

A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF REDUCED CLAUSES IN THE JAKARTA POST'S HEADLINES

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ABSTRACT

This study is a qualitative research on reduced clause entitled "A Syntactic Analysis of Reduced Clauses In The Jakarta Post's Headlines". It answers the types and functions of reduced clauses in the Jakarta post headlines, aiming at finding their types and functions. Data of this research are qualitative in type and sentence containing reduced clauses taken from the Jakarta post. In gathering the data, this research used *metode simak* (observing method). *Extralingual* method was used to analyze the data to find out the principles or rules of reduced clause types and functions. In displaying data, informal method was used because of ordinary word usage. This research shows that the Jakarta post's headlines reduced clauses are three types namely present and past participle, infinitive, and appositive. Present participle usually indicates an active sentence, while past participle usually indicates the passive sentence. The reduced clause in participle form is the result of reduced adjective and adverbial clauses. Infinitive which is the result of reduced noun clause may be interpreted as adverbial of purpose or as adjectival. It consists of the complement that remains after relative pronoun and form of *be* are omitted. Reduced clauses in the Jakarta post's headlines have three functions namely a modifier, an adverb, and a noun. The function of reduced clause is equivalent to the function of clause itself. Reduced adjective clause serve as an adjective clause to modify noun, reduced adverbial clause serve as adverbial and to modify the verb of the main clause.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif pada klausa yang diringkas yang berjudul "Analisis Sintaksis tentang Reduced Clauses dalam headline The Jakarta Post's ". Penelitian ini menjawab jenis dan fungsi dari klausa yang mengalami peringkasan dalam headline Koran The Jakarta Post, yang bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis dan fungsinya. Data dari penelitian ini adalah kalimat yang mengandung pengurangan klausa yang diambil dari koran the Jakarta Post. Dalam mengumpulkan data, penelitian ini menggunakan metode simak (metode observasi). Metode ekstralingual digunakan untuk menganalisis data untuk mengetahui prinsip atau aturan tipe dan fungsi klausa yang direduksi. Dalam menampilkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode informal. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa klausa yang diringkas dalam headline Koran The Jakarta Post ada empat jenis yaitu present participle, past participle, infinitive, dan appositive. Present participle biasanya menunjukkan kalimat aktif, sedangkan past participle biasanya menunjukkan kalimat pasif. Klausa tereduksi dalam bentuk partisip adalah hasil dari klausa kata sifat dan adverbial yang berkurang. Infinitif yang merupakan hasil dari pengurangan nomina klausa dapat diartikan sebagai keterangan tujuan atau sebagai kata sifat. Ini terdiri dari komplemen yang tetap setelah kata ganti relatif dan bentuk menjadi dihilangkan. Mengurangi klausa dalam tajuk utama Jakarta post memiliki tiga fungsi yaitu pengubah, kata keterangan, dan kata benda. Fungsi mengurangi klausa setara dengan fungsi klausa itu sendiri. Mengurangi klausa kata sifat berfungsi sebagai klausa kata sifat untuk memodifikasi kata benda, mengurangi klausa kata keterangan berfungsi sebagai adverbial dan untuk memodifikasi kata kerja klausa utama.

1. Introduction

One of the means that people need to get the information is mass communication media. There are many kinds of mass communication media in the form of both electronic and printed media, such as Radio, Television, Books, Magazines, Newspapers, and also internet. Newspaper is one of the most important mass communication media.

Hornby states that newspaper is printed publication, issued daily or weekly with news and advertisement (1995: 278). There are many kinds of newspaper in Indonesia which published daily, weekly, and also monthly. Not only does it use Indonesian language, but also English language. One of the most popular English language newspapers in Indonesia is The Jakarta Post.

There are two general kinds of clauses, independent or main clause and subordinate or dependent clause (Azar 1989: 238). Independent or main clause is clause that stands alone to be simple sentences and form a meaningful unit by themselves. While a clause that cannot stand on it own and must be a part of another sentence as a constituent (subject, object), is called subordinate or dependent clause.

The researcher limits the research of reduced clauses on the types and functions of reduced clauses in The Jakarta Post's headlines. The reason limiting the discussion as the writer has limit time to discuss wider.

Based on the limitation of the Problem above, the researcher can formulate the problem as follows:

- (1) What are the types of reduced clauses found in The Jakarta Post's headlines?
- (2) What are the functions of reduced clauses found in the Jakarta Post headlines?

The objective of the research is to answer the formulation of the Problem. They are as follows:

1. To describe the types of reduced clauses in the in the Jakarta Post headlines.
2. To describe the functionsof reduced clauses in The Jakarta Post headlines.

Hopefully, this research can give a valuable finding to the field of syntactic analysis, especially about types and functions of reduced clauses. The result of this research will give some contributions for linguists about reduced clauses.

2. Review of Related Theory

2.1. Sentences and Clauses

According to Marjolijn and Kim (2000), the term sentence is derived from Latin *sentential*, which laterally means 'feeling' or 'opinion'. In the field of grammar, this meaning has specialized to mean 'an utterance that expresses a feeling or opinion'. But a more technical definition would be 'a grammatical self-contained speech unit consisting of a word, or syntactically related group of words that express an assertion, a question, a command, a wish, or an exclamation, which in writing usually begins with a capital letter and ends with

period, question mark, or exclamation mark. Therefore, a sentence is a language unit that consists of a subject and a predicate, which is marked by a final contour (Warriner, 1958).

Sentence as a language unit, can stand-alone, has intonation (in spoken language) pattern or punctuation (in written language) and consists of one or more clauses (Elson and Picket, 1969). In English, a sentence normally contains one independent clause with a finite verb that is s form of verb which is marked to show that it is related in person, number, tense, and voice.

There are three kinds of sentence namely statement sentence, interrogative sentence and imperative sentence (Frank 1972:220). Statement is a sentence used to deliver or explore ideas. The basic pattern of statement begins with subject and is followed by verb as the predicate. Interrogative sentence is a sentence used to ask for an idea to people. The basic pattern of interrogative sentence begins with verb auxiliary and is followed by subject and verb ordinary. Imperative sentence is a sentence used to command. The basic pattern of imperative sentence always begins with verb and is followed by object or complement without mentioning the subject.

Clause is a group of words containing a subject and a verb. (Azar 1989: 238). There are two general kinds of clauses, independent or main clause and subordinate or dependent clause Independent or main clause is a complete sentence containing the main subject and verb of a sentence. While a clause that cannot stand on its own and must be connected to an independent clause is called subordinate or dependent clause (Azar 1989: 238).

An independent clause can function as a separate sentence even when connected with different clauses in the same sentence. While dependent clause, also called subordinate clause, must be attached to a main clause. (Sharpe 1997:216).

2.5. Reduced Clauses

According to Azar (1989: 225), reduction is shorter sentences with the same meaning. Reducing can have the effect of creating a curiosity towards the reader because there are some words that are omitted in the sentence. Some grammarians also use other terminologies in reduced clause; abridgement and omitting clause.

3.5. 1. Types of Reduced Clauses

There are four types of reduced clauses classified by the result of the reduced clause namely; participle phrase, infinitive phrase, subject complement and appositive (See: Marcella Frank. 1972: 220-361).

2.5.1. a. Participle (phrase)

As we know, there are two kinds of participle; present participle and past participle. Murphy (1985: 186) also uses the terminology of *-ing* and *-ed* clause in this kinds of reducing clause. The two kinds of participles can appear in a reduced

form. Present participle usually indicates an active sentence, while the past participle usually indicates the passive sentence. For example:

(12) The woman (who is) waving to us is the tour guide. (active)

(13) The letter (which was) written last week arrived today. (passive)

The participle (phrase) in reduced form is the result of reduced adjective and adverbial clauses. In adjective clause, the connector is omitted and the verb is changed into the *-ing* form when there is no *be-verb*. For examples:

(14) I don't understand the article which appears in today's paper.

(15) *I don't understand the article appearing in today's paper*

In this example, there is no *be-verb* in the adjective clause which appears in today's paper, so the connector *which* is omitted and the main verb *appears* is changed to the *-ing* form *appearing*. It should be noted that not all adjective clauses can appear in a reduced form. An adjective clause can appear in a reduced form only if the adjective clause connector is followed directly by a verb. In other words, an adjective clause can be reduced if the connector is also a subject. (Phillipps, 1996: 124)

In adverbial clause, the present and past participle commonly occur in the result of a reduced adverbial clause of time, place, contrast, condition, and manner. Like the adjective clause, the participle occurred in adverbial clause when there is no *be-verb*. For examples:

(16) Although *he feels* rather sick, the speaker will take part in the seminar.

(17) *Although feeling* rather sick, the speaker will take part in the seminar

2.5.1. b. Infinitive Phrase

Infinitive Phrase is derived from two words; infinitive and phrase. *Infinitive* is the basis form of verb with *-to* used as an adjective or noun (Swan 1995: xxiv). *Phrase* is a group of words which form a constituent and so function as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. It does not contain a subject and a verb (Wikipedia). Infinitive phrase means a phrase with infinitive as head.

In the case of infinitive, the most common reduced clause occurred in infinitive are noun clause and adjective clause. Frank (1972: 343) explains that the infinitive phrases may be interpreted as adverbial of purpose or as adjectival after some nouns. For example:

(18) They bought a toy to give her daughter.

(19) They lent me a book to read

(20) The teacher dictated some sentences for the children to write down.

2.5.1. c. Subject Complement

In subject complement, there are three parts of speech that can appear as a complement of subject (Frank. 1972); adjective, noun, and adverb. Only reduced adjective and adverbial clause can appear as a complement of subject. For example:

- (25) When (I was) a boy, I went to the lake every summer.
- (26) If (it is) a success, the experiment could lead the way to many others.
- (27) A though (he were) still the king, Lear demanded all the privileges of majesty.
- (28) Although only a child, he works ad hard as an adult.
- (29) Although (he is) very young, he works ad hard as an adult.
- (30) When (we are) young, we are full of hopes and anxieties.
- (31) The books (that are) on that shelf are mine
- (32) When (you are) in the army, you must obey all commands

In this case, the adverb usually occurred from the prepositional phase that functions as adverbial. (See example 32 & 32).

2.5.1. d. Appositive.

The appositive (phrase) may be considered a changed from of adjective clause (Frank. 1972: 371). It consists of the complement that remains after relative pronoun and a form of be are omitted. At a deeper level, the appositive phrase, like the adjective clause itself, can be further derived from a simple sentence with a linking verb. In other words, appositive is adjective clause. The difference here only in punctuation, adjective clauses that do not require commas are called “essential” or “restrictive”. While adjective clause that require commas are called “nonessential” or “restrictive” (Azar.1989:250). The examples of appositive in reduced form are as follows:

- (32) The professor, (who was) unaware that many of his students were asleep, kept right on lecturing.
- (33) Professor Wilson, (who is) a retired lecturer, does volunteer work at the hospital.
- (34) The guest, (who were) angered y their hosts’ rude behavior, left without saying good-by.

(35) The guests, (who were) becoming angry at their hosts' rude behavior, left without saying good-by.

3.5.2. Functions of Reduced Clause

The function of reduced clause is equivalent to the function of clause itself (Frank. 1972). For example, if the infinitive is the result of reduced adjective clause, it will serve as an adjective clause to modify a noun. Or in the present participle which is the result of reduced adverbial clause, there will be a participle functioning as an adverb.

Below are the functions of reduced clause based on the function of the dependent clause itself:

3. METHODOLOGY

This research used a qualitative descriptive study because this research doesn't take the percentage, average, chi-square and other statistical computations, so that the writer becomes the main instrument in the research. In the research he investigated the headlines of The Jakarta Post; thus the data are in the form of clauses containing the reduced clauses. It is also descriptive because the writer describes the types and functions of reduced clauses in the headlines of the Jakarta Post. The data are sentences containing the reduced clauses found in Jakarta Post's headline.

To identify and classify the types and function of reduced clauses in the Jakarta Post headlines, the writer lists the headlines after identifying the headlines of the Jakarta post which have the reduced clauses. Then the writer begins to classify types and functions of every reduced clause in the Jakarta post headline. The types of reduced clauses will be classified into; Infinitive, participial, appositive, and subject complement. While the functions of reduced clauses will be grouped into; a noun, adjective, and adverb. (See/Marcella Frank. 1972: 220-361). The classifications are in Appendix 1.

4. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes what the writer finds during the research. The writer focuses on the analysis of types and functions of reduced clauses found in the Jakarta Post's headlines.

4.1.

Types of Reduced Clauses in The Jakarta Post's Headlines

Based on the result of the research, the data on types of reduced clause found in the Jakarta Post's headlines are classified into three types namely participle, which is divided into present and past participle, infinitive, and appositive. The two kinds of participles can appear in a reduced form. Present participle usually indicates an active sentence while past participle usually indicates the passive sentence. The reduced clause in participle form is the result of reduced adjective and adverbial clauses. In adjective clause, the connector is omitted and the verb is changed into the *-ing* form when there is no *be-* verb.

In adverbial clause, the present and past participle commonly occur in the result of a reduced adverbial clause of time, place, contrast, condition, and manner. Like the adjective clause, the participle occurred in adverbial clause when there is no *be-verb*. While infinitive is the result of reduced noun clause. It also may be interpreted as adverbial of purpose or as adjectival (Frank.1972: 343)

The appositive (phrase) may be considered as a changed form of adjective clause (Frank. 1972: 371). It consists of the complement that remains after relative pronoun and a form of *be* are omitted. The difference here only in punctuation, adjective clauses that do not require commas are called "essential" or "restrictive". While adjective clause that require commas are called "nonessential" or "restrictive" (Azar.1989:250).

Each type of reduced clause will be discussed in the following sections, applying data are in appendix 1, and theories are in chapter 2.

4.1.1. Participle (Phrase)

The Jakarta Post's headlines applied participle phrase. There are two kinds of participle; present participle and past participle. The two kinds of participles appear in a reduced form. Present participle usually indicates an active sentence, while the past participle usually indicates the passive sentence.

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object, while in passive sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence (englishpage).

The participle (phrase) in reduced form is the result of reduced adjectival and adverbial clauses. In adjective clause the connector is omitted and the verb is changed into the *-ING* form when there is no *be-* verb.

4.1.1. a. Present Participle (phrase)

The reduced present participle or reduced *-ING* form usually indicates an active sentence. The tenses used in the sentence may occur in present, past, perfect or future. All kinds of tenses form the reduced *-ING* form as the result of the clause reduction.

The “subject” of a participle phrase is usually a noun or pronoun in the main clause. Either countable or uncountable noun may be used to be the “subject” of a participle (phrase). The data are as follow:

- (1) National Police detective chief Comr. Gen. Ito Sumardi said he received information indicating that Patek traveled on a commercial flight from Jakarta via Bangkok.
- (2) Indonesian Consumer Protection Foundation (YLKI) chairwoman Husna Zahir said that despite of the fact that debt collectors were outsourced employees from various agencies, the banks contracting them could not evade responsibility for acts of violence conducted by them.

The reduced participle on the of data (1) is *Indicating* . The subject of a participle comes from uncountable noun *information*. The participle (phrase) in sentence (1) comes from reduced adjective clause. In the normal sentence, it may be interpreted as “*National Police detective chief Comr. Gen. Ito Sumardi said he received information which indicated that Patek traveled on a commercial flight from Jakarta via Bangkok*”. The tense used here is the past tense. The connector *which* is omitted and the verb *indicated* is changed into the *-ING* form because it is active sentence.

In data (2), the reduced participle is *contracting*. The subject of a participle (phrase) comes from countable plural noun *banks*. The participle phrase in sentence (2) is the result of reduced adjective clause. In a normal form, the data (2) may be interpreted as “*Indonesian Consumer Protection Foundation (YLKI) chairwoman Husna Zahir said that despite of the fact that debt collectors were outsourced employees from various agencies, the banks which is contracting them could not evade responsibility for acts of violence conducted by them*”. The tense used here is present continuous tense. The connector *which* and the auxiliary *are* omitted and resulting the only participle form *contracting*. It becomes the modifier of *banks* as a head word.

4.1.1.b. Past Participle (phrase)

Unlike the present participle (phrase), past participle (phrase) or *-ED* form usually indicates a passive sentence. The tenses used here may also occur in present, past, perfect or future. All kinds of passive tenses form the reduced *-ED* form as the result of the clause reduction. The data found in the Jakarta Post headlines are as follow:

- (3) Police are also investigating the case and the causes of the incident. “We’re compiling information and questioning people involved in the incident,” he said.
- (4) The Indonesian Military (TNI) was forced into a head-on conflict with people in defending assets claimed by residents of Kebumen, Central Java.
- (5) Edward said the police were working with the TNI in investigating the soldiers involved in the shooting incidents.

In data (3) The past participle form of *involved* is the result of reduced adjective clause in passive form. *Involved* becomes the modifier of *people* as headword. In a normal form, the sentence above may be interpreted as “*Police are also investigating the case and the causes of the incident. “We’re*

compiling information and questioning people who are involved in the incident," he said." The connector *who* and the auxiliary *be* are omitted, while *involved* remains in the past participle form.

On the example (4), the past participle *claimed* is the result of reduced adjective clause. It modifies *assets* as headword. In a normal sentence, this may be interpreted as "*The Indonesian Military (TNI) was forced into a head-on conflict with people in defending assets that are claimed by residents of Kebumen, Central Java*". The connector *that* and the auxiliary *be* are omitted, while *claimed* remains in the same form because it indicates the passive sentence.

In example (5), the past participle form of *involved* is the result of reduced adjective clause in passive form. *Involved* becomes the modifier of *soldiers* as a headword. In a normal form, the sentence above may be interpreted as "*Edward said the police were working with the TNI in investigating the soldiers who are involved in the shooting incidents.*" The connector *who* and the auxiliary *be* are omitted, while *involved* remains in the same form because it is indicating the passive sentence.

4.1.2. Infinitive (phrase)

The Jakarta Post's headlines applied infinitive phrase in reduced clause. Infinitive is the result of reduced noun clause, adverbial of purpose and adjectival (Frank.1972: 343). Each infinitive reduced clause is shown by the following data.

- (6) The National Education Ministry has given full authority to the police as to how to monitor the exams, he said. "The number of officers deployed will depend on the risk at an individual school or area."

In example (6), the infinitive form *to monitor* is the result of reduced noun clause. The normal form of the above clause is *The National Education Ministry has given full authority to the police as to how they can monitor the exams, he said* "*The number of officers deployed will depend on the risk at an individual school or area.*" *To monitor* is the result of reduced noun clause *how they can monitor* as referred to Frank (1972: 349 & Martinet 1986: 84). The connector *how* and the modal auxiliary *can* are reduced and the verb *monitor* is changed into infinitive form *to monitor*.

The Jakarta Post's headlines used the infinitive reduced clause which is the result of reduced noun clause. In this type of reducing, the subject and modal auxiliary (*can*) of the clause are deleted. The conjunction (*how*) is immediately followed by an infinitive phrase

- (7) He also lectured them about the requirements to work harder to ensure the country's economic progress. (Hermaprodit data)
- (8) He suggested that the government review its plan to deploy police officers for the exams.

In example (7), the infinitive form *to work* is the result of reduced adjective clause and adverbial clause of purpose. So that this data named hermaprodit data because it may be the result of reduced adjective and adverbial clause of purpose as referred to Frank (1972: 343).

In adjective clause, the infinitive *to work* modifies the *requirements* as a headword. In a normal form, the sentence above may be preceded as “*He also lectured them about the requirements which they might work harder to ensure the country’s economic progress.*” The connector *which* and the auxiliary *might* are omitted and *work* is changed into infinitive form *to work*. This sentence may also be interpreted as the result of reduced adverbial clause of purpose (Frank.1972: 343). “*He also lectured them about the requirements in order that they might work harder to ensure the country’s economic progress.*” In this case the connector *in order that*, the subject *they*, and the auxiliary *might* are omitted and the ordinary verb *work* is changed into infinitive form.

On the example of data (8), the infinitive *to deploy* may be interpreted as the result of reduced adverbial clause of purpose. In a normal form, this sentence above may be interpreted as “*He suggested that the government review its plan in order that they might deploy police officers for the exams.*” The connector *in order that*, the subject *they* and the modal auxiliary *might* are reduced and *deploy* is changed into infinitive form *to deploy*.

4.1.3. Appositive

The appositive is also found in The Jakarta post’s headlines, It consists of the complement that remains after relative pronoun and a form of be are omitted. At a deeper level, the appositive phrase, like the adjective clause itself, can be further derived from a simple sentence with a linking verb. In other words, appositive is adjective clause. The difference here only in punctuation, adjective clauses that do not require commas are called “essential” or “restrictive”. While adjective clause that require commas are called “nonessential” or “nonrestrictive” (Azar.1989:250). Below are the data of appositive:

- (9) Controversial Communications and Information Minister Tifatul Sembiring, a PKS member, has repeatedly boasted of his “success” in blocking porn from the Internet in Indonesia.
- (10) In 2008, the Bogor administration, led by Mayor Diani Budiarto, revoked the church’s building permit citing complaints from residents who claimed the church was a hub for proselytizing in the Muslim-majority city.
- (11) Benny Siswanto, a strategic planning and public relation bureau chief at the central bank, said in a press statement that BI “urged the public to remain calm and not worry because the move is a regular supervisory action that is normally carried out and will not affect banking services to general customers”.

On the data example above, the appositive *a PKS member* requires commas because it is nonrestrictive. This is the result of reduced adjective clause; in this case, the appositive modifies the subject of sentence. The difference here only in punctuation, it is called nonrestrictive or non essential. In a normal form, the sentence above may be interpreted as “*Controversial Communications and Information Minister Tifatul Sembiring, who is a PKS member, has repeatedly boasted of his “success” in blocking porn from the Internet in Indonesia.* The connector *who* and the auxiliary *be are* omitted.

This example may be written as “In 2008, the Bogor administration, which is led by Mayor Diani Budiarto, revoked the church’s building permit citing complaints from residents who claimed the church was a hub for proselytizing in the Muslim-majority city”.

In this example, there is a form of past participle *led*. In this case it is similar to the appositive. Appositive phrase and participle phrase are alike in that both represent only predicate parts of simple sentences. In addition, a form of *be* may also be assumed to have been omitted from a participle phrase, not however, as the main verb, but as the auxiliary of the main verb.

This case is almost the same as the data in (10), It consists of the complement that remains after relative pronoun and a form of *be* are omitted. The appositive modify Benny Siswanto as the headword of subject. In a normal form, this sentence may be interpreted as “*Benny Siswanto, who is a strategic planning and public relation bureau chief at the central bank, said in a press statement that BI “urged the public to remain calm and not worry because the move is a regular supervisory action that is normally carried out and will not affect banking services to general customers”.* The relative pronoun *who* and a form of *be* are omitted, and the appositive remains between commas because it is nonrestrictive.

4.1.4. Subject Complement

As far as this study, the writer has not found any data about this type of reduced clause. So that the writer concludes that the Jakarta post’s headlines did not apply the reduced clause in subject complement.

4.2. Functions of Reduced Clauses in The Jakarta Post’s Headlines

Based on the result of the research, the data on functions of reduced clauses found in the Jakarta Post’s headlines are classified into three types namely as a modifier, adverb, and noun. The function of reduced clause is equivalent to the function of clause itself. For example, if the participle is the result of reduced adjective clause, it will serve as an adjective clause to modify a noun. If the participle is the result of reduced adverbial clause, there will be a participle functioning as and adverb (Frank, 1972).

Each function of reduced clause will be discussed in the following sections, applying data are in appendix 1, and theories are in chapter 2.

4.2.1. As a Modifier

The Jakarta Post's headlines applied the function of reduced clause as a modifier. It is found in reduced adjective clause. There are two types of reduced clauses functioning as modifier; namely participle and appositive. Both present and past participle may function as a modifier. The data are as follow:

Controversial Communications and Information Minister Tifatul Sembiring, a PKS member, has repeatedly boasted of his "success" in blocking porn from the Internet in Indonesia.

On this example, *a PKS member* as the appositive functions as a modifier of Tifatul Sembiring as a headword. This is the result of reduced adjective clause. In a normal form it can be written as "*Controversial Communications and Information Minister Tifatul Sembiring, who is a PKS member, has repeatedly boasted of his "success" in blocking porn from the Internet in Indonesia*".

National Police detective chief Comr. Gen. Ito Sumardi said he received information indicating that Patek traveled on a commercial flight from Jakarta via Bangkok.

In this case, the modifier comes from reduced adjective clause in present participle form. The present participle *indicating* modifies information as a headword. In a full sentence, this can be written as "*National Police detective chief Comr. Gen. Ito Sumardi said he received information which indicates that Patek traveled on a commercial flight from Jakarta via Bangkok*. From this full sentence,

The Indonesian Military (TNI) was forced into a head-on conflict with people in defending assets claimed by residents of Kebumen, Central Java.

In this data, the modifier appears in the past participle form coming from the result of reduced-passive adjective clause. The past participle *claimed* modifies *assets* as a headword. In the normal form, this may be interpreted as "*The Indonesian Military (TNI) was forced into a head-on conflict with people in defending assets that are claimed by residents of Kebumen, Central Java*."

(12) Police are also investigating the case and the causes of the incident. "We're compiling information and questioning people involved in the incident," he said.

This data is almost the same as the previous data (15), the difference here is the connector used as the relative pronoun. The previous data (15) modifies noun as a headword, while

this data indicates the person or people. This sentence may be interpreted as *“Police are also investigating the case and the causes of the incident. “We’re compiling information and questioning people who are involved in the incident,” he said”*.

4.2.2. As an Adverb

The Jakarta Post’s headlines applied the function of reduced clause as an adverb. It is found in reduced adverbial clause in participle form. Here the present participle. In adverbial clause, the present participle occurs in the result of reduced adverbial clause of time. Like adjective clause, the present participle occurred in adverbial clause when there is no be-verb. The data are as follow:

- (13) Medan Mayor Rahudman Harahap said on Thursday after visiting the bodies of the victims of the fatal shooting that he had met with all of Medan’s subdistrict and district heads about setting up neighborhood security watches.

On this data, the reduced adverbial clause in present participle form occurred. The present participle functions as an adverb because it is the result of reduced adverbial clause. In a normal form, this sentence may be written as *“Medan Mayor Rahudman Harahap said on Thursday that he had met with all of Medan’s subdistrict and district heads about setting up neighborhood security watches after he had visited the bodies of the victims of the fatal shooting”*

- (14) Indonesia agreed to impose a two-year moratorium on forest and peat land clearing after signing a letter of intent with the Norwegian government in May last year.

This data is also the same as the previous data above, the present participle functions as adverb because it is the result of reduced adverbial clause. This data may be written in a normal form *“Indonesia agreed to impose a two-year moratorium on forest and peat land clearing after it had signed a letter of intent with the Norwegian government in May last year.”*

- (15) On Monday, a young taxman in a mall in East Jakarta smiled broadly at me when I handed him my annual tax return just a few days before the March 31 deadline. His teeth were as white as his shirt and his smile was as charming as the expressions of hotel receptionists in Bali when receiving foreign guests.

In this case, the connector *when* is used, it is also indicating the adverbial clause of time. This sentence may be written as *“On Monday, a young taxman in a mall in East Jakarta smiled broadly at me when I handed him my annual tax return just a few days before the March 31 deadline. His teeth were as white as his shirt and his smile was as charming as the expressions of hotel receptionists in Bali when I received foreign guests”*

4.2.3. As Noun.

The Jakarta post's headlines also applied the function of reduced clause as a noun. So far as this study, the writer only found one data indicating the reduced clause function as a noun. The data is as follow:

- (16) The National Education Ministry has given full authority to the police as to how to monitor the exams, he said. "The number of officers deployed will depend on the risk at an individual school or area."

This data indicates the reduced clause in infinitive form. This sentence may be interpreted as "The National Education Ministry has given full authority to the police as to how they can monitor the exams, he said. "The number of officers deployed will depend on the risk at an individual school or area." in this case the infinitive becomes the object complement, so it functions as noun.

5. Conclusion

Based on the data finding and the discussion above, the researcher concluded that the reduced clauses in Jakarta post's headlines are three types namely present and past participle, infinitive, and appositive. Present participle usually indicates an active sentence, while past participle usually indicates the passive sentence. The reduced clause in participle form is the result of reduced adjective and adverbial clauses. Infinitive which is the result of reduced noun clause may be interpreted as adverbial of purpose or as adjectival. It consists of the complement that remains after relative pronoun and form of *be* are omitted. Reduced clauses in the Jakarta post's headlines have three functions namely a modifier, an adverb, and a noun. The function of reduced clause is equivalent to the function of clause itself. Reduced adjective clause serve as an adjective clause to modify noun, reduced adverbial clause serve as adverbial and to modify the verb of the main clause.

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