

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses (1) background, (2) problems, (3) objectives and (4) significance of the study.

1.1. Background

Language is a social phenomenon. It is related to communication between individuals. Human beings need language to communicate with others in the world. By doing communication, people can build their relation and understand each other in daily activities. Goldstein (2008) states that language as a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences. By understanding the language itself, people can know what other people say. Thus, language cannot be separated in human communication and it becomes social phenomenon around the world.

English is the most popular language in the world. The language is understood and spoken nearly everywhere on the earth. It constitutes the channel or medium of communication among the people, since communication requires a sender, receiver, and a channel. It becomes a familiar language used in education, business, technology, and information field. According to Lauder, English is a global international language (as cited in Saputra and Marzulina, 2016 p.10). Even, many information media that publish information or some issues by using English. The existence of information itself is very useful for the learners. In brief, the popularity of English makes English is legal for every aspects in communication.

As English has become the international language, there are many students concerned to that language. The study of the language is under the umbrella of linguistics. Richard and Schmidt (2010) propose that linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication. The linguistics itself is divided into two parts known as macro and micro linguistics. According to Ofulue (2009), the basic components or the study about language itself without any relation with other study called micro linguistics. It includes to the internal language structure. The subdivisions of micro linguistics are phonology, morphology, syntactic structure, semantics, pragmatics and lexicology. Meanwhile the relation of the language with all aspects beyond of the language itself called macro linguistics. The subdivisions of macro linguistics are sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, discourse analysis, neuro linguistics, computational linguistics, applied linguistics (contrastive analysis). In brief, linguistics has branches that could be field of research study.

This study focused on contrastive analysis as part of macro and syntactic structures as part of micro linguistics aspects. Johansson (2008) states that “The term 'contrastive linguistics', or 'contrastive analysis', is especially associated with applied contrastive studies advocated as a means of predicting and/or explaining difficulties of second language learners with a particular mother tongue in learning a particular target language” (p.2). Thus, contrastive analysis can be developed by focusing on the similarities and differences between the learners' native language and the language that is to be taught.

Meanwhile, syntactic structures are important to be discussed because it is related to sentence structure. A good sentence structure is important to form meaningful information to other person. Chomsky (2002) argues that sentences have a finite element so it needs to consider the meaning and the language itself. In this case, syntactic structures dealt with how sentences are constructed and users of human language employ a striking variety of possible arrangements of the element in sentences and the importance of syntactic structures in education is to give chance for the students to explore language structure intellectually by learning the syntactic structures of human language.

There are some differences in sentence structures between English and Indonesian for example what are you eating (*kamu sedang makan apa?*), red car (*mobil merah*), books (*buku-buku*), child (*anak*), children (*anak-anak*), The pretty girl buys vegetables in the market (*Gadis cantik itu membeli sayuran di pasar*), the handsome boy reads a book (*laki-laki tampan itu membaca sebuah buku*), I will buy clothes tomorrow (*saya membeli pakaian besok*). Furthermore, it is a challenge for Indonesian native speakers to learn English more complex especially in the field of Syntactic Structures.

Moreover, technology is an integral part of advanced culture. More and more sophisticated technologies used in the world of education. In order to be aware on the development of technology. The one should master is English Language. Harmer remarks that if learning English is ignored, there will be a decline in the mastery of science and technology (as cited in Astrid, 2011, p.176). Due to development of technology, the information can be gained through online

sources by technology. People can search from the internet to read the news. The news which is published by internet service known as online newspaper. It is regularly updated online publication containing news articles and other content relating to current events. Online newspapers can be updated more frequently and people learn about events anywhere in the world sooner. People can find the latest story with the click of a mouse instead of waiting for the local paper to report it the next day. People can read the news online for free.

Newspaper gives big influence in reading competence, students can find new vocabulary that enrich their vocabulary. As reported in Kompas by Caroline Damanik (2013), reading skill can be improved by reading English newspaper such as *The Jakarta Post*, *Jakarta Globe*, *Antara News*, etc. Pardo notes that reading is a process in which readers construct meaning by interacting with text through the combination of prior knowledge, previous experience, information in the text and the stance the reader takes in relationship to the text (as cited in Lestari & Holandiyah, 2016, p. 45). It can be concluded that reading online newspaper has many benefits for readers.

New York Times and Kompas Breaking News in online version are chosen to conduct this research. The Online Newspaper specially Breaking News is aimed to analyze that covered news from around the world. It is special report that newly received information about an event that was currently happening. The Breaking News is not only talked about political events but also social, education, business, sport events, etc. The readers can learn the language in the content of this newspaper. According to Rogers (2017), breaking news refers to events that are

currently developing. It usually refers to events that are unexpected, such as a plane crash or building fire. In short, new york times and kompas breaking news can give many benefit for the readers in improving the knowledge.

The New York Times itself has grown to become the most circulated metropolitan newspaper in the country and with over 70 million unique visitors a month, it is also one of the most popular U.S newspaper site in the world. The authors in the new york times has won more than 100 pulitzer prizes, more than any other newspaper (“New York Times”, 2017). It is no wonder that the organization remained one of the most-trusted sources for news and journalistic integrity worldwide.

Meanwhile, kompas is one of the best and most accessible Indonesian newspapers with the number of visitors more than 100 million on desktop and mobile web in the last 6 months on October and kompas has been awarded as *media massa berdedikasi dalam berbahasa indonesia* that is provided by Muhajid Effendy, Ministry of Education and Culture (“Tribunnews”, 2017). It means that these newspapers are the most popular printed and online newspaper.

In this study, the research provided several previous related studies presented regarding to the contrastive analysis and syntactic structures. One of the important things in understanding a text by analyzing the sentence structures as conducted by Yasmin (2017), Momani and alther (2015), Faki (2014), Azizah (2013) and Wahidah (2011). All of them had analyzed English text in the field contrastive analysis and syntactic structures. In this research, it was investigated the text based on the problem of the study.

In addition, simple and complex pattern on the sentence structure were found in this research such as Yasmin (2017), Azizah (2013) and Wahidah (2011) stated that in their research, other special structure such as the strings of nouns and the use of *as* and *in* are rarely used. Through this study, the next researchers could develop this study with a larger complex taken from more various English writing with more clearly description and more analysis and thus resulting in more valid and saved generalization.

Then, teachers were advised to apply and analyze modern teaching techniques. It was supported by Momami & alther (2015) and Faki (2014) found that the languages had similarities and differences to raise teacher awareness between syntactic structures in both of languages. As a matter of fact, we could not ignore the role of professional development by providing a series of training sessions and workshops on modern teaching techniques to raise teachers awareness of similarities and differences among the languages.

Furthermore, the benefit of online newspaper is not only to improve people's information but also to develop the knowledge, especially to the EFL Students which can enlarge their vocabularies and provide them with the larger scope of reading material. It is not provided by local reading material that limited just about their own country. In this case, from New York Times and Kompas, the students will get more vocabularies and be able to comprehend what happens outside around the world.

In addition, knowledge can be obtained every student from anywhere, especially the online newspaper that provided many benefits and open insight into

new things. Darling-Hammond states that many aspects which have to be considered in improving students learning (as cited in Ghazali, Rabi, Wahab, & Rohaizab, 2017, p.41). It becomes important for everyone to have larger knowledge. In conclusion, good knowledge gives readers or the students an opportunity to define clear ideas and understanding of what is happening around the world.

According to the phenomenon above, A contrastive analysis on the use of the syntactic structure in the New York Times and Kompas breaking news is interested to be analyzed by me. This study is different from such previous studies. The four types of syntactic structures will be analyzed (structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation and structure of coordination) and their variation of components forming such structures. As a very small piece of a sentence is a syllable that later form a word. It is important to know the class word, what this certain word belongs to. This is to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding. As in communicating, a speaker and addressee should understand the other's meaning, especially for EFL students since they are still learning. To communicate well, the students have to be able to understand the class word or in syntax that addressed as syntactic categories.

1.2. Problems of the Study

Related to the background of this study, the research problems could be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of syntactic structures which appear in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences?
2. What components of syntactic structure's types are used in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences?
3. What are the similarities and differences on the use of the syntactic structures in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of research problems, the objectives of this study were:

1. to find out the types of syntactic structures which appear in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences.
2. to find out the components of syntactic structure's types used in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences.
3. to find out the similarities and differences on the used of syntactic structures in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study provides many contributions not only to anyone who read it would get a better understanding of the use of syntactic structures and increased the reader's comprehension about syntactic structures in daily life. This study would also strengthen the theories of some experts on syntax that related to its structures. For readers, by reading this study, the readers will improve valuable information to linguistics branch especially syntactic structures that could enrich their knowledge. I hope it will help the readers to learn about syntactic structures. In addition, for teachers, they are expected to assist them in developing teaching materials that they show to students because this research covers some materials that are adapted to the teaching materials and it is very important in improving comprehension about syntactic structures.

Moreover, by studying the syntactic structures rules, students learn how one word is related to the other, so this study hopefully will help the students in understanding a text in English especially, for those who want to study English in media. Furthermore, for the other researchers, this study can be used as a reference in conducting further similar studies about syntactic structures and this study hopefully inspire other researchers who want to expand syntax research. Likewise, by conducting research in relation to syntactic structures, I know how simple sentences are constructed and it gave a sense of how language works, then, the result of this research enrich the writer understanding.

