

**MOVEMENT TRANSFORMATIONS OF *THE JAKARTA POST*
HEADLINES**

(THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT AND BINDING THEORY)

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this research is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this research. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in the research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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ABSTRACT

Newspaper is a print publication issued daily, weekly, or at regular times that provides news, features, information of interest to the public, and advertising. The most noticeable thing in a newspaper is the headline. Headline is short title printed above news report. Newspaper headlines can be very difficult to understand. Some words maybe omitted in order to make it brief, eye catching, and simple, so it can be read quickly and fitted into a small space in the newspaper. This research mainly focuses on syntactic analysis by using one of syntax theories, namely Government and Binding theory (GB) to reveal the use of movement transformations in *The Jakarta Post* headlines. GB was first introduced by Chomsky in 1981. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper issued from 1-11 November 2016 by purposive sampling technique. This research uses 11 headlines as data, which five of them are categorized as headline with omitted words. From five headlines with omitted word are found four word classes that are omitted, they are: *determiners, nouns, auxiliaries, and prepositions*. The deletion of determiner 'an' occurs only once in datum 4. The deletion of Noun head of NP occurs three times, they are; Noun *skippers* in datum 1, Noun *people* in datum 2, and Noun *suspects* in datum 5. The deletion of auxiliary occurs three times, they are; the auxiliary be *were* in datum 1 and 5, and the auxiliary be *was* in datum 4. The deletion of preposition 'about' occurs only once in datum 3. In analyzing the movement transformations of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper headlines, this research found all the kinds of movement as mention by Haegeman in *Introduction to Government and binding theory* (1994). From 11 headlines this research found 5 NP-movements, 5 WH-movements, 4 Head-movement, and 1 topicalisation. A headline sometime contains more than one movement transformation.

Keywords: *Government and binding theory, headlines, movement transformations, the Jakarta post.*

ABSTRAK

Koran adalah publikasi cetak yang diterbitkan harian, mingguan, atau pada waktu yang teratur yang menyediakan berita, fitur, informasi yang menarik bagi masyarakat, dan iklan. Hal yang paling terlihat di surat kabar adalah tajuk berita. Tajuk berita adalah judul singkat yang dicetak di atas laporan berita. Tajuk berita bisa sangat sulit untuk dipahami. Beberapa kata mungkin dihilangkan untuk membuatnya singkat, sedap dipandang, dan sederhana, sehingga dapat dibaca dengan cepat dan muat untuk dipasang ke dalam ruang yang terbatas di koran. Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis sintaksis dengan menggunakan salah satu teori sintaks, yaitu teori *Government dan Binding (GB)* untuk menemukan penggunaan transformasi perpindahan dalam tajuk berita *The Jakarta Post*. GB pertama kali diperkenalkan oleh Chomsky pada tahun 1981. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data diambil dari koran *The Jakarta Post* yang dikeluarkan dari 1-11 November 2016 dengan teknik purposif sampling. Penelitian ini menggunakan 11 tajuk berita sebagai data, yang lima diantaranya dikategorikan sebagai tajuk berita dengan penghilangan kata. Dari lima tajuk berita yang mengandung penghilangan kata ditemukan empat kelas kata yang dihilangkan, yaitu: *determiner, noun, auxiliary, dan preposition*. Penghapusan *determiner 'an'* terjadi satu kali dalam data nomor 4. Penghapusan *noun* yang merupakan kepala dari *NP* terjadi 3 kali, yaitu; *noun skippers* dalam data nomor 1, *noun people* dalam data nomor 2, dan *noun suspects* dalam data nomor 5. Penghapusan *auxiliary* terjadi 3 kali, yaitu *auxiliary be were* dalam data nomor 1 dan 5, dan *auxiliary be was* dalam data nomor 4. Penghapusan *preposition 'about'* terjadi satu kali dalam data nomor 3. Dalam menganalisis transformasi perpindahan pada tajuk berita *The Jakarta Post*, penelitian ini menemukan semua jenis transformasi perpindahan sebagaimana yang disebutkan oleh Haegeman dalam bukunya *Introduction to Government and Binding Theory* (1994), dari 11 tajuk berita, Penelitian ini menemukan 5 *NP-movement*, 5 *WH-movement*, 4 *Head-movement*, dan 1 *Topikalisasi*. Dalam sebuah tajuk berita kadang-kadang terdapat lebih dari satu *movement transformasi*.

Kata kunci: *Teori government dan binding, tajuk berita, transformasi perpindahan, the Jakarta post.*

MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

Verily, with every difficulty there is relief

(Q.S Al- Insyrah: 6)

Tiada keramat yang ampuh di dunia,

Selain dari do'a ibumu jua

(Keramat – Bang Haji Rhoma)

Ajining diri soko lathi,

Ajining rogo soko busono

(Javanese Philosophy)

DEDICATION

To Ma'e, thank you for birthing me, loving me, caring me and all of you have done for me.

And to the late Pa'e, thanks for your love and thanks for always supporting my decision, hopes someday I can be as good father as you.



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On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of those who have given me prayer, support, motivation, help, and guidance so that this research paper can be finished. I would like to give my sincere thanks to:

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Hopefully, this research can be used as a reference for the lecturers, students, and other researchers, who will do the similar research in the future. The writer also hope that this research can be useful for all readers, who want to understand more about the newspaper headlines and the application of Generative Grammar framework (especially, Government and Binding Theory) in newspaper headlines.

The writer realizes that this graduating paper is not perfect. Criticism, suggestion, and constructive correction is hoped from the readers to make it better.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, February 25, 2017

The Writer

MALIK ARROZZAQ

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

No	Abbreviations	Meaning	No	Abbreviations	Meaning
1	A	Adjective	23	PAST	Past Tense
2	AP	Adjective Phrase	24	S	Sentence
3	Adv	Adverb	25	Sg	Singular
4	AdvP	Adverbial Phrase	26	Spec	Specifier
5	AGR	Agreement	27	t	trace
6	Aux	Auxiliary	28	TNS	Tenses
7	C	Complementizer	29	V	Verb
8	CP	Complementizer Phrase	30	VP	Verb Phrase
9	Conj	Conjunction	31	(')	Bar
10	Det	Determiner	32	θ	Theta
11	Deg	Degree	33	α	Alpha
12	EPP	Extended Projection Principle			
13	Femn	Feminine			
14	GB	Government and Binding Theory			
15	I/Infl	Inflection			
16	IP	Inflectional Phrase			
17	Masc	Masculine			
18	Neut	Neutral			
19	N	Noun			
20	NP	Noun Phrase			
21	P	Preposition			
22	PP	Prepositional Phrase			

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language has a significant role in human life. In most human activities like playing, writing, singing, expressing their emotions, showing their feelings and others, they need language. Human lives in the world of speech. There is no a single day in human life without words. They speak to their friends, husbands, wives, daughters, sons, teachers, doctors, etc. Even in their dream language is still used. This language or speech ability, perhaps, is what most distinguishes man from other animals. It is often said that human is a speaking animal (Alwasilah, 1993: 1).

This speech or language ability is in line with the Islamic thought, as Allah SWT said in Qur'an, Surah Ar-Rahman 3-4:

خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ ﴿٣﴾ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ ﴿٤﴾

“He has created man, He has taught him speech [and intelligence]”
(Ali, 1996: 555)

The verse above tells that Allah SWT has created man and makes human more special than other creatures by taught them speech. It distinguishes man with other living things, either animals or plants, that they don't have language. This restriction indicates that language is special and very significant for human and it becomes an inherent characteristic of human.

In general, the function of language is used for communication. Through the language, people can share their ideas, opinions, informations, thoughts, concepts, asks for something and others. According to Kinneavy, language as a medium of communication, both oral and written is already included five basic functions. They are: expression function, information function, exploration function, persuasion function, and entertainment function (as cited in Chaer, 2009: 33).

The expression function is used to express statement of happy, sad, hate, awe, anger, disappointment. Information function is used to deliver messages or mandate to others. An exploration function is used to explain something, a case or problem, and circumstances. A persuasion function is used to influence or persuade others to do something or not to do something in a proper way. The last is entertainment function. It is used with the intention of entertaining, fun or satisfying the inner feelings (Chaer, 2009: 33).

Based on the five basic functions of language, this research focuses on the information function, especially in the mass media. There are many mass media, like: television, newspaper, radio, magazine, advertising, and web sites. Mass media are the most powerful tool for shaping public opinion, particularly on the news program.

Arens classifies mass media into six categories; (1) print media including newspaper and magazine, (2) electronic media including radio and television, (3) digital interactive media including internet, website and social

media, (4) out-of home media including outdoor advertising like billboards, and transit advertising like bus, taxi, and train advertising, (5) direct mail including email, sales letter, postcard, catalogue, etc., and (6) other media including DVD and CD (as cited in Aliyah, 2015: 3).

This research uses the print media, especially newspaper as an object. “News is a report of a current happening or happenings in a newspaper, on television, on radio, or on a website” (Danesi, 2009: 212). Climenhaga mentions that there is a dozen elements that qualify news as follows: timeliness (if it is new, it is news), consequences (if it has an impact, it is news), proximity (if it is close to home, it is more likely to be news), conflict (where there is conflict, there is news), mayhem (violence is news), celebrity (if someone is prominent, what they do is more likely to be news), novelty (if something is bizarre, it may be news), humour (if it is funny enough, it is news), trends (if a trend is developing, it is news), sex (sex is news), inspiration (uplifting stories are news), and helpfulness (if it is help you, it is news) (2009: 7-9).

Nowadays, people begin to leave newspaper as the resource of information. “Today’s readers want something different, something snappy, something easy to grasp and instantly informative. For them, newspapers are dinosaurs; they are big, clumsy, and slow” (Harrower, 2008: 2). This mindset interests the writer to explore more about the newspaper and also one of the writer hobbies is reading a newspaper. For the writers, reading a newspaper is a fun activity, it is not only about reading but it also able to make our mind

open about what happens in our community, our society, our country, or even in the world. Newspaper is different with other media. Through newspaper, we can get deeper information with a different perspective. There are many topics in a newspaper from the serious topics like politic and governments till entertainment topics like celebrity news and movie scheduled. The most interesting thing of a newspaper is the headline because it is what the people first look of a newspaper and it becomes reader references whether to read the newspaper or not. This research limits on the newspaper headlines as an object study, to make it more focuses.

According to Danesi in *dictionary of media and communications*, “Headline is short title printed in heavier type at the top of a newspaper article telling what it is about” (2009: 143). Furthermore as Climenhaga explains in *Newspaper Basics for Student Journalist* “The headline is seldom more than a one or two line summary of the contents of the news story, in larger type, that tells readers what the story is about” (2009: 24). Swan in *Practical English Usage* also states that “Headlines are the short titles above news reports” (2008: 211). So based on the definitions above, the meaning of the headline in this research is the title of the news reports.

There are many functions of headlines in newspapers; the main function is to attract the readers because newspaper headlines are the first thing that people noticed in. It becomes crucial because most of the readers will decide whether to continue reading the news or not by noticed on the headlines. When the headline is attractive they will continue the whole news

report but when it is not they will stop or skip their reading. Another function of a headline is to summarize the reports or stories. A headline is designed to inform the reader about the report or story that follows, so the headline must represent the whole report (Tiono, 2003: 53).

Newspaper headline is different with the formal language, as Swan states; “English news headlines can be very difficult to understand. One reason for this is that headlines are often written in a special style, which is very different from ordinary English”. Auxiliaries, articles, conjunctions, and pronouns usually are not used in a headline. It is because of limitation space in a newspaper which forces headlines to be simple and to minimize the use of words (2008: 211).

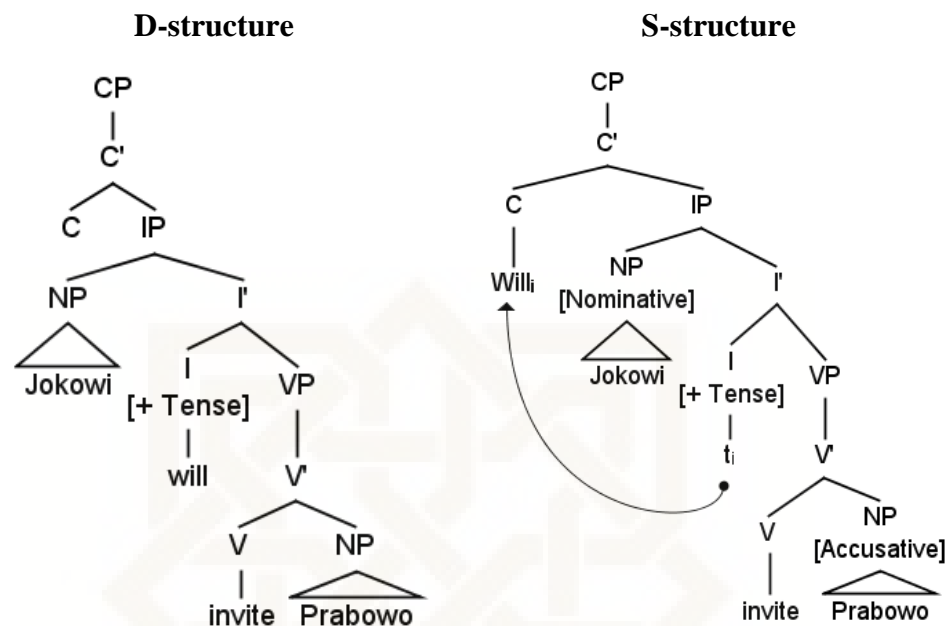
Here are some common styles of newspaper headlines from Swan (2008: 211-212):

- Newspaper headlines are not always complete sentences. Many headlines consist of noun phrases with no verb;
 - MORE WAGE CUTS
(**There are/will be** more wage cuts)
- Headlines often use infinitives to refer to the future;
 - PM TO VISIT AUSTRALIA
(**The PM is going** to visit Australia)

- *For* is also used to refer to future movements or plans.
 - TROOPS FOR GLASGOW?
(Are soldiers going to be sent to Glasgow?)
- Articles and the verb *be* are often left out in headlines;
 - SHAKESPEARE PLAY IMMORAL, SAYS HEADMASTER
(**The** Shakespeare play **is** immoral, says **the** headmaster)
- In headlines, simple tenses are often used instead of progressive or perfect forms. The simple present is used for both present and past events;
 - BLIND GIRL CLIMBS EVEREST
(Blind girl **has climbed** Everest)
 - STUDENTS FIGHT FOR COURSE CHANGES
(Student **are fighting** for course changes).

The research tries to understand the headline that is written in special style, which is different with ordinary English, and it will be analyzed using Government and binding theory (GB) that include X-bar theory, theta-theory, case theory, movement, and etc. The main analysis of this research is to define the S-structure and D-structure with its movement of the newspaper headlines, by using GB theory. The following is the example of the analysis using GB theory:

Will Jokowi invite Prabowo



The representation of tree diagram above is using X-bar theory. The S-structure is derived from D-structure. Schneider states that S-structure is the sentences after movement or the sentences that we see in print, and D-structure is the underlying form before movement (1998: 13). The example above shows movement from *I* to *C*. This kind of movement is called as Head-movement because *I* is the Head of *IP* (Inflectional Phrase) and *C* is the head of *CP* (Complementizer Phrase).

As the data, this research uses a daily English language newspaper, *The Jakarta Post*. The head office is in Jakarta, and it covers both national and international news. *The Jakarta Post* first was published in April 25th, 1983 and has won several awards, like an international award from the International Marketing Association-Editor and Publisher as the first winner of the newspapers that was able to circulate less than 50,000 copies per day in the

category of public relations and *The Jakarta Post* is noted as “Indonesia’s leading English-language daily newspaper” (<http://profil.merdeka.com>). *The Jakarta post* also has an online edition which can be accessed at www.thejakartapost.com. *The Jakarta Post* is published everyday, Monday-Sunday, but since May 1st, 2015, the Sunday post is stop published as notice in paper edition in Saturday April 30th, 2015: “Starting this Sunday, May 1, we will no longer publish our Sunday edition. We have replaced it with our new publication J+ (J Plus). Readers will get J+ every Saturday along with their copy of *The Jakarta Post*”. The data of this study are the headlines of *The Jakarta Post*, the paper edition issued in November 1st – 11th, 2016 including the J+.

1.2 Research Questions

This research is going to analyze *The Jakarta Post* headlines. The writer proposes two research questions, they are:

1. What are the D-structure and the S-structure of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper headlines?
2. What movement transformations are found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper headlines?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Through this research, the writer will answer the research questions above and describe it into:

1. The S-structure and D-structure of *The Jakarta Post* headlines
2. Movement rules in *The Jakarta Post* headlines.

1.4 Significances of Study

The significance of this study is to understand more about the newspaper headlines and the application of generative grammar framework in newspaper headlines. This study also contributes to enrich the linguistic study sources on the generative grammar framework, especially on government & Binding theory.

Hopefully, this research can be used as a reference for the lecturers, students, and other researchers, who will do the similar research.

1.5 Literature Review

Here are some of the relevant research publications that used newspaper and/or generative grammar as the basis. First, a thesis by Primania Putri Hasibuan (2011) entitled “Analyzing All Possible words hidden in the deep structure of the headlines in *The Jakarta Post*”. She was a student of Andalas University from English Departement, Faculty of Humanities. She conducts her research by analyzing hidden words of headline in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. She uses *The Jakarta Post* newspapers that were issued in the period of January 12th – February 6th 2011 as the data. She discusses her research by using Transformational Generative Grammar approach suggested by Huddlestone (1976) and Broderick (1975).

In conducting her research, she proposes two research questions, they are: (1) what are the deep structure of headlines as found in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper? (2) What are the hidden words in the deep structures of headlines as found in *The Jakarta post* newspaper? She used an observational method which observes the using of language to get lingual data. In collecting the data, she used purposive sampling technique which is based on researchers's judgment in taking the data as long as the sampling is supporting the research. She chooses 20 headlines as the data from 26 newspapers.

As the result, she found 57 words hidden in the deep structure of the headline where those words are divided into seven types of word classes: determiners, prepositions, complementizers, conjunctions, auxiliaries, nouns, and verbs. The dominant word hidden in the headline is auxiliaries, which are appeared 25 times, the forms of auxiliaries are: *has, have, be, being, and been*. Determiners occur 19 times, the forms of determiners that found are: *a, an, the, and some*. Prepositions, complementizers, nouns, and verbs occur 3 times each of them. The prepositions are: *of, in, and with*. *That* is the only complementizer that is found. *Economy, connection, and officials* are nouns which are found in the headlines. The verbs that found are: *said, issued, and found*. The last is conjunction *and* that occurs only once. Then, she concludes all these words are not used by the writer of the headline because limitation space and to attract the readers to read the news.

Second, a journal by Nani I. Tiono (2003) entitled "an analysis on syntactic and semantic factors found in newspaper headlines". She is from

faculty of letter, Petra Christian University. In her research, she tries to analyze how the different linguistic choices and structures used in the headlines of *The Jakarta Post* and *Indonesian Daily News* would construct different linguistic representations of events in the world. She argues that “In reporting news in the newspapers, journalists are free to use words and expressions, language style and linguistic structures. These differences in the linguistic choices, the language style and the linguistic structures lead to different versions and views of the same event in different newspapers. Therefore, people who read different newspapers about the same event will get different perceptions about the event, based on the journalists’ use of linguistic choices and linguistic structures. In other words, the sentences about the same event written in different newspapers are always syntactically and semantically different”.

She uses syntactical and semantical approach in conducting her study. The method of the study is descriptive qualitative. She uses purposive sampling technique by choosing the headlines that supporting her study. The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post* and *Indonesian Daily News* that have same topic.

As the result, she concluded that both *The Jakarta Post* and *Indonesian Daily News* have syntactic similarity in the headlines; that is, both newspapers often use simple present tense to emphasize the reality of the incident and the strong effect that keeps on going in the society though the incident has happened. Both newspapers also use simple future tense with the deletion of

the verb so the verb that is used only ‘to infinitive’ to create question of what will happen in the future. The verb deletion is also used in the headlines so readers have free interpretation of what the complete sentence of the headline is, and thus would create different interpretation of the meaning. She also suggests that it is very important for reporters to be careful in using language to present their news and to think twice before giving their personal opinion in the news that they write since it is through the newspaper that the society get the news about the local, national and international events that they need to know. Besides, it is also important for the readers to have correct interpretation about the written news. To avoid wrong interpretation, they can compare an issue written in two different newspapers. Eventually, readers should not be easily provoked by the news since sometimes the news contains bias opinion.

Third, a journal by Taiwo Oluwaseun Ehineni (2014) entitled “A Syntactic Analysis of Lexical and Functional Heads in Nigerian English Newspaper Headlines”. This study, therefore, examines lexical and functional heads in Nigerian newspaper headlines. The data for this study are collected from Nigerian national newspapers including ‘The Punch’, ‘The Nation’, ‘Nigerian Tribune’, ‘Vanguard’ and ‘The Sun’. The headlines are collected from different Nigeria national newspapers through a random sampling method.

The study uses the X-bar theory of Generative Grammar to syntactically analyze the data. This theoretical framework is used for the

study because the notion of head categories (including lexical and functional heads), which this study examines in the data, was developed within the framework of Generative Grammar (GG). Specifically, the study deploys X-bar within the GG to identify the lexical and functional heads in the selected headlines and explain the peculiar syntactic nature of the headlines.

This study discovers that there are usually more lexical heads than functional heads projected in the headlines of Nigerian newspapers. This study underscores that heads are generally significant in newspaper headlines. They are projected to reveal the main highlights of the stories in the newspaper. Lexical heads such as nouns portray the news agents/participants; the verbs describe the action/activity in the headlines. The nominal heads often capture political figures, celebrities, criminals or accused, victims or witnesses, government officials, public figures and other classes of people in general as the news agents.

Functional heads such as inflection heads inform the readers about the temporal setting (past or present) while the complementizers ‘why’, ‘what’ among others are used in the headlines to provide the rationale behind certain actions in the news stories captured in the headlines. Hence, heads (lexical and functional) are very important elements of Nigerian newspaper headlines.

Based on prior researches above, the writer believes that this research is different because it is more comprehensive ones. Although the objects are

same with the first and second of literature review, *The Jakarta Post* newspaper but with different edition, so it means different language is used, as Chaer states that language is productive and dynamic (2012: 49, 53). Hence, this study uses different object, the newest edition of *The Jakarta Post* in 2016, and the most important thing is that this study uses different approach.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research analyzes the deep structure and its transformations of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper headlines using Generative Grammar Framework. Generative Grammar (GG) is an approach that tries to generate the human language, i.e. to make general theory in order to distinguish all grammatical sentences in a language from the ungrammatical ones (Halpert, 2013: 5). This research uses Government and Binding Theory (GB), one of the GG frameworks.

GB was first introduced in Chomsky (*Lectures on Government and Binding, 1981*), the inventor and main protagonist of GB (Schneider, 1998: 4). GB is the incarnations or the successors of transformational grammar, as it is mentioned by Muller:

Transformational Grammar and its subsequent incarnations (such as Government and Binding Theory and Minimalism) were developed by Noam Chomsky at MIT in Boston (Chomsky 1957, 1965, 1975, 1981, 1986, 1995b) (Muller, 2016: 81).

This research uses T Model, one of the basic assumptions of GB theory. The T Model of GB discusses about the four syntactical

representations, they are: D-Structure, S-Structure, Phonetic Form, and Logical Form. Below is the figure of the T model from Muller (2016: 86):

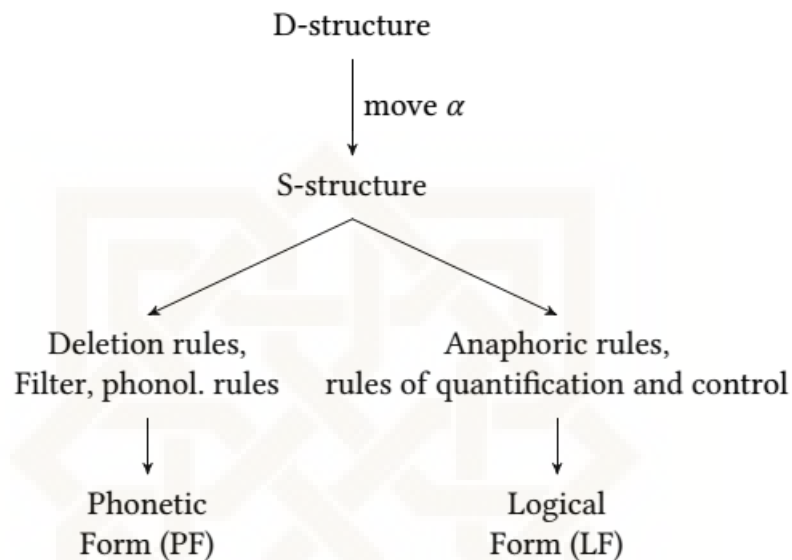


Figure 1. The T Model of GB

“The model is referred to as the T-model (or Y-model) because D-structure, S-structure, PF and LF form an upside-down T (or Y)” (Muller, 2016: 86). This research only explains the two level of representation, the D-structure and S-structure with its movement, LF and PF will not be analyzed in this research. Some of the element of GB theory will be used in this research, and it will be explained in chapter two. D-structure or the underlying structure is a part where the lexical information from the lexicon are combined together to form the underlying structure. Then, the D-structure is mapped into S-structure by the meaning of movement. S-structure is the syntactic representation that reflects the surface order of the sentence (Black, 1998: 2).

1.7 Method of Research

Research Method is used as a step to answer the research problem, as Kothari says, “Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically” (2004: 8). The step is divided into four, they are: Deciding the type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

In conducting the research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method since it is about language. As it is mentioned by Creswell, “the distinction between qualitative research and quantitative research is framed in terms of using words (qualitative) rather than numbers (quantitative)” (2014: 32). Macdonald in *Research Methods Handbook*, “*Introductory guide to research methods for social research*” states that the data of qualitative research are in form of words, pictures, or objects; it is different with the quantitative research that the data are in the form of numbers and statistics. Macdonald also mentions other distinctions of qualitative and quantitative research, which the aim of qualitative research is a complete, detailed description of what is observed and the quantitative research is to count things in an attempt to explain what is observed (2008: 9). This research is aimed to find the deep structure/grammar of newspaper headlines, so the form of data is in words and will be explained descriptively.

1.7.2 Data Sources

Data are very important in a research, as it is mentioned by Griffiee in *An Introduction to Second Language Research Methods, Design and Data*:

Data is the lifeblood of research. Data connects theory (ideas about the world) to practice (the world). Without data, we have to take the researcher's word for whatever claims she is making. Data allows us to look over the researcher's shoulder and see what he saw. Data makes research empirical, and empirical research is highly valued because it represents something outside our opinion and ourselves (2012: 128).

Data sources of this research are the headlines in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper, the print edition that is issued in 1-11 November 2016.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the writer uses purposive sampling technique, as kothari explains in *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques*;

Non-probability sampling is also known by different names such as deliberate sampling, purposive sampling and judgement sampling. In this type of sampling, items for the sample are selected deliberately by the researcher; his choice concerning the items remains supreme. In other words, under non-probability sampling the organisers of the inquiry purposively choose the particular units of the universe for constituting a sample on the basis that the small

mass that they so select out of a huge one will be typical or representative of the whole (2004: 59).

The writer selects all data that can support the research based on the writer's assessment. First is finding the data source (the headlines in *The Jakarta Post* Newspaper), deciding the population of the data (the print edition of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper that issued in 1-11 November 2016). Then, deciding the sample, the writer chooses 11 headlines from 11 newspapers using purposive sampling by selecting all headlines that can support the objectives of the research. The last is listing all the headlines by note taking data.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

There are two approaches in language studies, they are, linguistics approach and humanist approach. The linguistic approach is aimed to describe language as a science like physics and biology and the humanist approach is aimed to describe the way how human communicate (not describing the language) (Alwasilah, 2003: 66). This research uses linguistic approach since it is trying to analyze the headline (describe the language) using language scientific studies like, syntax, morphology, and semantics.

After the data were collected, then it is observed and analyzed based on the research problem using the theoretical approach as it can be seen in the following steps:

1. Checking the omitted word
2. Identifying the D-structure of the headline using X-bar schema in the form of tree diagram
3. Generating the S-structure of the headlines
4. Checking and identifying the movement transformations from D-structure to S-structure based on Government and Binding Theory
5. The last is making conclusion based on the finding above.

1.8 Paper Organizations

This research is written into four chapters. The first chapter is Introduction discussing about the background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is Theoretical Background. It discusses about Government and Binding Theory (GB), the theory that is used in this research. The third chapter is Discussion, which contains the analysis of this research. The last chapter is Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research mainly focuses on syntactic analysis by using one of syntax theories, namely Government and Binding theory to reveal the use of movement transformations in *The Jakarta Post* headlines. In analyzing the data, this research found that the headline can be divided into two types; first is the headline with omitted word and second is the headline without omitted word. The omitted word is like auxiliary, article, conjunction, pronoun and others.

This research uses 11 headlines as data, which five of them are categorized as headline with omitted words. From five headlines with omitted word the writer found four word classes that are omitted, they are: determiners, nouns, auxiliaries, and prepositions. The deletion of determiner *an* occurs only once in datum 4. The deletion of Noun head of NP occurs three times, they are; Noun *skippers* in datum 1, Noun *people* in datum 2, and Noun *suspects* in datum 5. The deletion of auxiliary occurs three times, they are; the auxiliary *be were* in datum 1 and 5, the auxiliary *be was* in datum 4. The deletion of preposition '*about*' occurs only once in datum 3. In passive construction the auxiliary *be* is always omitted in *The Jakarta Post* newspaper headlines.

In analyzing the movement transformations of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper headlines the writer found all the kinds of movement as it is mentioned by Haegeman in *Introduction of Government and binding theory* (1994). From 11 headlines, the writer found 5 NP-movements, 5 WH-movements, 4 Head-movement, and 1 topicalisation. A headline sometime consists of more than one movement transformation.

It can be concluded that the Jakarta Post headlines use movement transformations as the process to transform the headline. NP-movement is used to transform the active form of the headline into the passive form. WH-movement and Head-movement are used to transform the declarative form of the headline into the interrogative or question form.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the process and the result of the research, there are some suggestions for the readers and/or the next researchers:

- ❖ Do not make conclusion to the news reports just by notice on the headlines; make sure that you have read the news article because headlines use special/different vocabulary with the ordinary/everyday language.
- ❖ For the next researchers, it can apply this theory (GB theory) to different object like: novel, movie, advertisement and others as long as it is contain utterance/sentence.

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