

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses (1) conclusions and (2) suggestions

#### 5.1. Conclusions

Based on the result of the study, the result was presented in the following sentences, they were:

The first, it was found that there were four types of syntactic structures which appeared in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences, they were: (1) Structure of Modification, (2) Structure of Predication, (3) Structure of Complementation, (4) Structure of Coordination.

The second, there were the components of syntactic structures's types used in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences, they are:

1. In The New York Times Breaking News:
  - a. **Simple Component:** Structure of Modification(verb as head, adverb as modifier, noun as modifier, and adjective as modifier); Structure of Predication(Single word as subject);Structure of Complementation(verb as verbal element, adverb as complement, and single word as complement).
  - b. **Complex Component:** *Structure of Modification* (verb phrase as head, prepositional phrase as modifier, structure of complementation as modifier, structure of modification as modifier, and structure of coordination as modifier); *Structure of Predication* (noun phrase as subject, structure of coordination as subject, structure of modification as subject, verb phrase as

predicate, structure of modification as predicate, and structure of complementation as predicate); *Structure of Complementation* (verb phrase as verbal element, structure of modification as verbal element, structure of predication as complement, structure of modification as complement, and structure of coordination as complement); *Structure of Coordination* (Structure of predication).

2. In Kompas Breaking News :

- a. **Simple Component:** Structure of Modification(verb as head, adverb as modifier, noun as modifier, and adjective as modifier); Structure of Predication(Single word as subject);Structure of Complementation(verb as verbal element, adverb as complement, and single word as complement).
- b. **Complex Component:** *Structure of Modification* (verb phrase as head, prepositional phrase as modifier, structure of complementation as modifier, structure of modification as modifier, and structure of coordination as modifier); *Structure of Predication* (noun phrase as subject, structure of coordination as subject, structure of modification as subject, verb phrase as predicate, structure of modification as predicate, and structure of complementation as predicate); *Structure of Complementation* (verb phrase as verbal element, structure of modification as verbal element, structure of predication as complement, structure of modification as complement, and structure of coordination as complement); *Structure of Coordination* (Structure of predication).

The third, the similarities and differences on the use of syntactic structures in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences were found as follow:

- a. The similarities on the use of syntactic structure in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News are:
  1. From the simple component table, verb as head was the most important component used in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News because verb as head sentences were the most frequently used in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News.
  2. From the simple component table, the results from structure of coordination sentence were not found in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News. It was because the structure of coordination required another type which was more complex.
  3. In the complex component table, structure of modification as subject was the most frequently component used in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences. Structure of Modification as subject was the subject which formed from Noun, Verb, Adjective or Adverb. So that the formation of the subject in the sentences are more varied based on its function.
- b. The differences on the use of syntactic structures in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News are:
  1. The differences between The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences were in the structure of predication complex component

about Noun Phrase as Subject. in The New York Times Breaking News sentences, noun phrase as subject is in the third rank while in Kompas Breaking News sentences, noun phrase as subject is in the fourth rank. Overall, noun phrase as subject had different function to form the noun phrase as subject in The New York Times and Kompas Breaking News sentences. The same case happened in Structure of Modification as predicate that was in the third rank in Kompas Breaking News and the fourth rank in The New York Times was structure of modification as predicate.

2. In the structure of modification of complex component, the order of the most component used which appeared in The New York Times Breaking News was structure of complementation as modifier. But in Kompas Breaking News was structure of coordination as modifier.
3. The differences also appeared in structure of complementation of complex component. The most frequently components used which appeared in structure of complementation was structure of predication as complement in The New York Times Breaking News sentences. On the other hand, the first order was structure of modification as complement, so it was different with The New York Times Breaking News because structure of modification as complement which was in the third rank.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

Based on the results and conclusions, the following suggestions were offered to :

1. Teacher of English

The teacher should know how the use of four types of syntactic structures in the sentence. It helps the teachers to develop teaching materials to be taught to their students. Therefore, teachers should pay attention to the use of syntactic structures, not only in English but in Indonesian to avoid misunderstanding. This is good to learn because it always appears when someone uses the language. So that, the teacher can give an example to the students in learning syntactic structures.

2. Students

Students should learn syntactic structures in English and Indonesian. By learning the types of syntactic structures, the students can understand the components in the types of syntactic structures. In this case, the students can comprehend the text.

3. The other researchers

The other researchers who want to conduct further research as a reference should comprehend four types of syntactic structures. Based on this study, the other researcher should use the other discourse, so it can enrich the other researcher knowledge to find new findings and theories. The other discourse should be used by the other researcher to develop further study as follow :

1. Written discourse : leaflets, poster, newspaper, magazine, book and other written text.
2. Oral discourse : monologue, dialogue, speech, conversation, interview and other audible utterances.

