

AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF GERUND PHRASES
IN *TIME* MAGAZINE



A Thesis Presented to the English Department
the Faculty of Letters, Widya Mandala University
as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree
in English

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S10223

Nomer induk	046
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THE FACULTY OF LETTERS
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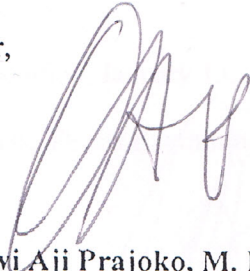
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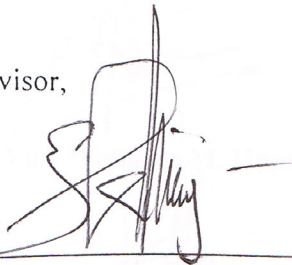
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My beloved father and mother
- My brothers, Wawan and Guntur
- My sisters, Lilik and Pipit
- My girlfriend Endang Esti Utami

MOTTO

...; and the day you die is better than the day you are born. It is better to go to a home where there is mourning than to one where there is a party, because the living should remind themselves that death is waiting for us all.

(Ecclesiastes 7: 1-2)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many thanks are rendered to the almighty god, due to his wonderful blessing, under whose love I am able to finish composing this thesis on time.

In this good chance I would like to present my immeasurable gratitude to the Dean of Faculty of Letters Widya Mandala University of Madiun, Drs. Eko Budi Setiawan, S.S. for his attention and suggestion he has give to me, Drs. Obat Mikael Depari, M.Hum, for his support and guidance that I could finish it well, and to Drs. Dwi Aji Prajoko, M.Hum, for his help, understanding, and friendliness. I am proud of them all.

On this great occasion I also wish to dedicate a great debt of gratitude to all my lecturers who have enriched me with knowledge and wisdom. Furthermore, my sincere gratefulness is goes to the librarians of Widya Mandala University of Madiun for their kindness to facilitate me with some important books and references.

Afterward, I would like to give special thank to my girlfriend, the one for me to share, Endang Esti Utami. She has give me special love, courage and zest so that I can finish my study enthusiastically. To my best friend, Ari Diliyanto, Dianing Tyas, thanks for your participation in helping me compose this research.

Finally, I would like to dedicate my sincerest regards and gratefulness to my mom and dad, my sisters and my brothers who always give me special support and power in my life. God bless them all.

JUNAEDI PRIHASTANTO

ABSTRAKSI

Permasalahan yang ditampilkan dalam penelitian ini adalah penggunaan frasa gerund dalam kalimat yang meliputi fungsi, komponen dan transformasi. Gerund merupakan kata yang di bentuk dari sebuah kata kerja yang mengalami perubahan fungsi setelah mengalami proses afiksasi yakni penambahan akhiran *-ing* pada akar kata. Dalam pemakaiannya gerund bisa juga berbentuk frasa, yang disebut frasa gerund, yang berasal dari kalimat yang telah mengalami perubahan. Proses pembentukan frasa gerund dari kalimat disebut transformasi gerund.

Frasa gerund yang berfungsi nominal dapat menduduki posisi sebagai subyek, obyek, complement subyek ataupun keterangan tambahan (appositive). Sebagai subyek kata kerja, frasa gerund berada di depan atau diawal kalimat yang diikuti kata kerja tertentu. Sebagai obyek, frasa gerund mengikuti kata kerja atau kata depan tertentu. Sedangkan sebagai komplemen subyek, frasa gerund mengikuti kata kerja *be* dan mengacu kepada subyek pada kalimat tersebut. Sebagai aposisi, frasa gerund memberikan keterangan tambahan pada kata benda yang diikutinya dan biasanya dipisahkan oleh tanda koma atau tanda hubung.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi kepustakaan, karena penulis menggunakan majalah sebagai sumber data. Dalam penelitian ini, sumber data yang digunakan peneliti adalah majalah mingguan berbahasa Inggris *Time* terbitan bulan Juni 2004. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dalam memecahkan masalah, karena metode ini dianggap paling sesuai dalam menganalisis data yang meliputi beberapa tahap yaitu, pengumpulan, penyusunan, dan penganalisisan data. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti tidak menggunakan sample, karena seluruh data yang di peroleh hanya 48 frasa gerund yang terdapat dalam 40 kalimat, sehingga memungkinkan untuk dianalisis satu per satu.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua data dapat mewakili pokok permasalahan yang ada. Misalnya, tidak ada data yang mewakili frasa gerund yang berfungsi sebagai appositive. Untuk lebih jelasnya, persentasi dari hasil analisis yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut: dari ke empat puluh kalimat yang berisi 48 penggunaan frasa gerund; 8 frasa gerund (17%) berfungsi sebagai subyek kata kerja, 7 frasa gerund (16%) berfungsi sebagai obyek kata kerja, 32 frasa gerund (66%) berfungsi sebagai obyek kata depan 1 frasa gerund (1%) berfungsi sebagai komplemen subyek dan tidak ada atau 0 frasa gerund (0%) berfungsi sebagai appositive.

ABSTRACT

The main problem in this research is the use of gerund phrases in sentences, including their functions, components and transformations. Gerund is a word derived from a verb that undergoes the suffixation process, so, the function changes. Gerund has characteristics to be used with other words to form a construction, called gerund phrase. The process to form gerund phrase from a sentence is called gerund transformation.

Gerund phrase is composed of a gerund and the object of the gerund or any modifier related to the gerund. Gerund phrase may perform all the functions that nouns are capable of fulfilling. In nominal function, gerund phrase may act as subject of verb if it acts as the agent of the verb, or it is identified by complement, as object if it follows a verb or a preposition, as subjective complement when it completes predicate and refers to the subject, as appositive when it follows and further explains another noun phrase.

This research belongs to library research, because the researcher uses magazine as source of data. The data of this research are taken from weekly magazine *Time* of June 2004 as the source of data. The researcher uses descriptive method to solve the problems, because this method is regarded more suitable with the problems of this research. This method is used with some steps: collecting, classifying and analyzing data. In this research, the researcher does not use any sample, because all of the data that is, 48 gerund phrases in 40 sentences are still possible to be analyzed.

The result of the research is that one of the problems is not represented by the data, namely gerund phrase acts as appositive. Moreover, the percentage of the use of gerund phrases based on their functions are as follows: 32 (66%) gerund phrases act as object of prepositions, 8 (17%) gerund phrases act as object of verb, 7 (16%) gerund phrases act as subjective complement, 1 (1%) gerund phrases act as subjective complement, and 0 (0%) gerund phrases act as appositive.

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