JPSC: April 28 th , 2007)
53.	statement	that	Object of participle	England head into Sunday’s super eights clash with defending champions Australia. Knowing <i>defeat will deal a huge blow to their hopes of reaching the world cup semifinals</i> (JPSC: April 8 th , 2007)
54.	Request	that	Object of verb	Ferguson insisted <i>that united just need to hold their nerve to claim their ninth Premiership Crown under his stewardship</i> (JPSC: April 8 th , 2007)
55.	question	What	Object of preposition	I don’t look upon <i>what happened to Paul on Wednesday and feel he let us down</i> (JPSC: April 8 th , 2007)
56.	statement	That	Direct object	“ <i>I think for me, it is impossible,</i> ” the Spaniard told reporters after qualifying on the front row for Sunday’s race at the sepong circuit (JPSC: April 8 th , 2007)
57.	statement	that	Object of participle	The South Africans silenced home fans knowing <i>their team almost certainly won’t be headed for the semifinal</i> (JPSC: April 12 th , 2007)
58.	statement	that	Subjective	Raikkonen is confident <i>he will be</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
			complement	<i>back up to speed at Bahrain's Sakhir Circuit (JPSC: April 12th, 2007)</i>
59.	statement	that	Subject after it	It was just that <i>Lara's team didn't take them (JPSC: April 12th, 2007)</i>
60.	statement	that	Object of verb	Although England team is favored to win, it knows <i>Bangladesh also upset India in the group stage (JPSC: April 12th, 2007)</i>
61.	statement	that	Subjective complement	The biggest challenge for my compatriots is that <i>they are lack confidence at the international level (JPSC: April 14th, 2007)</i>
62.	statement	that	Direct object	My coach Eddy Hartono always tells me that <i>billiards is about having a big heart (JPSC: April 14th, 2007)</i>
63.	question	what	Complement of subject	That is <i>what world cups are all about as for as I'm concerned (JPSC: April 9th, 2007)</i>
64.	statement	that	Object of verb	I guess that <i>you are accustomed to playing in front of when you are over here (JPSC: April 9th, 2007)</i>
65.	statement	that	Object of complement	It's very bad that <i>we will have to play practically immediately after the tournament in Miami (JPSC: April 4th, 2007)</i>
66.	Statement Question	That Who	Object of verb Object of preposition	He also thinks <i>fitness and at bleticism may end up being the tie breaker to the question of who is the best golfer of all time (JPSC: April 4th, 2007)</i>

No	Types of Noun Clause Derived from:	Introductory Conjunction	Function of Clause	Sentences and Noun Clause
67.	statement	that	Object of verb	I felt <i>there were a couple of birdies to be made there</i> (JPSC: April 15 th , 2007)
68.	question	what	complement	That is <i>what I did</i> (JPSC: April 15 th , 2007)
69.	question	if	Object of verb	I don't know <i>if/whether it was tournaments leading up to the masters itself</i> , I wanted it badly (JPSC: April 15 th , 2007)
70.	statement	that	Object of verb	BNI Taplus head coach Sukino admitted <i>that the match did not reflect his team's top form</i> (JPSC: April 15 th , 2007)
71.	question	how	Object of infinitive	We will have to see <i>how the race goes</i> (JPSC: April 15 th , 2007)
72.	statement	that	Direct object	Manaco told reporters <i>that the match had been difficult but that he gained confidence and power as it progressed</i> (JPSC: April 11 th , 2007)
73.	statement	that	Direct object	" <i>We're friends of the court,</i> " Zvonareva told reporter at a chilly Charleston (JPSC: April 11 th , 2007)
74.	question	who	Object of verb	After we know <i>who is the winner</i> , we will organized the time and place for the baut against siriporn (JPSC: April 5 th , 2007)
75.	Question Statement	What That	Object of preposition Object of verb	From <i>what I had seen of the track before arriving last weekend</i> , I thought it look like a great circuit and I was not disappointed (JPSC: April 5 th , 2007)

From the data above, the writer uses *italic sentence* to indicate and show the different parts of noun clause. The writer also used **bolding word** to indicate different part of introductory words. To explain clearly, here, the writer uses some examples of data based of the types of noun clause, which it is derived, as follows:

15. Nova said **(that)** *she and Lylyana were unable to match their opponents in a numbers of areas.*

(JPSC: May 6, 2007)

Noun clause in the example above is derived from statement. It functions as object of verb. Conjunction *that* here can be omitted because *that* here does no function as subject or subjective complement. In addition, the example above can be transferred into “Nova said this sentence”. The phrase “This sentence” can replace the noun clause.

27. We can talk about **how** *we used to hide your weenie.*

(JPSP: May 19th, 2007)

The clause *how we used to hide your weenie* is derived from question especially WH-question. So, when it changes to the form of statement, the construction of this sentence also changes. It functions as object of preposition, *about*. The original form of this clause is *how did we use to hide your weenie?* It uses question mark because it is a question.

4. “**What** *a great out it was*”. Rudd told the *Australian Broadcasting Corporation.*

(JPSC: April 30th, 2007).

The example of noun clause above is derived from exclamation. It uses conjunction which means “*betapa*” in Indonesia. It functions as direct object. It also belongs to direct speech so there are *inverted commas* as punctuations of direct speech.

31. Television replays suggested **(that)** *he had god bat on ball before it hit the pads.* (JPSC: April 26th, 2007)

The sentence above contains noun clause which is derived from request. Its conjunction is *that*, but its conjunction can be omitted. It belongs to noun clause of request because it follows one of asking verbs, *suggest*. The noun clause, here, functions as object of verb *suggest*. It can be replaced into *Television replays suggested it*. Noun clause, here, is replaced by *it*.

5. I indefinitely have a score to settle at learning mans after ***what*** *happened last year* when I should have won the race. (JPSC: May 18th, 2007)

The example of noun clause above is derived from question *what happened last year ...?* Its conjunction is *what* of WH-Question. It functions as object of preposition *after*.

8. ***What*** *we have to do now* makes sure *we recover the proper way*. (JPSC: May 4th, 2007)

The clause *what we have to do now* is noun clause. It is derived from question *what do we have to do now?* It functions as subject. The conjunction *what* is WH-Question. Next noun clause is (***that***) *we recover the proper way*. It functions as object of verb “sure”. Moreover, conjunction “that” here is omitted because it attaches after verb of mental activity.

12. Assuming ***that*** *each member of Indonesian’s 96 million person work force spends Rp 3.500 (40 Vs cent) per week of entertainment* makes him amazed. (JPSC: May 7th, 2007)

The noun clause *that each member of Indonesian’s spends ...* is derived from statement. It functions as object of gerund *assuming*. The conjunction here is *that*. Noun clause above can be replaced by *it*. So, it becomes *assuming it makes him amazed*.

13. Imagine ***how much*** *money could be made from the domestic soccer league*. (JPSC: May 7th, 2007)

The noun clause above is derived from question *how much*...it functions as object of verb. The conjunction here is *how much* from WH- Question.

16. “*They played very well and very offensively,*” Mark told *Antara*.
(JPSC: May 6th, 2007)

The noun clause above is derived from statement. It functions as direct object of verb *told*. And the conjunction here is *that*, but it can be omitted after verb *told*. In the noun clause of direct speech, quotation marks are placed at the beginning and ending of the clause. And the first word of the direct sentence is capitalized and it is marked by quotations. Moreover, it also cuts off by a comma because it is as object of verb saying, *told*.

18. The most important things is *that it raises our confidence and allows us to get a little bit of rest*. (JPSC: May 2nd, 2007)

The sentence *that it raises our confidence and allows us to get a little bit of rest* is noun clause derived from statement. It functions as subjective complement or complement of subject. Because it occurs after linking verb to be *is*. Its conjunction is *that*.

20. Asked *what he was thinking after the first hole*, he said, “*I was looking to that long flight home*”. (JPSC: May 13th, 2007)

The sentence above consists of two noun clauses. The first is noun clause derived from question and the second is derived from statement. Noun clause derived from question, here, functions as object of past participle *asked*. Its conjunction is *what* of WH-Question. The original form of this clause is *what was he thinking after the first hole?* It is punctuated by question mark. Moreover after it becomes statements, question mark is forbidden. The next is noun clause derived from statement. It functions as object of saying verb, *said*, of direct speech. It begins with quotation marks.

22. Claiming *he had trouble getting used to the speed of the greens*, woods was particularly unhappy with his putting. (JP: May 13th, 2007)

The noun clause above derived from statement. It functions as object of present participle *claiming*. Its conjunction is *that*, but it can be omitted because it occurs after verb *claiming* which is verb of indirect speech.

24. That is **how** *I feel right now*. (JPSC: May 19th, 2007)

The sentence *how I feel right now* is noun clause derived from question *how do I feel right now?* It is punctuated by question mark after WH- Question, *how*. It functions as subjective complement of complement or subject after linking verb to be *is*.

29. At the 10-day hearing, three arbitration experts will determine **whether** *American injected himself with the male hormone testosterone*. (JPSC: May 19th, 2007)

The noun clause above is derived from question especially yes/ no question. Its original is *did American inject himself with the male hormone testosterone?* Its conjunction is *whether*. The noun clause above can be replaced by *it*. So, the sentence can be *at the 10-day hearing, three arbitration experts will determine it*.

31. Television replays suggested *he had god bat on ball before it hit the pads*. (JPSC: April 26th, 2007)

The noun clause above is derived from request after verb of requesting *suggested*. It functions as *object of verb*. Its conjunction can be omitted because it occurs after verb of request. The noun clause above can be replaced by *it*. Moreover, it becomes *television replays suggested it*.

34. Knowing **that** *I belong* I think the biggest thing. (JPSC: April 26th, 2007)

The sentence *that I belong* is noun clause derived from statement. It functions as object of present participle *knowing*. Its conjunction is *that*. It can be replaced by *it*. Then, it becomes *knowing it I think the biggest thing*.

B. The Sentence Pattern of Noun Clause Used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column*

Hornby (1994: 407) defines the pattern as model, design or instructions from which something is to be made. Moreover, English has some patterns in which English words are composed into sentences. In this study to analyze the sentences, the writer uses abbreviation to indicate the different part of speech such as S for Subject, V stands for Verb, O stands for Object, C stands for Complement, A stands for Adverb and Co stands for Conjunction. The unit sentences of noun clause will be referred to as clauses. In addition, for phrase as element of sentence, N Phr stands for Noun Phrase, V.Phr stands for Verb Phrase, Prep.Phr stands for Prepositional Phrase. According to Hornby there are seven patterns of sentences (1994: 407). These patterns are as follows: (S + V), (S + V + C), (S + V + O), (S + V + A), (S + V + O + C), (S + V + I.O + D.O). In this study, the writer finds six (6) sentence patterns of all mentioned above, they are; (S + V), (S + V + C), (S + V + O), (S + V + A), (S + V + O + A) and (S + V + O + C).

The following explanations are the patterns of noun clause, based on the editions of the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column*, used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column*. The patterns of noun clause in this study are as follows:

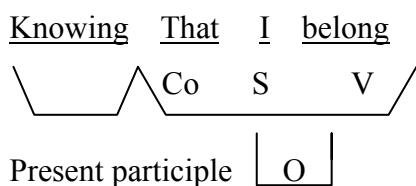
1. S + V

This pattern consists of Subject and Verb. This is the simplest pattern in this pattern the verb must be intransitive verb (a verb that doesn't need object) because the message can be understood completely without object. In this study, there are 7 patterns of S + V. The examples of the data based on the newspaper editions are as follows:

34. Knowing *that I belong* I think is the biggest thing.

(JSPC: April 26th, 2007)

That sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:

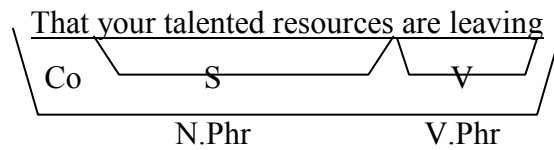


Noun Clause of Statement

The noun clause, above, is derived from statement. It consists of conjunction: *that*, the subject: *I*, and verb: *belong*. It becomes the object of present participle *knowing*.

40. The one flew in the posting system is **that** *your talented resources are leaving*. (JSPC: April 17th, 2007)

That sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:



Noun Clause of Statement

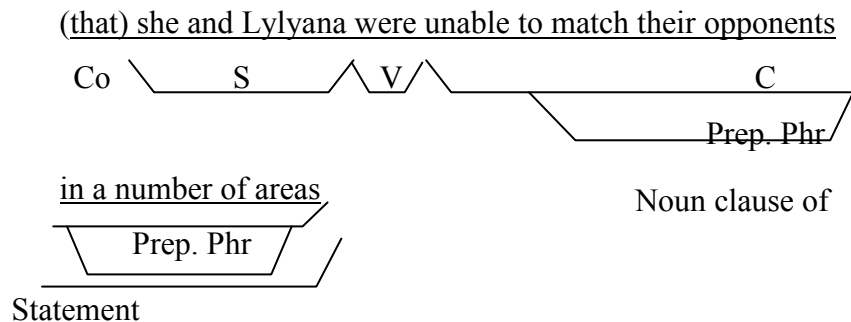
The noun clause above consists of conjunction: *That*, the subject (noun phrase): *your talented resources*, verb (verb phrase): *are leaving*.

2. S + V + C

This pattern consists of S + V + C. Subject followed by linking verb must be followed by complement. In this study, the writer finds 40 patterns of S + V + C. The examples of data based on the newspaper are as follows:

15. Nova said *she and Lylyana were unable to match their opponents in a number of areas*. (JPSC: May 6th, 2007).

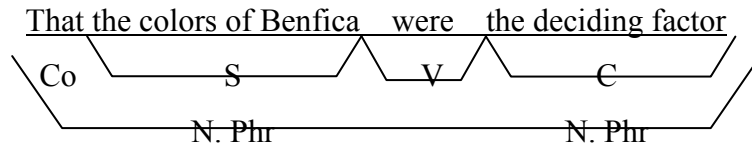
The sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:



Noun clause above consists of Conjunction: *That*, the subject: *she and Lylyana*, verb (linking verb): *were*, complement: *unable ... of areas*.

19. The 19 year old winner said **that** *the colors of Benfica were the deciding factor*. (JPSC: May 2nd, 2007)

The sentence pattern of noun clause is derived as follows:



Noun Clause of Statement

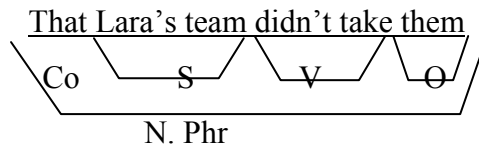
Noun clause above consists of conjunction: *That*, the subject (N.Phr): *the colors of Benfica*, verb (linking verb): *were*, complement (N.Phr): *the deciding factor*.

3. S + V + O

This is almost the same as the first pattern. The difference is on the verb that is used. In this pattern, the verb used is transitive verb (a verb which needs on object), so there must be an object after the verb. In this study, there are 9 patterns of S + V + O. The examples of data on the newspaper edition are as follows:

59. I was just **that** *Laras's team didn't take them* (JPSC: April 12th, 2007)

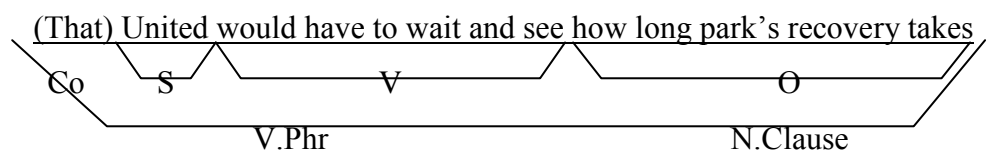
This sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:



Noun clause of statement

Noun clause of statement above consists of Conjunction: *That*, The subject (N.Phr): *Lara's team*, Verb: *didn't take*, object: *them*.

50. Chief executive David Gill said *United would have to wait and see how long park's recovery takes*. (JPSC: April 28th, 2007)

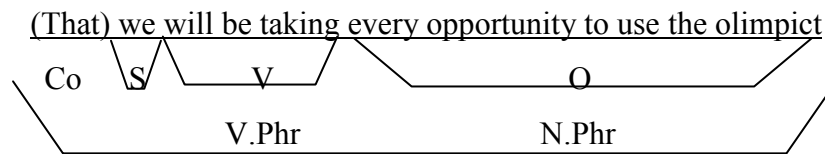


Noun clause of statement

Noun clause of statement above consists of conjunction: *That*, the subject (V.Phrase): *Would have to wait and see*, object (N.Clause): *how long park's recovery takes*.

51. “*We will be taking every opportunity to use the Olympics...*” she told AFP. (JPSC: April 28th, 2007)

The sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:



Noun clause of statement

Noun clause of statement above consists of conjunction: *that*, the subject: *we*, verb (V.Phr): *will be taking*, object (N.Phr): *every opportunity*, complement: *to use the olympict*.

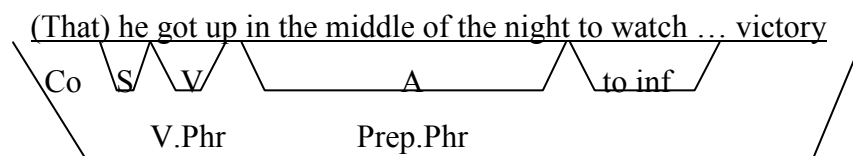
4. S + V + A

This pattern consists of subject, verb and adverb. This is the simple sentence pattern. In this pattern the verb must be intransitive verb (a verb that doesn't need on object) because the message can be understood without object. Here, the present of adverb doesn't change the meaning. Moreover, the function of adverb, here, is only the additional information. In this study, there are 7 patterns of SVA.

The example of data based on the newspaper edition is as follows:

1. Howard said *he get up in the middle of the night to watch ... victory*. (JPSC, April 30th, 2007)

Noun clause of statement above is described as follows:

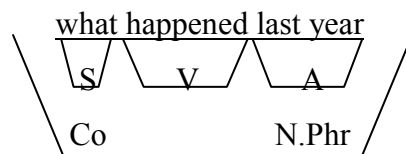


Noun clause of statement

Noun clause of statement above consists of conjunction: *That*, the subject: *get up*, adverb (Prep.Phr): *in the middle of the night*, and to infinitive.

5. I indefinitely have a score to settle at Learning Mans after **what** *happened last year*, where I should have won the race.

(JPSP: May 18th, 2007)



Noun clause of question

Noun clause of question above consists of conjunction: *what*. It is also as a subject. Then, the verb is *happened* and *last year* is adverb.

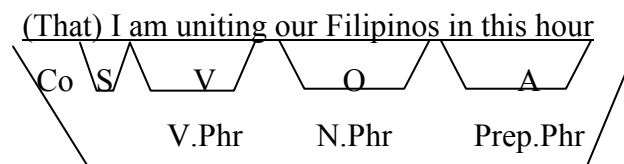
5. S + V + O + A

This is almost the same of as the pattern S + V + O. The difference is on the adverb. Here, the present of an adverb doesn't change the meaning; the function of adverb is only the additional information. In this study, there are 3 patterns S + V + O + A. The examples of this kind are as follows:

48. ..., saying "*I am writing our Filipinos in this hour...*"

(JPSC: April 16th, 2007)

The sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:



Noun clause of statement

Noun clause above consists of conjunction: *That*, the subject: *I*, verb (V.Phr): *am uniting*, object (N.Phr): *our Filipinos*, adverb (Prep.Phr): *In this hour*.

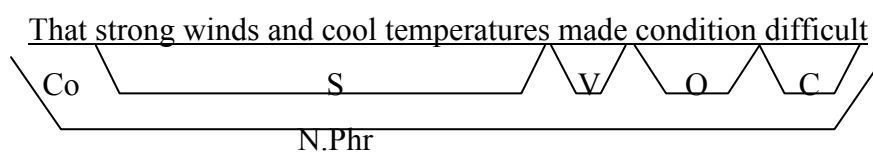
6. S + V + O + C

This pattern consists of S + V + O + C. It is almost the same as the pattern S + V + O. The difference is on the complement. Here, complement function as

additional information. In this study, there are 10 sentence patterns of S + V + O + C. The examples of the data based on newspaper edition are as follows:

43. He added *that strong winds and cool temperatures made condition difficult*. (JPSC: April 16th, 2007)

The sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:

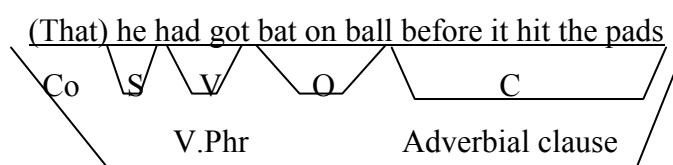


Noun clause of statement

Noun clause of statement above consists of conjunction: *that*, the subject (N.Phr): *strong winds and cool temperatures*, verb: *made*, complement: *difficult*.

31. Television replays suggest *he had got bat on ball before it hit the pads*. (JPSC" May 3rd, 2007)

The sentence pattern of noun clause is described as follows:



Noun clause of request

Noun clause of request above consists of conjunction: *that*, the subject: *he*, verb (V.Phr): *had got*, object: *ball*, adverb (prep.Phr): *on ball*, complement (adv.clause): *before it hit the pads*.

Table 3.2.

The Occurrence of Pattern of Noun Clause
Used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column*

Sentence Pattern Type	Number of Usage	Percentage %
S + V	7	9.33 %
S + V + C	40	53.33 %
S + V + O	8	10.66 %

S + V + A	7	9.33 %
S + V + O + A	3	4 %
S + V + O + C	10	13.33 %
S + V + I.O + D.O	-	-
Total	75	100 %

From the table above, it can be concluded that from 75 noun clauses, the most frequency pattern used is S + V + C (40 out of 75 sentences or 53,33%), followed by S + V + O + C (10 out of 75 sentences or 13,33%), S + V + O (9 out of 75 sentences or 12%), then S + V and S + V + A are the same (7 out of 75 sentences or 9,33%), and the lowest frequency is S + V + O + A (2 out of 75 sentences or 2,6%).

From the result above, it can be concluded that the most frequency pattern used is S V C, which is very simple pattern. It means that *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* had paid more attention to the reader in order to be easier for them in understanding the information through the simple pattern.

C. The Frequency of Occurrence of Noun Clause Used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column*

As stated in the previous chapter, the data are taken from the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007. Therefore, there is the result of noun clause usage in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007 as shown in the table below:

Table 3.3

The Occurrence of Noun Clause Used in the *Jakarta Post's Sport Column* from April to may 2007

Noun Clause Type	Number of Usage	Percentage %
Statement	48	64 %
Question	22	29.33 %
Request	2	2.66 %

Exclamation	3	4 %
Total	75	100 %

From the table above, it can be concluded that from total 75 usage of noun clause, the most frequently type of noun clause is noun clause derived from statement (48 out of 75 or 64 %), followed by noun clause derived from question (22 of 75 or 29.33 %), noun clause derived from exclamation (3 out of 75 or 4 %), and the last is noun clause derived from request (2 out of 75 or 2.66 %). The functions of noun clause are: (as subject subjective complement: 10, object: 65).

It is known that the characteristics of journalistic language are clear, simple, word economy, brief, etc. In fact, *The Jakarta Post* uses complex sentence that make the language is not simple and clear one. Moreover, it is not suitable with the characteristic of journalism language. Moreover, the use of clauses especially noun clause in the *Jakarta Post* makes it more difficult to be understood. Finally, the use of journalism language today especially *Jakarta Post* is not suitable with the characteristics of journalism language. Yet *the Jakarta Post* still pays more attention to the reader through the use of noun clause derived from statement which is easier to be understood than others.

Conclusion

After identifying the data taken from *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007, the writer takes some conclusion as the results of the analysis, as in the following:

Based on the research, the writer finds 4 types of noun clause used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* published from April to May 2007. They are noun clause derived from statement, noun clause derived from question, noun clause derived from request and noun clause derived from exclamation. Moreover, every noun clause in this research has its own function such as noun clause functions as object of verb, noun clause functions as object of preposition, noun clause functions as object of gerund, etc.

The next conclusion is that the most sentence patterns used in the *Jakarta Post Sport Column* published from April to May 2007 (S + V + C (40 out of 75 sentences or 53.33%)), followed by (S + V + O + C (10 out of 74 sentences or 13.33%)), next (S + V + O (9 out of 75 sentences or 12%)), then (S + V and S + V + A are the same (7 out of 75 sentences or 9,33%)), and the lowest frequently is (S + V + O + A (2 out of 75 sentences or 2,6%). Moreover, the most frequently pattern used is simple pattern.

The last conclusion is that the most frequently type of noun clause is noun clause derived from statement (48 out of 75 sentences or 64%), followed by noun clause derived from question (22 of 75 sentences or 29,33%), noun clause derived from exclamation (3 out of 75 sentences or 4%), and the last is noun clause derived from request (2 out of 75 sentences or 2,66%). Moreover, the most frequently used is noun clause derived from statement.

From the result above, it can be concluded that the sentence used in *the Jakarta Post's Sport Column* is not simple and clear one. It uses complex sentences especially the use of noun clause. Moreover, it is not suitable with the characteristic of journalism language itself. Yet, *the Jakarta Post* still pays more attention to the reader through the use of simple pattern of noun clause and noun clause derived from statement in which both make *Jakarta Post* easy to be understood than others.

Suggestion

Suggestions that can be drawn from this research are:

- a. The writer suggests that the next researcher can investigate sentence type and characteristic of journalism language deeper.
- b. The research also can be extended to another magazine or another printing mass media.
- c. For journalist, he/she should pay more attention to the language used in journalistic because the readers have different ability in understanding the language, so the language used should be simple and clear.

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