# A STUDY ON THE USE OF STRUCTURES OF COMPLEMENTATION IN THE *TIME* MAGAZINE OF MARCH 2006

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**as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements**
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**MADIUN**
**2007**

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Nicolaus Henry Supriyanto

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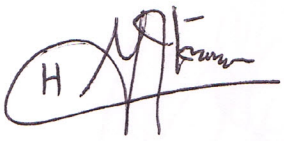

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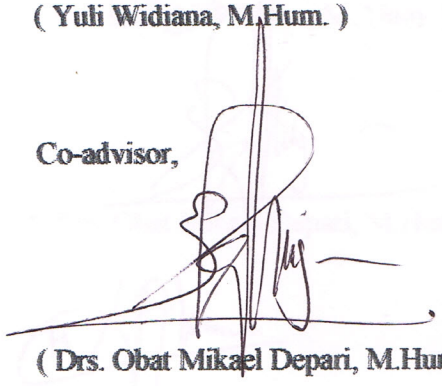

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# DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- ✓ *Jesus Christ*
- ✓ *My beloved parent, Thomas and Lorensia*
- ✓ *My beloved sister Rinda and brotherAndre*
- ✓ *My dearest Cicilia Noveni W.P.*
- ✓ *Those who have supported and accompanied me keep rockin' my life*

# MOTTO

*... I am with you always,*

*even unto the end of the world.*

*Amen.*

*(Matthew, 28:20)*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to give my best gratitude to Him, Jesus Christ who has always accompanied me, given His wonderful blessing on me, and never let me walk alone to accomplish this thesis.

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Some best gratitudes also will be addresed to my parents (Thomas and Lorensia), my sister Rinda, and my brother Andre. You are the best family in my life. Surely, for my dear Cicilia Noveni, I just want to say thank for being with me always. Finally, I also thank to all of my friends everywhere you are for everything you have done to me.

You are all my supports.

NICOLAUS HENRY SUPRIYANTO

# ABSTRAK

*Di dalam penelitian ini, Penulis membahas structure of complementation, yaitu struktur hubungan antara kata kerja dan objeknya dalam bahasa Inggris. Structure of complementation mempunyai dua elemen, yakni kata kerja (verbal element) dan komplemen (complement). Complement tersebut bisa berbentuk komplemen atau objek. Dalam kajian ini, structure of complementation dianalisis dari (1) jenis-jenis kata kerja dan komplemennya serta (2) unit kebahasaan komplemen tersebut.*

*Sumber datayang dipilih oleh penulis memilih kolom essay di majalah bahasa Inggris TIME dan diperoleh 134 kalimat yang mengandung structure of complementation. Selanjutnya, penulis menggunakan teknik top down yang akan membuat pengelompokan kata kerja dan objek menjadi lebih jelas, untuk menganalisis data yang didapatkan.*

*Berdasarkan hasil analisis terhadap kata kerja, maka didapatkan: 53 kata kerja (39%) yang menggunakan kata kerja transitif (34 simple transitive verb, 16 verb phrase dan 3 phrasal verb), 54 kata kerja (40%) menggunakan linking verb (41 bentuk be dan 13 bentuk selain be), 13 kata kerja (10%) menggunakan infinitive, 3 kata kerja (2%) menggunakan gerund, 6 kata kerja (4%) memakai present participle dan 7 kata kerja (5%) memakai past participle.*

*Penulis juga menemukan 95 komplemen (70%) yang merupakan kata benda (24 simple noun, 54 noun phrase, dan 17 noun clause), 21 komplemen (15%) merupakan kata sifat (13 simple adjective dan 8 adjective phrase), 8 komplemen (6%) merupakan infinitive, 10 komplemen (7%) memakai prepositional phrase (frasa berkata depan), dan masing-masing 1 data (1%) untuk adverb phrase (frasa kata keterangan) dan gerund yang berfungsi sebagai komplemen. Dalam penelitin ini penulis tidak menemukan komplemen yang berbentuk kata keterangan (simple adverb), simple gerund, dan participle.*

*Berdasarkan unit kebahasaannya (linguistic unit), complement dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok, yakni: 38 complement (28%) berbentuk kata (word), 81 complement (69%) berbentuk frasa (phrase), dan 17 complement (12%) berbentuk klausa (clause).*

# ABSTRACT

The reseracher discusses the structure of complementation which is one of the English syntactic structures. Structure of complementation is derived from two immediate constituents, that is, verbal element and its complement. The complement could be complement itself or object. In analyzing the structure of complementation, the researcher discusses about (1) the classifications of the verbal element and complement and (2) the unit of the complement.

The writer chooses Essay column of *TIME* magazine as the source of data and there are 134 sentences which use structure of complementation. To analyze the data, the writer applies top down technique of descriptive research, so that it will be obvious to classify whether it is a verbal element or a complement.

The data analysis shows that 53 verbal elements (39%) are transitive verbs which include 34 simple transitive verbs, 16 verb phrases, and 3 phrasal verbs. Next, 54 verbal elements (40%) are linking verbs. They include 41 *be* forms and 13 non *be* forms. Further, 13 verbal elements (10%) are infinitives, 3 verbal elements (2%) are gerunds, 6 verbal elements (4%) are present participles, and 7 verbal element (5%) are past participles.

While, the researcher also finds that 95 complements (70%) are noun. They are 24 simple nouns, 54 noun phrases, and 17 noun clauses. Furthermore, 21 complements (15%) are adjectives which is divided into 13 simple adjectives and 8 adjective phrases. Next, 8 complements (6%) are infinitives which include 1 simple infinitive and 7 infinitive phrases, 10 complements (7%) are prepositional phrases, and 1 complement (1%) each for complements which are adverb and gerund. Besides, the researcher does not find any data which use simple adverb, simple gerund, and participle as complement.

Next, the linguistic units of the complements are as follows: 38 complements (28 %) are words, 81 complements (69%) are phrases, and 17 complements (12%) are clauses.

# TABLE OF CONTENT


| CONTENT | PAGE |
|---|---|
| TITLE | i |
| STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY | ii |
| APPROVAL SHEET I | iii |
| APPROVAL SHEET II | iv |
| DEDICATION | v |
| MOTTO | vi |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENT | vii |
| ABSTRAK | viii |
| ABSTRACT | ix |
| TABLE OF CONTENT | x |
| CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION | |
| 1.1 Background of the Problem | 1 |
| 1.2 The Reason of Choosing the Topic | 4 |
| 1.3 The Statement of the Problem | 5 |
| 1.4 The Objective of the Study | 5 |
| 1.5 The Scope of the Study | 5 |
| 1.6 The Significance of the Study | 6 |
| 1.7 The Meaning of Key Term | 6 |

CHAPTER II : UNDERLYING THEORIES


2.1 Syntax ..... 8

2.1.1 Syntactic Structure ..... 8

2.1.1.1 Structures of Complementation ..... 10

A. Verbal Element ..... 11

1) Finite Verb as Verbal Element ..... 11

a) Transitive Verb as Verbal Element ..... 11

b) Linking Verb as Verbal Element ..... 13

2) Non - finite Verb as Verbal Element ..... 14

a) Infinitive as Verbal Element ..... 14

b) Gerund as Verbal Element ..... 15

c) Present Participle as Verbal Element ..... 15

d) Past Participle as Verbal Element ..... 16

B. Complement ..... 17

1) Complement as Complement ..... 17

a) Subjective Complement ..... 17

b) Objective Complement ..... 18

2) Object as Complement ..... 20

a) Direct Object ..... 21

b) Indirect Object ..... 22

3) The Kinds of Complement ..... 23

a) Noun as Complement ..... 23

b) Adjective as Complement ..... 24

c) Adverb as Complement ..... 24

d) Infinitive as Complement ..... 25

e) Gerund as Complement ..... 25

f) Participle as Complement ..... 26

g) Preposition as Complement ..... 27

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design ..... 28

3.2 The Subject of the Research ..... 29

3.3 The Instrument ..... 29

3.4 The Data of The Research ..... 30

3.5 Population and Sample ..... 30

3.6 The Technique of Data Collection ..... 30

3.7 The Data Analysis Procedure ..... 32

CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 The Kinds of Immediate Constituents ..... 34

4.1.1 Verbal Element ..... 37

4.1.1.1 Finite Verb as Verbal Element ..... 38

A. Transitive Verb as Verbal Element ..... 38

B. Linking Verb as Verbal Element ..... 41

4.1.1.2 Non - finite Verb as Verbal Element ..... 43

A. Infinitive as Verbal Element ..... 43

B. Gerund as Verbal Element ..... 44

C. Present Participle as Verbal Element ..... 45

D. Past Participle as Verbal Element ..... 46

4.1.2 Complement ..... 48

4.1.2.1 Noun as Complement ..... 48

4.1.2.2 Adjective as Complement ..... 50

4.1.2.3 Adverb as Complement ..... 51

4.1.2.4 Infinitive as Complement ..... 52

4.1.2.5 Gerund as Complement ..... 54

4.1.2.6 Preposition as Complement ..... 55

4.2 The Linguistic Units of Complements ..... 56

4.2.1 Simple Words ..... 56

4.2.2 Phrases ..... 57

4.2.3 Clauses ..... 59

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION ..... 60

LIST OF DATA ..... 62

BIBLIOGRAPHY ..... 72