

## CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In analysing the occurrence of predicate structures in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines, the writer collected all the headlines which took the form of clauses from *The Jakarta Post* newspaper. The headlines were listed following the newspapers' sections, given numbers, and put in the Appendix.

### 4.1. IDENTIFYING THE PREDICATE STRUCTURES

The predicate structures in the listed headlines below were shown in bold types, whereas the constituents opened up by the verbs were underlined. Moreover, the words in brackets refer to the subject of the sentences.

#### Front Page

1. ( Police ) **shift** blame for Glodok raid.
2. ( Violence ) **rocks** Aceh despite truce agreement in Davos.
3. ( Japan's Obuchi ) **dead** at 62 after six weeks in coma.
4. ( Govt ) **prepares** provinces for autonomy in mining.
5. ( Lazio ) **claims** league title in dramatic comeback.

#### This Odd World

6. ( Gun ) **found** in preschooler's bag.

7. ( Oldest rhino in Europe ) **put down**.

#### **National News**

8. ( TNI's territorial function ) **ample snag to reform**.  
9. ( Security personnel ) **aid timber thieves**.  
10. ( NU chief Hasyim ) **supportingly critical of President Abdurrahman**.  
11. ( Rights commission ) **gripes about delay**.  
12. ( RI ) **should have impeachment institution**.

#### **Across The Archipelago**

13. ( Six ) **hurt as police, civilians clash**.  
14. ( Armed robbers ) **hit mineral water firm**.

#### **City News**

15. ( Violence ) **takes devastating toll in Greater Jakarta**.  
16. ( South Jakarta Police ) **catch 19 people in gambling raid**.  
17. ( Poor ) **find fault with community health centers**.  
18. ( Ex-Sony distributor ) **seeks help from DPR in dispute with tycoon**.  
19. ( Police ) **identify six men arrested in Friday clash**.

#### **Focus On Jakarta**

20. ( Hermes ) **placed at Historical Museum**.  
21. ( Portuguese experts ) **are here**.  
22. ( Events ) **to mark 'May Tragedy'**.  
23. ( Men in black robes ) **attack bar**.

#### **Page 4**

24. ( Respect for contracts ) **imperative**.  
25. **Is ( Europe's unemployment crisis ) coming to an end ?**

#### **Other Opinion**

26. ( A tragedy ) **not to be forgotten**.

### **Your Letters**

27. Lifting ban on communism.

### **Opinion**

28. ( Jihad force ) is no one's political tool : Commander Ja`far.

29. ( Forum ) aims to protect interests of Islam.

### **Sports News**

30. ( Malaysia ) still in running, ( S. Korea ) goes to final four.

31. ( Indonesia ) wary of KL girls in Uber Cup test.

32. ( Leverkusen ) within sight of first title.

33. ( Criville ) edges Abe to win French GP.

34. ( England's Simon Dyson ) wins Macau Open by two strokes.

35. ( Hingis ) loses top ranking with German Open defeat.

36. ( Jones ) retains boxing Crown with knockout.

37. ( Barcelona boss ) confirms departure.

38. ( Hejduk ) scores, ( Avalanche ) beat Stars.

39. ( Teenager Thorpe ) sets another world record.

40. ( Narrow win ) keeps 76ers alive in NBA playoffs.

### **Putting It Briefly**

41. ( Golf club ) holds tournament.

42. ( Retired Doohan ) shines on.

43. ( Finland ) graps hockey bronze.

44. ( Nigerian fans ) go on rampage.

45. ( Paul ) settles for fourth.

### **Features : Potpourri**

46. Keep your kids safe online : Tips and tricks.

47. ( Performing animals ) spell danger to spectators.

48. ( Housewives ) prone to pain due to laborious chores.

### **Features : Science / Technology**

49. ( Interactive TV ) allows consumers for shopping by remote directly.

50. ( Capable of 3.3 MP, Powershot S20 ) fits nicely in your pocket.
51. ( Digital technology TV ) : So close yet so far.
52. ( The world ) has no choice but go mobile.

### **Business And Investment**

53. ( Government ) still sees environment as issue.
54. ( Coffee price ) falls on expectations for gain.
55. ( U.S. ) calls OPEC to keep open mind.
56. ( Auto industry mergers worldwide ) total \$ 70.5b.
57. ( SCB ) launches new scheme.
58. ( JSX ) looks uncertain over rupiah instability.
59. ( Industrial world ) close to pact on aid to poor states.
60. ( Nasdaq hi-tech shares ) end week 7.54% lower.
61. ( Up in U.S. interest rates ) set to keep Asian stocks mixed.
62. ( U.S. lead in world markets ) may slowly slip.
63. ( Fortune Mate ) goes public.
64. ( United Tractor ) books profit.
65. ( NISP ) reports higher earnings.
66. ( Matsushita ) make more DVDs.
67. ( Japan ) raises shipping rates.
68. ( KL ) to help Iraq's economy.
69. ( Indonesia ) pledges better corporate governance in SOEs.
70. ( Auto sales in SE Asia ) rose in first quarter.
71. ( Asian fortunes ) to fluctuate with unstable global trends.
72. ( Optimism as China, EU ) set for new WTO talks.
73. ( Japanese banks ) 'take huge bad loan loss'.
74. ( Qantas ) beset by another maintenance problem.

### **World News**

75. ( Colombo ) sends more troops to defend strategic Jaffna.
76. ( Austrian far right ) warns of EU designs to become 'Big Brother'.
77. ( Zimbabwe's main opposition ) seeks pre-polls monitors.
78. ( Computer whiz ) denies cooking up 'Love Bug'.

79. ( Survivors ) **believed buried under debris of Dutch blasts**.
80. ( Kagame, Museveni ) **arrive in Tanzania to discuss tension**.
81. ( Russia ) **bombs rebel positions as amnesty deadline nears**.
82. ( 'Asian values' ) **pronounced dead and gone**.
83. ( Negotiators ) **warn of long wait for hostage release**.
84. ( Eritrea ) **claims major casualties of Ethiopians**.
85. ( Milosevic ) **vows to fight back**.
86. ( Sierra Leone rebel chief ) **made diamond deals, ( minister ) says**.
87. ( 14 Palestinians ) **injured in clashes with Israeli troops**.
88. ( Meeting ) **to look at child soldiers**.

#### Asean – At A Glance

89. ( Thailand ) **arms northern villagers**.
90. ( S'pore ) **expels nine HIV-infected wives**.
91. ( Brunei ) **hopes for transparency**.
92. ( Cambodia ) **closes porn magazine**.

#### Around The World

93. ( Nigerian sharia ) **crucifies thieves**.
94. ( Cairo building ) **falls : at least ( eleven ) dead**.
95. ( India ) **tests defense missile**.
96. ( Moms ) **march for stricter gun laws**.
97. ( Cannes ) **honors film-maker Bunuel**.
98. ( Morgue assistant ) **murders 16 women**.
99. ( Chinese residents ) **battle police**.
100. ( Greece ) **disagrees over jet engines**.

The writer found that each of the headlines listed above, contains a verbal predicate either with or without an object, complement, or adverb in a predicate structure. Moreover, the writer discovered that there are some headlines whose verbal predicates are deleted or not written in the headlines, for examples : *NU chief Hasyim*

*supportingly critical of President Abdurrahman* (10). *Leverkusen within sight of first title* (32). and *Housewives prone to pain due to laborious chores* (48). There are also some headlines which only consist of verbal predicates without followed by any other constituents. for examples : *Oldest rhino in Europe put down* (7). *A tragedy not to be forgotten* (26), and *Retired Doohan shines on* (42).

Further, the writer noticed the special use of punctuation in the headlines. Some punctuation items are used as verbal predicates. such as : *Digital technology TV : so close yet so far* (51). Some of them are likely used to explain or tell something about the sentences before the punctuation item, for examples : *Jihad force is no one's political tool : Commander Ja'far* (28). in which the punctuation ( : ) explains about what is mentioned by Commander Ja'far. and *Keep your kids safe online : Tips and tricks* (46). in which the punctuation ( : ) tells that by applying the tips and tricks, you can keep your kids safe online. In addition, there are also some headlines which use punctuation as conjunction. for examples : *Six hurt as police, civilians clash* (13) and *Cairo building falls : at least eleven dead* (93).

Finally, the writer noticed that verbal predicates in independent clauses take the form of finite verbs, whereas verbal predicates in embedded clauses take the form of non-finite verbs.

#### 4.2A. IDENTIFYING THE VERBAL PREDICATES AND THEIR TYPES

Headlines Number	Verbal Predicates	Linking verbs	Intransitive verbs	Transitive Verbs	Remarks
1	shift			v	
2	rocks			v	
3	be - $\Phi$	v			
4	prepares			v	

5	claims		v	
6	(be - $\Phi$ ) + found		v	passive transitive
7	(be - $\Phi$ ) + put down		v	passive transitive
8	have - $\Phi$		v	
9	aid		v	
10	be - $\Phi$	v		
11	gripes	v		
12	should have		v	
13	(be - $\Phi$ ) + hurt		v	passive transitive
14	hit		v	
15	takes		v	
16	catch		v	
17	find fault with		v	
18	seeks		v	
19	identify		v	
20	(be - $\Phi$ ) + placed		v	passive transitive
21	are	v		
22	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to mark		v	future
23	attack		v	
24	be - $\Phi$	v		
25	is coming	v		
26	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + not + to be forgotten		v	future in passive construction
27	lifting		v	
28	is	v		
29	aims		v	
30	be - $\Phi$	v		
	goes		v	
31	be - $\Phi$	v		
32	be - $\Phi$	v		
33	edges		v	
34	wins		v	
35	loses		v	

36	retains		v	
37	confirms		v	
38	scores	v		
	beat		v	
39	sets		v	
40	keeps		v	
41	holds		v	
42	shines on	v		
43	graps		v	
44	go on	v		
45	settles for	v		
46	keep		v	
47	spell		v	
48	be - $\Phi$	v		
49	allows		v	
50	fits	v		
51	be - $\Phi$	v		be is replaced by a colon ( : )
52	has		v	
	go	v		
53	sees		v	
54	falls	v		
55	calls		v	
56	total		v	
57	launches		v	
58	looks	v		
59	be - $\Phi$	v		
60	end		v	
61	(be - $\Phi$ ) + set		v	passive transitive
62	may slip	v		
63	goes	v		
64	books		v	
65	reports		v	
66	make		v	



67	raises		v	
68	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to help		v	future
69	pledges		v	
70	rose	v		
71	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to fluctuate		v	future
72	set for		v	
73	take		v	
74	(be - $\Phi$ ) + beset		v	passive transitive
75	sends		v	
76	warns		v	
77	seeks		v	
78	denies		v	
79	(be - $\Phi$ ) + believed		v	passive transitive
80	arrive	v		
81	bombs		v	
82	(be - $\Phi$ ) + pronounced		v	passive transitive
83	warn		v	
84	claims		v	
85	vows		v	
86	made		v	
	says	v		
87	(be - $\Phi$ ) + injured		v	passive transitive
88	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to look at		v	future
89	arms		v	
90	expels		v	
91	hopes	v		
92	closes		v	
93	crucifies		v	
94	falls	v		
	be - $\Phi$	v		
95	tests		v	
96	march	v		

97	honors			v	
98	murders			v	
99	battle			v	
100	disagrees		v		

Observing the Tabel 4.2A, following Francis 1958, the verbs which are the core of various verbal predicates in predicate structures can be divided into three main groups, they are : linking verbs, intransitive verbs, and transitive verbs.

The writer noticed that the linking verbs 'be' which occurred in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines are manifested by *are* (21) and *is* (28). In addition, the writer recognized that a linking verb 'be' is manifested in its deletion, like in the headlines no. 10, 24, 32, 48, and 59, and also is replaced by a punctuation, it can be seen in headlines no. 51, in which a linking verb 'be' is replaced by a colon ( : ). In addition to the forms of 'be', the writer found that there is a verb which functions as a linking verb in the headlines, such as : *looks* (58).

When the writer examined the intransitive verbs, the writer learned that they are never deleted in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines. The intransitive verbs are stated in the headlines explicitly, such as : *gripes* (11), *shines* (42), *falls* (54), *goes* (63), and *arrive* (80).

In terms of transitive verbs, the writer discovered that in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines, transitive verbs occur in either active or passive constructions . Transitive verbs which occur in active constructions are : *prepares* (4), *find* (17), *attack* (23), *seeks* (77), and *closes* (92). Whereas, some transitive verbs which occur in passive constructions are : *(be- $\phi$ ) : found* (6), *(be- $\phi$ ) : placed* (20), and *(be- $\phi$ ) : beset* (74) in which the forms of 'be- $\phi$ ' are deleted in the headlines. Thus, 'be' as linking verbs and 'be' as parts of verbal predicates can be deleted in the headlines.

Furthermore, the writer discovered that there are some sentences in *The Jakarta Post*'s headlines which have two independent clauses or an independent clause plus an embedded clause, and the writer noticed that these embedded clauses are either embedded to a noun, which is called nominal clause, or embedded to an adverb, which is called adverbial clause.

Following are lists of nominal and adverbial clauses with their verbal predicates which occur in *The Jakarta Post*'s headlines :

Tabel 4.2A1.

Headlines Number	Nominal Clause	Verbal Predicate	Linking Verb	Intransitive Verb	Transitive Verb	Remarks
19	... six men (who were) arrested in Friday clash.	(be – Ø) + arrested			v	passive transitive

From the Tabel 4.2A1, the writer found that the type of a verbal predicate in nominal clause is transitive verb in passive construction.

Tabel 4.2A2.

Headlines Number	Adverbial Clause	Verbal Predicates	Linking Verbs	Intransitive Verbs	Transitive Verbs
13	... as police, civilians clash.	clash		v	
29	... to protect interests of Islam.	protect			v
33	... to win French GP.	win			v
55	... to keep open mind.	keep			v
61	... to keep Asian stocks mixed.	keep			v
75	... to defend strategic Jaffna.	defend			v

76	...to become 'Big Brother'.	become	v		
80	...in Tanzania to discuss tension.	discuss			v
85	...to fight back.	fight back		v	

Observing the Tabel 4.2A2, the writer discovered that linking verb, intransitive verb, and transitive verb are found in adverbial clauses. In this case, the adverbs attached to independent clauses are adverbs of time, place, and other adverbs which are likely to be adverbs of purpose.

Moreover, the writer observed that an independent clause can occur as part of an embedded clause. '*Six hurt as police, civilians clash*' (13), for example, '*police, civilians clash*' is an independent clause which is governed by '*as*'. And because it is governed by '*as*', it is no longer an independent clause.

#### 4.2B. CLASSIFYING THE VERBAL PREDICATES

Headlines Number	Verbal Predicates	Finite Verbs	Non-Finite Verbs	Remarks
1	shift	v		simple verb
2	rocks	v		simple verb
3	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
4	prepares	v		simple verb
5	claims	v		simple verb
6	(be - $\Phi$ ) + found	v		<i>be</i> - <i>-en</i> participle
7	(be - $\Phi$ ) + put down	v		<i>be</i> - <i>-en</i> participle
8	have - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
9	aid	v		simple verb
10	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
11	gripes	v		simple verb
12	should have	v		modal auxiliary followed by a verb

13	(be - $\Phi$ ) + hurt	v		be - -en participle
	clash	v		simple verb
14	hit	v		simple verb
15	takes	v		simple verb
16	catch	v		simple verb
17	find fault with	v		three words verb
18	seeks	v		simple verb
19	identify	v		simple verb
	(be - $\Phi$ ) + arrested	v		be - -en participle
20	(be - $\Phi$ ) + placed	v		be - -en participle
21	are	v		simple verb
22	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to mark	v		auxiliary followed by to infinitive
23	attack	v		simple verb
24	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
25	is coming	v		be - V-ing
26	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + not + to be forgotten	v		auxiliary followed by to infinitive
27	lifting		v	ing participle form
28	is	v	-	simple verb
29	aims	v		simple verb
	to protect		v	infinitive with to
30	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
	goes	v		simple verb
31	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
32	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
33	edges	v		simple verb
	to win		v	infinitive with to
34	wins	v		simple verb
35	loses	v		simple verb
36	retains	v		simple verb
37	confirms	v		simple verb
38	scores	v		simple verb
	beat	v		simple verb
39	sets	v		simple verb
40	keeps	v		simple verb

41	holds	v		simple verb
42	shines on	v		two words verb
43	graps	v		simple verb
44	go on	v		two words verb
45	settles for	v		two words verb
46	keep	v		simple verb
47	spell	v		simple verb
48	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
49	allows	v		simple verb
50	fits	v		simple verb
51	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
52	has -	v		simple verb
	go	v		simple verb
53	sees	v		simple verb
54	falls	v		simple verb
55	calls	v		simple verb
	to keep		v	infinitive with <i>to</i>
56	total	v		simple verb
57	launches	v		simple verb
58	looks	v		simple verb
59	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
60	end	v		simple verb
61	(be - $\Phi$ ) + set	v		<i>be</i> + <i>-en</i> participle
	to keep		v	infinitive with <i>to</i>
62	may slip	v		modal auxiliary followed by a verb
63	goes	v		simple verb
64	books	v		simple verb
65	reports	v		simple verb
66	make	v		simple verb
67	raises	v		simple verb
68	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to help	v		auxiliary followed by <i>to</i> infinitive
69	pledges	v		simple verb
70	rose	v		simple verb

71	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to fluctuate	v		auxiliary followed by <i>to</i> infinitive
72	set for	v		two words verb
73	take	v		simple verb
74	(be - $\Phi$ ) + beset	v		<i>be</i> - <i>-en</i> participle
75	sends	v		simple verb
	to defend		v	infinitive with <i>to</i>
76	warns	v		simple verb
	to become		v	infinitive with <i>to</i>
77	seeks	v		simple verb
78	denies	v		simple verb
79	(be - $\Phi$ ) + believe	v		<i>be</i> - <i>-en</i> participle
80	arrive	v		simple verb
	to discuss		v	infinitive with <i>to</i>
81	bombs	v		simple verb
82	(be - $\Phi$ ) + pronounced	v		<i>be</i> - <i>-en</i> participle
83	warn	v		simple verb
84	claims	v		simple verb
85	vows	v		simple verb
	to fight back		v	infinitive with <i>to</i>
86	made	v		simple verb
	says	v		simple verb
87	(be - $\Phi$ ) + injured	v		<i>be</i> - <i>-en</i> participle
88	(be+going) - $\Phi$ + to look at	v		auxiliary followed by <i>to</i> infinitive
89	arms	v		simple verb
90	expels	v		simple verb
91	hopes	v		simple verb
92	closes	v		simple verb
93	crucifies	v		simple verb
94	falls	v		simple verb
	be - $\Phi$	v		simple verb
95	tests	v		simple verb
96	march	v		simple verb
97	honors	v		simple verb
98	murders	v		simple verb

99	battle	v		simple verb
100	disagrees	v		simple verb

After identifying the types of the verbal predicates in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines, the writer classified them into finite and non-finite verb constructions.

Dealing with finite verbs, the verbal predicates are : simple verb, modal auxiliary followed by a verb, auxiliary followed by *to* infinitive, *be* + V-ing (in progressive aspect), *be* + -en participle (in passive voice), and *have* + -en participle. Observing the Tabel 4.2B, the writer found that simple verbs like : *rocks* (2), *catch* (16), *aims* (29), *has* (52), and *battle* (99) are predominant (83 found in the headlines).

In addition, the writer noticed other types of finite verbs, which are written in bold types, as verbal predicates in predicate structures :

modal auxiliary followed by a verb : **should have** (12), **may slip** (62).

auxiliary followed by *to* infinitive : **(be+going)-Φ + to mark** (22)

*be* + V-ing : **is coming** (25).

*be* + -en participle : **(be-Φ) + found** (6), **(be-Φ) + placed** (20)

The *have* + -en participle form as a finite verb does not occur in the headlines.

Regarding the non-finite verbs, the verbal predicates in predicate structures can be : plain infinitive, infinitive with *to*, the -en participle form, and -ing participle form. Non-finite verb in the form of -ing participle that can be found is *lifting* (27), whereas both plain infinitive and -en participle forms do not occur in the headlines. Moreover, infinitives with *to* such as : *to protect* (29), *to keep* (55), and *to discuss* (80), are predominant (8 found in the headlines) as non-finite verbs in embedded sentences.



Furthermore, the writer noticed that verbal predicates which take the form of simple present in the headlines, indicate active constructions, such as : *Golf club holds tournament* (41), *Japan raises shipping rates* (67), and *Chinese residents battle police* (99) . And verbal predicates which take the form of simple past, indicate passive constructions, for examples : *Hermes placed at Historical Museum* (20), *Survivors believed buried under debris of Dutch blasts* (79), and *14 Palestinians injured in clashes with Israeli troops* (87). Finally, verbal predicates which have the form of infinitive with *to*, indicate future, for examples : *Events to mark 'May Tragedy'* (22), *KL to help Iraq's economy* (68), and *Meeting to look at child soldiers* (88).

#### 4.3A. IDENTIFYING THE OBJECTS AND THEIR TYPES

Headlines Number	Direct Objects	Indirect Objects
1	blame	
2	Aceh	
4	provinces	
5	league title	
8	ample snag	
9	timber thieves	
12	impeachment	
14	mineral water firm	
15	devastating toll	
16	19 people-	
17	community health centers	
18	help from DPR	
19	six men arrested in Friday clash	
22	'May Tragedy'	
23	bar	

27	ban on communism	
33	Abe	
34	Macau Open	
35	top ranking	
36	boxing Crown	
37	departure	
38	Stars	
39	another world record	
40	76ers alive	
41	tournament	
43	hockey bronze	
47	danger	spectators
49	consumers for shopping	
52	no choice	
53	environment as issue	
55	OPEC	
56	\$ 70.5b	
57	new scheme	
64	profit	
65	higher earnings	
66	more DVDs	
67	shipping rates	
68	Iraq's economy	
69	better corporate governance	
72	new WTO talks	
73	huge bad loan loss	
75	more troops	
76	EU designs	
77	pre-polls monitors	
78	cooking up 'Love Bug'	
81	rebel positions	
83	long wait	
84	major casualties of Ethiopians	
86	diamond deals	

88	child soldiers	
89	northern villagers	
90	nine HIV-infected wives	
92	porn magazine	
93	thieves	
95	defense missile	
98	16 women	
99	police	

By looking at the Tabel 4.3A, it is apparent that direct objects, which appear with transitive verbs, are predominant in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines. On the other hand, the headlines which take two objects are rarely used in the newspaper headlines because it is likely that the journalists put an efficiency in writing the headlines by saying clearly about what is important, like 'who' or 'whom' or 'what', about a topic of a piece of news.

#### 4.3B. IDENTIFYING THE COMPLEMENTS AND THEIR TYPES

Headlines Number	Subjects	Complements	Objects	Complements
3	(Japan's Obuchi)	dead		
10	(NU chief Hasyim)	supportingly critical of President Abdurrahman		
21	(Portuguese experts)	here		
24	(Respect for contracts)	imperative		
28	(Jihad force)	no one's political tool		
30	(Malaysia)	still in running		
31	(Indonesia)	wary of KL girls		
32	(Leverkusen)	within sight of first title		
46			your kids	safe online

48	(Housewives)	prone to pain	
51	(Digital technology TV)	so close yet so far	
58	(JSX)	uncertain over rupiah instability	
59	(Industrial world)	close to pact	
60			week 7.54% lower
94	(eleven)	dead	
97			film-maker Bunuel

Complement, one of the predicate constituents in predicate structures, has two types, they are : subject complement and object complement.

From the Tabel 4.3B, the subject complement slots, which are occupied by : adjective : *dead* (94) , adverb : *here* (21), and noun : *imperative* (24), occur with linking verbs, whereas object complements occur with transitive verbs. In the sentence : *Cannes honors film-maker Bunuel* (97), for example, the object is 'film-maker' and the object complement is 'Bunuel'.

Moreover, subject complement, that is complement which refers back to and says something about the subject of the sentence, is mostly found in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines (13 are found). On the contrary, object complement, which is positioned after the object, is the least type of complement which occur in the headlines (3 are found).

#### 4.4. IDENTIFYING THE ADVERBS IN THE HEADLINES

Headlines Number	Adverbs of place	Adverbs of time	Adverbs of manner	Other Adverbs
1				v
2				v
3		v		
4				v

5		v		
6	v			
7	-	-	-	-
8				v
9	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-
11				v
12	-	-	-	-
13		v		
14	-	-	-	-
15	v			
16	v			
17	-	-	-	-
18				v
19	-	-	-	-
20	v			
21	v			
22	-	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-
24	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-
29				v
30	-	-	-	-
31	v v			
32	-	-	-	-
33				v
34			v	
35			v	
36			v	
37	-	-	-	-

38	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-
40	v			
41	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-
44				v
45				v
46	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-
48			v	-
49			v	
50			v	
51	-	-	-	-
52			v	
53	-	-	-	-
54				v
55				v
56	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-
58	-	-	-	-
59				v
60	-	-	-	-
61				v
62	-	-	-	-
63			v	
64	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-
69	v			
70	v			

71			V	
72	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-
74			V	
75				V
76				V
77	-	-	-	-
78	-	-	-	-
79			V	
80	V			
81		V		
82			V	
83				V
84	-	-	-	-
85				V
86	-	-	-	-
87		V		
88	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-
90	-	-	-	-
91				V
92	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-
94	-	-	-	-
				V
95	-	-	-	-
96				V
97	-	-	-	-
98	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-
100				V

After identifying the complement of each headline, the writer began to identify the adverbs, one of the predicate constituents in predicate structures. The writer

categorized the adverbs into adverbs of place (11 are found), time (5 are found), and manner (12 are found). In addition, adverbs beside adverbs of place, time, and manner, are categorized by the writer in the column of 'other adverbs' (22 are found).

Many adverbial slots are occupied by phrases, for example : adverbs of place in which preposition phrase becomes part of it : *in preschooler's bag* (6), *in Uber Cup test* (31), and *in first quarter* (70). Moreover, in some headlines, adverbial slots are occupied by clauses, such as : *as police, civilians clash* (13), *to win French GP* (33), and *to defend strategic Jaffna* (75).

#### **4.5. IDENTIFYING THE PREDICATE CONSTITUENTS IN THE JAKARTA POST HEADLINES**

The predicate constituents are very much affected by the verbal predicates, the verbal predicate linking verb, for example, is always followed by subject complement, and hence the predicate constituents are subject complement and optional adverb.

In general, the writer found that the types of verbal predicates in predicate structures are mostly transitive verbs. On the other hand, linking verbs occur in the headlines as the least. The writer also observed that the verbal predicates 'be' as linking verbs and 'be' as parts of verbal predicates in passive constructions applied in the headlines are often deleted, like : *be- $\phi$*  (3), *(be- $\phi$ ) - injured* (87). In this case, the deletions indicate that there is a simplification in newspaper headlines. Moreover, simple verbs are predominant as finite verbal predicates in predicate structures. Whereas, infinitives with *to* are predominant as non-finite verbal predicates in embedded sentences.

Furthermore, the writer found that there are some headlines which consist of complex sentences in which from one sentence, there are two independent or main



clauses. The subject (S) of the sentences indicates that the sentence actually consists of two clauses. Observe the following sentences :

\* Malaysia still in running, South Korea goes to final four. (30)  
S S

The punctuation ( , ) separates the two main clauses in this sentence. Thus, the verbal predicates of the two main clauses in this sentence are 'is', which is deleted in this sentence, and 'goes'.

\* Hejduk scores, Avalanche beat Stars. (38)  
S S

This sentence has two main clauses which are separated by the punctuation coma ( , ). The first one is *Hejduk scores*, and the second one is *Avalanche beat Stars*. As a result, the verbal predicates in this sentence are 'scores' and 'beat'.

\* The world has no choice but (the world) go mobile. (52)  
S S

This sentence has two main clauses with the conjunction 'but', in which the writer noticed that the subject of the second main clause is invisible and there is a grammatical deviation with the word 'go', actually it should be 'goes'. As this sentence has two main clauses, it has two verbal predicates in a predicate structures, they are 'has' and 'go'.

\* Sierra Leone rebel chief made diamond deals, minister says. (85)  
S S

The first main clause of this sentence is *Sierra Leone rebel chief made diamond deals*, and the second main clause is *minister says*. This sentence is actually : *minister says that Sierra Leone rebel chief made diamond deals*, but it is shorten. Thus, the verbal

predicates in this sentence are 'made' and 'says'. The same case can be seen in *Jihad force is no one's political tool* : Commander Ja'far (28), in which the punctuation of colon ( : ), means what is mentioned by Commander Ja'far.

\* Cairo building falls : at least eleven dead. (93)

The punctuation of colon ( : ) in this sentence functions as the conjunction between the two clauses, and in this case, the punctuation of colon ( : ) is used to replace the conjunction '*and*', which is not written in the sentence. The verbal predicates of this two main clauses are '*falls*' and '*are*', in which the verbal predicate '*be*' in the second clause is deleted.

According to Jack Richards, a predicate consists of a verb either with or without an object, complement, or adverb (Richards et.al, 1985). From the listed *The Jakarta Post's* headlines, the writer tried to find out the predicate constituents which follow verbal predicates in predicate structures in each headline. As a result, the writer found that there are eleven patterns of predicate structures in the headlines, they are :

**a) S + VP (linking verb) + SC**

Examples :

- *Respect for contracts* ( $\text{be} \rightarrow \Phi$ ) imperative. (24)
- *Leverkusen* ( $\text{be} \rightarrow \Phi$ ) within sight of first title. (32)

b) S + VP (linking verb) + SC + adv

Examples :

- *Housewives (be +  $\Phi$ ) prone to pain due to laborious chores. (48)*
- *Industrial (be +  $\Phi$ ) world close to pact on aid to poor states. (59)*

c) S + VP (intransitive verb)

Examples :

- *Retired Doohan shines on. (42)*
- *U.S. lead in world markets may slowly slip. (62)*

d) S + VP (intransitive verb) + adv

Examples :

- *Auto sales in SE Asia rose in first quarter. (70)*
- *Moms march for stricter gun laws. (96)*

e) S + VP (transitive verb) + DO

Examples :

- *Security personnel aid timber thieves. (9)*
- *Men in black robes attack bar. (23)*

f) S + VP (transitive verb) + DO + adv

Examples :

- *England's Simon Dyson wins Macau Open by two strokes. (34)*
- *Indonesia pledges better corporate governance in SOEs. (69)*

**g) S + VP (transitive verb) + IO + DO**

Example :

- *Performing animals spell danger to spectators.* (47)

**h) S + VP (transitive verb) + DO + OC**

Examples :

- *Keep your kids safe online : Tips and tricks.* (46)
- *Cannes honors film-maker Bunuel.* (97)

**i) S + VP (transitive verb) + adv**

Examples :

- *Asian fortunes to fluctuate with unstable global trends.* (71)
- *Milosevic vows to fight back.* (85)

**j) S + VP (passive transitive)**

Examples :

- *Oldest rhino in Europe put down.* (7)
- *A tragedy not to be forgotten.* (26)

**k) S + VP (passive transitive) + adv**

Examples :

- *Gun found in preschooler's bag.* (6)
- *Hermes placed at Historical Museum.* (20)

In the list of patterns of predicate structures above, pattern e, in which a verbal predicate is followed by the predicate constituent of direct object, is mostly found in *The Jakarta Post's* headlines (57 are found) , followed by pattern f, in which a verbal predicate is followed by direct object and adverb. On the other hand, the least pattern found in the headlines is pattern g, in which a verbal predicate in a predicate structure followed by indirect and direct object is only found once.